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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

JANUARY—JUNE, 1866.

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of Harrington and the Earl of Donoughmore
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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1866.

Aliusque et idem.—Hor.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

THE present Number of "THE GE
e first of a New Series, under new
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The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musæ.—*Hor.*

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE OF WESTMINSTER.



AN interval of six hundred years (A.D. 1250 and 1865); a venerable age for any building! We may expect traces of time upon its front, prints of winter storms and summer suns, a loss of early beauty perhaps more than redeemed by the picturesque weather tints and the soft grey hues gathered in long years upon mouldings from which has departed their original sharpness, and stones which no longer dazzle with their pure whiteness. But in the midst of the grandest collection of buildings which the world can exhibit, modern and ancient, standing side by side, under the shadow of the Abbey of Westminster, the Saint Denis and Santa Croce of England, lies a precious structure so hideously disfigured, such a perfect wreck of former magnificence, that few persons even dream of its existence, and only the archæologist can believe that it is all that remains of the once "incomparable Chapter-house" built by Henry III., and thus lovingly described by Matthew Paris, who saw it in its prime. Here is a building which should command our affection, regard, and reverence, in which for centuries moved the stately march of our national history, as exhibited by the meeting of Parliament, one which is an heirloom of the best era of English art, to be sacredly preserved and religiously transmitted to our children after us—

"The wreck a glory, and the ruin graced
With an immaculate charm which cannot be defaced."

It is a monument of faith and energy, erected amid all the disadvantages of troublous times and the obstacles offered by an
N. S. 1866, VOL. I.

converted into an almost s
London, or the oldest inhabitant
ey which leads to Poet's Corner, as h
ded and begrimed with smoke, pierce
ould hardly believe that on the other
e gem of such structures, once as ma
d Lincoln, Salisbury and Wells. W
pressions on entering it some twenty y
arted, cheery custodian, Mr. Devon, wh
e treasures in his keeping than of the m
e naval service. A gloomy interior, with
thick with smoke and dirt; detestable
lk-heads, presses, cupboards, closets, :
ses, galleries worthy of a little Bethel in
ondon; a foul timber roof, lumber, packir
d other rubbish; a floor of planking d
ntre a solitary memorial of the grand past
afts, its head lost in the ceiling, and its b
book-ledges.

There are few Englishmen of education
least as far as Paris, and very few in
is who have not seen with astonishmen
oration of that exquisite gem of art, the
illet-le-Duc. In 1253, King Henry II
ed glowing with colour in the traceried
se, passing through its unrivalled v
ptor's hammer had but just ceased to so
ie ha

spring branching ribs ; the groined vault with sculptured bosses, and coloured scrolls and arabesques ; the glorious windows with beautiful tracery and glass of a thousand hues ; its arcaded stalls with Purbeck shafts, diapered spandrils, and frescoes representing the wonderful scenes of the Apocalypse, and the Saviour revealing the mysteries of redemption to the heavenly host ; its glassy pavement of encaustic tile, its noble double portal, niches, and spandrils, enriched with imagery and carved work ; and beyond, through the open doors, see the exquisite vestibule, a fitting approach to such a creation of genius and magnificence. Then from that dream of splendour let him now look down here, and through the lifted trap-doors at portions of encaustic pavement, still almost perfect ; or peer behind wainscoting at portions of the 14th-century frescoes, or fragments of sculpture,—and he will realise how, by the base neglect and Vandalism of the last century, all grace, delicacy and refinement have been converted, simply by ill-usage and barbarism, into decay, mutilation, disfigurement, and positive ruin.

The abbot and monks had only a short tenure of exclusive occupation of this superb building. Before 1340, the House of Commons held its sessions within it ; as the Dean of Westminster said, at a meeting lately held for the purpose of considering its restoration, “all our early struggles for liberty must have taken place within these walls. There is only one instance recorded of the Commons meeting elsewhere. When they met to impeach Piers Gaveston, in the reign of Henry II., they met in the refectory ; but, as a general rule, they met here down to the end of the reign of Henry VIII. Here took place many memorable acts of the epoch of the Reformation. Within these walls were passed the first Church Discipline Act, and the first Clergy Residence Act. Here were passed the Act of Supremacy, and the Act of Submission ; and here, on the table in this Chapter-house, lay the famous black book which sealed the fate of all the monasteries in England, including that of Westminster, which shot such a thrill of horror through the assembly, and produced a sensation which is so well described in Mr. Froude’s history. The last time the Commons sat in this house was the last day of the life of Henry VIII., and their last act here was the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk. They were sitting here while preparations were going on in the Abbey for the coronation of Edward VI., which Henry intended should be solemnised before his own death, to render the succession more

but on the news of the king's death those preparations were broken off." Their sittings having already been transferred to the consecrated chapel of St. Stephen's, in 1547, about the time of Elizabeth and her successor, the unfortunate Chapter-house was converted into a public record office. About the year 1740, the building was taken down on the plea of being in a dangerous condition about thirty years before, the erection of a hideous gallery actually masked all the beauties of the lower portion of the building. One of the larger flying buttresses fronting the Lady Chapel of the Abbey had been destroyed, and the corresponding buttress on the south-west angle was unequal to bear the weight of the roof, which in consequence partially gave way, and so endangered the stability of the vaulting. An architect could easily have repaired the damage, and rebuilt the buttress.

The Chapter-house in England was almost essentially a national institution, unlike the alleys or oblong rooms which take their place on the continent, forming the conventual or capitular Parliament-house of a monastic and splendid building. That of Westminster is of considerable architectural history; firstly, because it replaces the Chapter-house erected by Edward the Confessor, and is of the same general form, like that of Worcester, these two being the only

removed. To what purpose is it to be converted? It is now like a deserted warehouse, a shame and disgrace to the country. On October 25, 1860, the London and Middlesex Archæological Society visited the building, which, in bitter mockery, was brilliantly lighted up: a unanimous resolution was passed to collect money for its restoration. No subscription list, however, has been published as yet. On May 24, 1862, a bright day, when even the full afternoon sun could not relieve the gloom, and two little gaslights indicated the position of the finest mural paintings, a large meeting, convened by the Dean, assembled in it: the Bishops of Oxford and St. David's, Lords Stanhope, Talbot de Malahide, Stratford de Redcliffe, and Ashburton, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. G. Godwin, and Sir William Page Wood were present; there were many excellent speeches made, advocating recourse to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or to Parliament, or to Government, or to private generosity; a committee was appointed to bring the matter under the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—and there again the matter ended. On December 2, 1865, the Society of Antiquaries convened an influential meeting, and the result was that the former committee was reinforced with new members, and again requested to communicate with Mr. Gladstone. Is the matter to rest at this point again?

The records are gone to the Rolls Court, but the lumber of empty presses, staircases, and galleries still disfigure the interior. Government no longer requires the building. To what good purpose could it be turned? from what quarter are we to look for funds? what is the amount required? 20,000*l.*, Mr. Scott says, would suffice for its complete restoration: less, of course, to place it in that state of tenantable repair to which the Government is morally bound, both as having defaced it completely, and as the representatives of the entire nation, every member of which, from the highest to the lowest, has a direct interest in this greatest of historical monuments. Our capital is not rich in ancient churches and their adjuncts: Westminster Abbey, the choirs of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and St. Mary Overy, and the Temple Church, are all that deserve to be noted. We should like to be able to show foreigners one more memorial of the past, when the Eleanor Cross has been rebuilt, not for utilitarian purposes, but simply from love of architectural beauty, by a railway company. It has been suggested that it would make an excellent show-room for national deeds of

under secure keeping, or could be admirably fitted to be a
"culla"—a fine word to express a receptacle for the cast-off
things which clog the aisles of the Abbey with all their heathenish
accessories. It can be converted into a receptacle of fitting
rest for the remains of all the great men who hereafter shall deserve national
honour, for the aisles and walls of Westminster and St.
Mary's are now full to repletion; and beneath the storied pavement
remains might be fitly interred, for the ground is holy, and the
Abbey itself be made a sacred casket for the rest of English worthies
for time to come, doubly endeared to future generations as a
testimony of her piety and forethought in preserving the cradle of the
House of Commons and an unrivalled work of art, and preparing a
Campo Santo for our illustrious dead. We must remember
that the Chapter-house is sacred ground, as a part of a consecrated
place, under it sleep the first founder, Sebert, his wife, and at least
one daughter, a princess, probably many an ecclesiastic and bene-
factor. We therefore submit that the Dean and Chapter—one
of the healthiest corporations of the Church—should head the sub-
committee, and list to a fair amount: then the committee may freely, and
in good grace, appeal to the country and to Parliament: the
Dean and Chapter should have the right of meeting in it, but not

INISHCALTRA AND ITS REMAINS.

BY RICHARD R. BRASH, ARCHT., M.R.I.A.



SOME six miles above the town of Killaloe, the Shannon expands into a spacious lake, now known as Lough Derg, but anciently "Loch Deirgheirt." It is a fine sheet of water, ten miles in length and three in its greatest breadth, and studded with many pretty islets. Lying towards the north shore, and at the entrance of that portion of the lake known as the bay of Scarriff, is one of these islets, containing, according to the Ordnance Survey, about forty-five acres of rich grass land, which rises gently from the shore to the centre.

This is the island of Inishcaltra, commonly called, in the neighbouring country, Holy Island, and the Seven Churches. The most ancient form of the name is Inis-Cealtra, the etymology of which is obvious enough from Inis, an island; Ceall, a church, a cell, a place of retirement; and Tra, a strand; that is, "the island of the churches, or cells on the strand," as the group of ecclesiastical ruins I am about to describe are situated on the eastern shore of the islet. The name has been differently spelled by writers: as Inniskeltair, by Archdall ("Monasticon Hibernicum"); Keltra, by Colgan ("Acta Sanct."); but this is evidently carelessness. It formerly formed a portion of the principality of the O'Gradys, in Thomond, co. Clare, but it is now included, along with a considerable portion of the parish on the mainland, to which it gives name, in the barony of Leitrim and county of Galway; it forms a portion of the estate of Woodpark, the property and seat of Phillip Reade, Esq., and is easily accessible from that gentleman's boat-house, on the mainland. That this island was a place of considerable importance and reputed sanctity at a very early period of our ecclesiastical history, there is sufficient evidence in the sacred ruins now mouldering to decay, in the traditionary reverence with which they are regarded through the surrounding country, as well as in the few, though important notices of it which we find in our ancient annals. It probably was a sanctuary of Paganism long before the banner of the Cross was planted on its strand, as there is scarcely an island in our lakes and rivers where Christian remains are found, that does not present us with marks and traditions of a previous Pagan dedication.

The first historical notice I can find of this place is in the

ls of the Four Masters":—"A.D. 548, St. Colam-Cealtra died, of the mortality which was called the honaill—and that was the first Buidhe-chonaill." In the ls of Ulster," and the "Annals of Clonmacnois," A.D. 550, th of Colam is also recorded, under the same date, of the mortality," or plague.

St. Colam, Colum, or Columba, as he is variously called, personage of some importance is evident by the entry of th in three different annals. He was, as were many of ly saints, royally descended. According to the "Felire s," and the Calendar and genealogies of the Irish saints, d by the O'Clerys, he was the son of Ninmidh, who fifth in descent from Crimthan, the son of Cathair More, eat) Monarch of Ireland. He was Abbott of Tir-de-ghlas, erryglas, a parish, and formerly a religious house of great n the barony of Ormond, county of Tipperary, and on the f the Shannon, and of which he was the patron saint—his being there celebrated on the 13th of December. It is pro- at he was the founder of the first church or oratory on Inis- and that at the end of his career he retired thither from the uties of his office, as was the custom of many saints.

Lanigan. The latter writes of him:—"He was of the princely house of Hy-Kinselagh, by his father Dima, and half-brother of Guair, King of Connaught, by his mother Cumania. Little else is recorded of him, until he retired to the island of Iniskeltair, in Loughderg, a lake formed by the Shannon. Here he led a solitary and very austere life, but after some time was obliged to erect a monastery, on account of the numbers of persons that resorted to him for instruction. Although of a very sickly constitution, he seems to have closely applied to ecclesiastical studies, and wrote a commentary on the Psalms, collated with the Hebrew text. . . . His memory was so much respected, that the monastery of Iniskeltair became very celebrated, and was considered as one of the principal asylums in Ireland." (Lanigan's "Eccles. Hist." iii. 11.) The original authority for the parentage of St. Camin is a passage in the "Four Masters," at A.D. 662, which, recording the death of Guaire, the hospitable King of Connaught, states that Guaire, and Caimin of Inis-Cealtra, had the same mother. Neither Colgan nor Lanigan, however, offer any evidence of St. Camin's being the original founder of the churches on this island. It is however more than probable, that it was he who gave to this sanctuary its reputation; that he gathered round him many followers and disciples; and that he formed, as was then the custom, a school of learning at Inis-Cealtra. But it is quite certain from the evidence before adduced, that previous to Camin's time there was a church or oratory on the island; and that it had been for more than a century previous to his death, the abode or retreat of holy men. Indeed Colgan himself states that Stellan, Abbot of Inis-Keltra, flourished about A.D. 650. ("AA.SS." p. 17.) This was some years before the death of Camin. Archdall states that Stellan died A.D. 650; but as he quotes from Colgan, it is quite evident that he changed the word *flourished* into *died*. Be this as it may, it is quite certain that he was abbot previous to the death of Camin, which appears strange if the latter was the founder of this religious establishment, as stated by Lanigan. The word *flourished* would make it appear that at that time Stellan was, and for some time previously had been, in the possession of that dignity.

It was, no doubt, a custom in those early days for the abbots, or heads of such religious communities, to resign their authority and duties into the hands of younger and more vigorous men, when they found the infirmities of age creeping on them, in order more effectually to prepare for death. Such may have been the case in this instance.

...on his anniversary from time immemorial informs us that St. Coelan, a monk of Inis-Ceal end of the seventh century, or the beginning of the eighth, composed a life of St. Brigid, in Latin verse, in which he states that this establishment was a convent of Benedictine monks.

——— Keltra est conventus ritè virorum
Prudentum, sacro Benedicti dogmate florens.

- 749 [*recte* 763]. Diarmid, Abbot of Innis-Calthra, of Innisfallen.”)
- 836, the plundering Northmen were on the Shannon. No peaceful retreats of religion and learning were disturbed by the barbarous outrage which marked the advent of the invaders. The tale of the annalists is short and pithy. “The monks of Laichtene, Inis-Cealtra and Cill-Finnche, were besieged and slain.” (“Annals of the Four Masters.”)
898. Cosgrach, who was called Truaghan [*i.e.* master] of Inis-Cealtra, [and] Tuathal, anchorite, died.” (“Annals of the Four Masters.”)
- 908 [*recte* 922]. The repose of Cormac MacAedain, Bp. of Cashel, Brendan, Tomar, son of Elgi, the earl of the Strathclyde, wastes Scatterry, the island of Calthra, and Mullagh, burns Cluan-Mac-Noisk, and proceeding over Lough Neagh, to all the islands, and Meath also.” (“Annals of Innisfallen.”)
- A notable raid of the Danes of Limerick is noticed in the “Annals of Ulster,” at A.D. 921 [*recte* 922]:—“The shipping of the Danes of MacAilche [to Loch na Sionnach] was destroyed by the Danes of Limerick.”

The most important of these, though insignificant in point of size, is the church of St. Camin. It consists, as is seen by the accompanying plan, of a nave and chancel, of remarkably small dimensions.

The nave measures 30 ft. 6 in. in length, and 20 ft. in breadth, clear of walls; the flank walls are 3 ft. and the gables 2 ft. 7 in. in thickness. The flank walls project at each end 1 ft. 7 in. beyond the face of either gable, a feature found only in churches of a very ancient date. The masonry of the nave walls is of large-sized spalled rubble, the material a light brown grit, or freestone, found plentifully on the island, with a few limestone blocks intermixed. The entrance was at the west end; where the doorway stood is now an unsightly breach; at my first visit in 1852 there were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.



Plan of St. Camin' Church.



Jamb of West Entrance.

of one jamb standing, and about 1 foot of the other; these are now gone, having been torn away by the ignorant peasantry to put as head-stones to graves. I subjoin a sketch of the jamb mould, which was elaborate; the shafts had carved capitals, consisting of an abacus, with a head under it; these capitals, and several of the jamb stones, are to be found in the adjoining cemetery. The nave lighted on the south side only, and by two small opes, one s

circular-headed, 11 in. wide at bottom, and 2 ft. 4 in. high, having large inward splays; the head is cut out of one stone, as seen in the accompanying sketch.



Window in Nave—Scale 2 ft. to 1 in.

The other ope is of the form and dimensions I have on the sub-joined sketch; it also has large inward splays.



Window in Nave—Scale 2 ft. to 1 in.

These, as I before stated, were the only opes for light in the nave, (a practice followed in all the primitive churches in Ireland,) which

on each, as sh

accompanying plan.
The shafts have carved capitals
is quite plain, without ornament or
the voussoirs are finely cut, and
5 in. to 10 in. in width on face.

Following sketch shows the chancel an
ing from the nave.

mb of Chancel Arch.

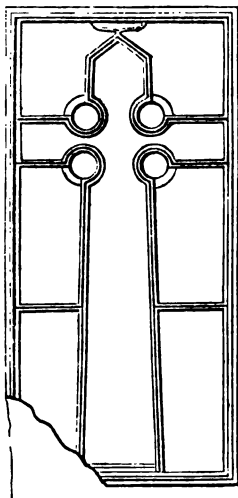
The chancel measures 14 ft. 9
to east, and 12 ft. 6 in. from north to south. Ther
t 2 ft. of the east gable standing, about 5 ft. of the so
t 3 ft. of the north; there is a bit of the south-ea



remarkable for its workmanship; the courses average from 7 in. to 9 in. in height.

None of the window opes remain; the sill alone of a south window exists, which shows it to have been 10 in. wide externally, and 2 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. internally on the splays. In the south wall, near chancel arch, is a curious aperture shown on plan; it is 15 in. wide, and 10 in. high, and is about the level of window sill; it could not have been a squint, as the bend in it would prevent any person from seeing either in or out. The south wall is 2 ft. thick, while the north and east walls are 2 ft. 3 in.

A portion of the original altar exists *in situ*; it was 5 ft. in length and 3 ft. in width, having a passage of 15 in. between it and east wall; the external quoins were ornamented with slight shafts, springing from simple bases; it was built of blocks of neatly dressed ashlar: but two courses in height now remain. In the chancel lies a broken slab 5 ft. in length by 2 ft. 5 in. in breadth, having a cross of ancient form incised, as shown on sketch, but no inscription.



Grave Slab in Chancel.

In the south wall of nave, built in, is a slab bearing a device of arms: three Lions passant; date, 1703; motto, "Vulneratus non Victus. James Grady repaired these churches and monuments, to the grace and glory of God." I could see nothing of the repairs alluded to in the above inscription; and as for the monuments, they have disappeared long since. At my former visit there were in the church and around it a number of slabs, with quaint crosses of ancient type, and inscriptions in Irish characters; but these have all disappeared, with the exception of that in the chancel.

From the above description it will be seen how very small the church is, yet how interesting in its details and architectural character. The diminutive size of the primitive churches of Ireland have been a source of some surprise and speculation to antiquaries: surprise that a religious community so advanced as was that of the Irish Church in theological learning, and zeal for the propagation of the Gospel, should have been content with places of worship so

and so simple and unpretending in their character. Previous to the 11th century, the churches of this country were small plain buildings, never exceeding, as far as I have been able to ascertain, 45 ft. by 24 ft., and these dimensions but very rarely met with, the great majority being under 30 ft. by 21 ft. For instance, the church of St. Flannan at Killaloe is but 29 ft. by 17 ft. ; St. Kevin's Church at Glalough, 22½ ft. by 15 ft. ; The Ivy Church, 32 ft. by 20 ft. ; St. Efeart Church, 29 ft. by 17 ft. ; St. Columb's Church at Drogheda, 27 ft. by 13½ ft. ; even Cormac's Church at Cashel, once the cathedral of the diocese, though erected in A.D. 1127, has its nave only 27 ft. by 18 ft. It is certain that the Irish did not affect magnificence in their places of worship. The study of the Holy Scriptures, theological and scholastic learning, and the dissemination of religious truth, seem to have been the principal objects they had in view. The conversion of the Pagan by the persuasive doctrines of the cross, and by the beauty of the Christian code of morals, is another prominent feature of those primitive times. They had not arrived at that stage of Christian civilisation which requires gorgeous surroundings and a sensuous ritual, as the medium of conveying the simple message of the Gospel to the minds of men. It would seem to me as if the churches were used for scarcely more than sheltering the sacred

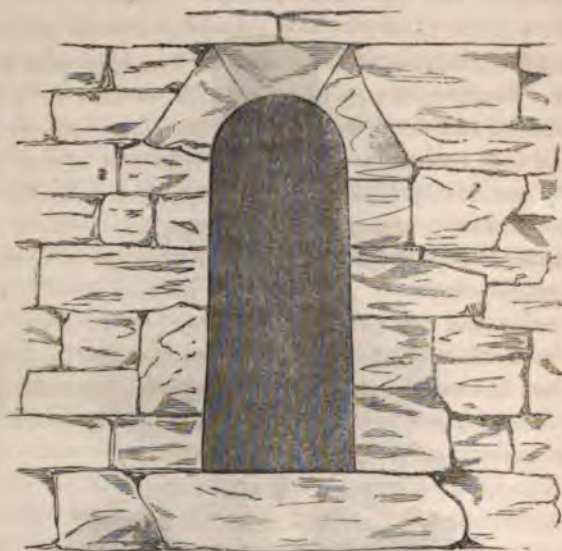
refer to the repairing of this church, and not the re-building; the terms "erect" and "build" are frequently used for "repair" and "re-edify" in our ancient annals. The work of Brien's time would seem to be the building of the chancel, the insertion of the chancel arch, and also of the west doorway.



Round Tower.

The Round Tower stands 35 ft. from the south-west corner of St. Camin's. The conical roof and attic story are wanting, and very probably a portion of another story. It is exceedingly symmetrical in form, having a very graceful entasis. The masonry is of large-sized rubble, dressed to the curve, joints irregular and spalled, but of better quality than the nave of church. The dressings of door and windows are cleanly chiselled and closely jointed, as is generally the case in the opes of these structures. The material is a light-brown grit, plentiful on the island, the entire shore being even yet strewn with boulders and detached blocks. There are, however, some pieces of limestone in the base of tower, and the sill of doorway is of the same material. Many of the stones in the lower story are from 4 ft. to 5 ft. in length, and 18 inches high. It has a plinth, which

averages 15 in. high, and 5 in. projection. The doorway faces E.S.E. The sill is 10 ft. 9 in. from ground: it is semicircular-headed, 2 ft. 1 in. in width at sill, 1 ft. 11 in. in width at spring of arch, and 5 ft. 2½ in. high from sill to soffit.



Doorway of Round Tower.

There is no internal rebate, or mode of hanging or fastening a door: every second jambstone is thorough, as is also the centre stone of arch. At the level of door-sill the wall is 3 ft. 4 in. in thickness, and the internal diameter 7 ft. 9 in.; the circumference immediately over the plinth is 47 ft. The interior is filled up to within 13 in. of door-sill. There are five internal offsets taken from the thickness of the wall. One ope for light in the first story faces N.; it is angular-headed externally, square internally. One in second story faces about S.E., square-headed outside, and semicircular inside. One in third story faces S., and is square-headed, and one in the fourth story facing N.W., also square-headed. This last ope is close to the unfinished top, and would lead to the supposition that this story had been higher, independent of the attic story, as the opes for light are generally either a short distance above the offset, never higher than the centre of the story. The jambs of all these opes converge towards the top. I cannot accurately state the height of this towe

Dr. Petrie mentions it at 80 ft. ; Mr. Reade, the proprietor, writes me that it is over 90 ft. I do not think it much exceeds 75 ft. I have a tolerably correct eye for heights and distances, having some practice at it, and I am almost certain it does not exceed what I state.

To the east of St. Camin's Church is a quadrangular enclosure. The wall surrounding it is in ruins ; portions of it remain from 2 ft. to 4 ft. in height. The entrance to it was at the west side, by a handsome semicircular-headed doorway of finely chiselled masonry. About 4 ft. in height of the jambs only remain ; the rest of the jambs and the arch stones lie in the *débris*. The stones were the full thickness of the wall, and those standing are very closely jointed ; it appears to be of the same class and age as the chancel of the church, but the stones much larger.

The interior is devoted to the uses of a burial-ground. Here is the tomb of a Mr. O'Callaghan, who was barbarously murdered on his own lawn in the year 1856. It has the following inscription :—

ERECTED IN MEMORY
OF
THADEUS O'CALLAGHAN, ESQ.,
FITZWILLIAM SQUARE, DUBLIN,
AND
BALLINRUAN, CO. GALWAY,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 29TH FEB., 1856.
AGED 39 YEARS.

The perpetrators were never brought to justice. In this enclosure lies the plinth of a cross, having its mortice for the shaft. Outside of it to the west lies the plinth of a much larger cross, having also its mortice. On its upper surface is an inscription : ✠ ILAD. IDEC. FENBOIR. It is not certain whether the C may not be an E, as it is much defaced, and the E and C much assimilate in the Romano-Irish character, in which the inscription is written. My friend, the late Mr. John Windele, took a rubbing of this inscription, and he reads it :—

“Crux Iladi Dec(ani) Fenboir.” Fenboir is Fenabore, now Kilfenora, an ancient bishopric in the county of Clare. Mr. Windele conjectures that this Ilad, from the similarity of name, may have been an Elind, *alias* Teilans, or Telianus, mentioned in Colgan's “Acta Sanct.,” and who was successor to St. David as Bishop of Menavia. David was himself of Irish extraction, being grandson on the mother's

Prince Bracan of Breacan, and nephew of St. Canoc of Gallen. He was made bishop A.D. 540; and Elind, his successor, was an Irishman of the race of Colla-da-Crioch, and is revered, or some one venerable, at the church of Teagh Telle in West Meath. We find the name of "Iland, son of Scanlan," in the "*Annals of Innis-*" at A.D. 646 [*recte* 660].

In the north-east corner of the above enclosure is a small building of stone; it faces east and west. Little more than the foundations

It is called by the people Teampuil-ne-Fearguntha; and the tradition is, that any woman entering within its walls will lie under the curse of barrenness.

Within the above is a small cell or oratory; it measures 11 ft. in length, by 8 ft. 4 in. in width, being the out and out of walls of which only from three to four feet in height remain. The door was at the east end; it measured 2 ft. 1 in. in width, the sides converging to a shallow internal rebate, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. The masonry of this structure was also remarkably well executed. One of the stones at the north side measures 5 ft. in length. This building is marked upon the map as "the Confessional."^a There are four tall stones standing within it, in the form of a square. The structure marked on the map as the Baptist's church is a mere heap of

St. Michael's Church. A portion of the east end has been raised in wretched masonry, roofed in and thatched as a sheeling. The remains of the original walls, which show in some places a few feet over ground, were of excellent character, the stones dressed, and the jamb of a door ope showing well-chiselled work. It was enclosed within an outer wall of heavy stone-work.

Near the centre of the island, and on the highest point, is an irregular enclosure of earth and stone, having an area of about an acre. Within this is a smaller quadrangular one, being enclosed by a fence of stones and earth, the entrance being at the south between two erect flag-stones. Within this is another cell or oratory of similar form and dimensions as those already described. The masonry is of the same class, and the doorway is in the west end. From two to four feet of the walls are standing. The cell is surrounded with a number of modern graves, the headstones of which were taken from the walls of the oratory. The outer enclosure is an irregular quadrangle, having an external ditch. Upon the island are considerable remains of enclosures, being half obliterated fences of earth and stones, some running parallel, forming road-ways, others enclosing areas of various forms and dimensions. Not far from St. Mary's, close to the strand, is a holy well, but owing to the extraordinary dryness of the season on my late visit, there was no water flowing from it.

I cannot conclude this paper without making some remarks respecting the desecration of this sacred spot. When Dr. Petrie visited this place, according to his sketch (p. 279 of his work on the Round Towers of Ireland), there was one jamb, and a piece of the arch of the west door of St. Camin's Church standing; there is now but one course above ground. At my visit in 1852, there were within the walls of the above church several ancient grave-slabs with crosses: these are all gone except one, as I said above. A short distance from the ruin called Teampuil-ne-Fearguntha, there were then a number of incised sepulchral slabs, bearing crosses and inscriptions of the primitive age, traditionally known as the graves of the Gobhans; I could not find one of them on my visit in the present year (1865).

The walls of the beautiful little chancel have been pulled down, to form headstones to graves, as also the walls of the oratories, until little more than the foundation is left. That there were several monumental crosses here, there is no doubt; the bases of two of them exist, as I have before stated; the shafts, or any portion of

...ings, and have tak
... for their preservation ; but it is exclusively a Roman C
and there is great jealousy and difficulty in the slightest interfe
. I put up notices, in English and Irish, entreating the people
its of their ancestors : and ladders were brought in and th

Reade's observation bears out my own experie
tion of Irish monuments during the last twenty
most invariably found a desire upon the part of the
and clergy to preserve the ancient monuments of the
the Roman Catholic population are their constant pl
clergy, with few exceptions, looking on with ap
pence. Were a taste for the conservation of our
more generally diffused among the latter, and could
d on to use their influence in their respective loca
re and preservation, they would be the means of savi
tion many curious and historic relics in those remote l
only *their* influence is likely to make itself felt and res



THE RELIGION OF CHARLES II.*

IO small amount of controversy has been e
on the question as to the religion of Charles II
torians are pretty generally agreed upon at l
fact, that in his last hours he in some way :
trations of a Roman Catholic priest, F. Huddlest
whom he owed his escape after the battle of 1651
although the circum-

of policy rather than of conviction, and that his religious opinions, like his principles of morality, were of the laxest kind, if indeed he was not utterly indifferent to all forms of dogmatic belief. Even the Roman Catholic historian Lingard^b regards Charles as, in matters of religion, an indifferentist and a dissembler; and Lord Macaulay's summary of the accounts of contemporary authorities on the subject is, that "Charles had never been a sincere member of the Established Church, and that his mind had long oscillated between Hobbism and Popery; when his health was good and his spirits high, he was a scoffer, in his few serious moments he was a Roman Catholic."^c

And at all events, as regards any express act of exterior conformity to the Church of Rome prior to the death-bed ministrations of Father Huddleston, no suspicion seems to have been entertained by English historians. The publication after his death of the well-known "Strong-box Papers," gave rise to much discussion, and it is quite certain that immediately after the conversion of his brother James consultations on the subject of religion were set actively on foot by Charles; but Macaulay regards them as of no real or practical significance, and even Lingard does not hesitate to declare his suspicion that Charles's real object in these consultations (to which Louis XIV. was made a party) "was to deceive both his brother and the King of France."^d

Few students of English history, therefore, will have been prepared for the strange revelations contained in a series of papers which Father Boero, a Roman Jesuit, has recently made public from the archives of the Roman branch of that Society, and of the genuineness of which no reasonable doubt can be entertained. The documents themselves are too long for us to translate them *in extenso*; but the following outline of their contents will not be void of interest to students of English history.

The facts brought together by Boero make it plain that, whatever judgment we are to form either of his sincerity or of his steadiness of purpose, Charles II. had from a very early period not only inclined in his opinions towards the Roman Church, but had actually been several times engaged in religious discussions with Roman ecclesiastics, and even with Rome itself, with a view to being reconciled with that communion. Before the restoration, if reliance can be

^b Lingard's "England," ix. 172.

^c Macaulay's "England," i. 435.

^d Lingard, ix. 172.

in the recently published memoirs of M. Olier,* the founder of the congregation of St. Sulpice, Charles, during his stay in Paris, was in communication with that zealous propagandist on the subject of religion. This proceeding, however, most probably originated with Charles, but either in the zeal of M. Olier himself, or in the suggestion of some of the many earnest Roman Catholics who were attached to the Court of the exiled prince. But it was not so far a very explicit and formal negotiation, the particulars of which Boero has brought to light, and which took place in 1662, before the date of the conversion of James, and of the subsequent consultation detailed by Lingard, the only occasion on which, according to that historian, the subject was seriously entertained. The transaction to which we refer appears to have altogether escaped the notice of Dr. Lingard, who is commonly so well informed on the subject of his own communion.

Some months after the marriage of Charles with the princess of Portugal, an effort was made to induce the Pope, Alexander VII., to grant the cardinalate her almoner, the Abbé Louis Stuart d'Aubigny, who was related by blood to the royal family, and had been chosen to officiate at the Roman Catholic ceremony of the royal marriage. The negotiation for this purpose was conducted with great secrecy, and

1662, and were presented and urged upon the Pope with much earnestness by various memorials and representations in January, 1663. The matter was referred to a congregation of cardinals, and seems to have been favourably entertained by many of the body ; but the Pope himself finally decided against the application, and conveyed his refusal to the King in a courteous letter, explaining the dangers and difficulties which would be inseparable from such a step in the existing condition of England, social as well as religious.

Belling's secret instructions had been to urge this suit forward in the first instance, and, in case of its failure, not to proceed with another commission which had been conditionally entrusted to him, to be prosecuted only if the Pope should acquiesce in the prayer for M. d'Aubigny's elevation. Strange, however, as it may appear, the papers in F. Boero's hands disclose the fact that notwithstanding Alexander's refusal Belling did proceed to the further negotiation, which was no other than a formal proposal of certain terms upon which the King himself, and through him his people, should be reconciled once more to the Roman Church. Boero has not printed in full this portion of the papers, but he gives the Profession of Faith which it was proposed to accept, and in one of the letters of the King at a later date, which he prints at length, there is a distinct allusion to this correspondence with Alexander VII., which can hardly fail to be regarded as authenticating the summary of it which the editor publishes. The Profession of Faith was accompanied by a paper of explanations, in twenty-four articles, all of which were submitted for the judgment of the Pope himself ; and these explanations not proving in all respects satisfactory to him, Belling was sent back to England to ask for further information upon some of the proposed articles. Meanwhile Belling's visit to Rome had been noised abroad. His speedy return to the Court appears to have led to suspicions as to the intended scheme, and in the fear of alarming popular prejudices the whole negotiation, as well for d'Aubigny's promotion as for the settlement of the religious question, was laid aside for some more favourable occasion.

The history of its resumption several years later forms by far the most curious part of Boero's strange story. We have already alluded to Lingard's account of the consultation which took place in 1668, on occasion of the conversion of the Duke of York, in which James strongly urged the King his brother to follow his example, and in which Charles went so far as to consult Louis XIV. as to the

expediency of such a step. Lingard is of opinion that in all this Charles's chief object was to deceive both his brother and the French king, and he seems satisfied that in his heart Charles never thought seriously of the step which his brother had suggested.

It is precisely at this point of the story that F. Boero's new papers fall in.

Accepting these documents as genuine, it is impossible to doubt that Charles did, from whatever motive, think seriously on the subject of being reconciled to the Church of Rome, and that he entered into the discussion with a degree of energy which could hardly be expected from his frivolous character and profligate habits. But the most curious part of the history is that which regards the instrument selected to conduct the negotiation, who appears to have been no other than *a son of the King himself, who was at that time actually a novice in the Jesuit Society at Rome.*

The existence of this son had hitherto entirely escaped the knowledge of the biographers of Charles; and, indeed, the only notices of him even still attainable are derived from the papers published by Boero, the letters of his father, and the entries in the records of the noviciate of St. Andrew at Rome. Charles himself, in one of his letters to the General of the Jesuits, states that this boy was born to him "in the island of Jersey, when he was little more than 17 years old, of a young lady of one of the noblest families of the dominions." He was brought up as a Protestant in Holland, and in 1665 he was removed secretly to London; but soon afterwards he became unhappy on account of the equivocal position which he then occupied, and appears to have returned of his own accord to the Continent, bearing with him a formal acknowledgment of his parentage, signed by the King, and authenticated by the royal seal, to which he afterwards added a deed of settlement assigning to him a portion of the royal revenue. A few months after his return to the Continent, he entered into the Roman Catholic Church at Hamburg, under the name, it would seem, of Queen Christina of Sweden, and manifested a fervour of zeal for her new faith; and in the latter part of the year he entered the noviciate of the Jesuit Society, under the name of James La Cloche (which by the way was the name of his mother's family), his real name and origin being concealed from all, with the single exception of his confessor, who of the Order himself was not informed of it.

All this appears to have been done with th

if not with his approval ; and the youth had already been several months in the Society, when his father, stimulated by the representation of the Duke of York, and casting about for some secret and unsuspected means of resuming the interrupted communication with Rome, commenced that correspondence with the General of the Jesuits, F. Oliva, which is now curiously brought to light. The letters of Charles, published by Boero, are five in number, four of which are addressed to Father Oliva, and one to the King's son, the young La Cloche. They are all in the King's own autograph, and are written in French, for the purpose, as he himself states, of greater secrecy ; lest, if written in English, the necessity of employing an English interpreter should lead to the discovery of the perilous secret which they contained.

The first is addressed to Oliva, and is dated August 3, 1668. Its purport is to communicate to the General the facts relating to the true parentage of the novice La Cloche, for the purpose of obtaining the General's consent to the King's request that this young man should be sent to him in London as speedily and as secretly as possible, as being one with whom he would be able to communicate on religious subjects with less suspicion than with any other. The letter is a most curious one in every way, but especially for the almost amusing minuteness of the precautions against suspicion which it suggests. In this letter was enclosed another of the same tenor and import to La Cloche, dated August 4 ; and not satisfied with the manifold cautions contained in both these letters, the King despatched by the same messenger a third, addressed to the General, with new instructions supplementing what he had already suggested. This chief subject of apprehension was the discovery of the true name of the young novice ; and as the Queen of Sweden was almost the sole depositary of the secret out of England, Charles was specially minute in his advices both to the General and to his son regarding communications with Her Majesty : and to such a length did his apprehensions carry him, that having heard of her intention of going to Rome about this time, he wrote a fourth letter, addressed to the General and dated August 29, urging that the young man's departure should be hastened, and the direction of his journey homewards regulated, so as to guard against all chance of a meeting.

Accordingly, La Cloche set out in October, 1668, travelling under the name of Henri de Rohan, and arrived safely in London ; where, following out the instructions of the King, he obtained

audience of the Queen and the Queen-mother, and was by them secretly brought to his father. Of the import of their communications no information is contained in this correspondence: but from the date of the last of the King's letters, dated November 18, it may be inferred that they were very brief indeed. The letter itself, however, seems to show that some important determination had been arrived at. The young novice was sent back to Rome as his father's "secret ambassador to the Father General," charged with certain commissions which were only to be explained orally, and with a stipulation that so soon as he had fulfilled them he was to return to England.

No further trace of La Cloche or De Rohan is to be found after his return to England; but Boero argues with much probability that although (probably owing to the repeated change of name) his after career cannot be traced in the registers of the Society, it is impossible to doubt that he continued a member of the Society until his death. Had he left the Society, it is hardly to be supposed that he would not at parting have reclaimed the certificate of his birth, which he received from his father on leaving England for the first time, which *still remains in the Jesuit archives*. Boero himself is of opinion that he remained in England under an assumed name, continued secretly to visit his father at intervals, and that he was in fact, the "foreign ecclesiastic" who was sent for by the King of York, but "could not be found" in the last illness of the King.

As to the later history of the religious opinions of the King, the papers are silent. Boero has reprinted, as a further evidence of the reconciliation of the King with the Church of Rome, what he supposes to have taken place after the return of the young novice from Rome, the two papers already known as having been found in the strong-box of the King after his death, and published immediately on their discovery. It is hardly necessary to say, that no conclusive argument as to the time of the King's reception into the Roman Church can be drawn from these papers, which are entirely without date or other note which would indicate the time at which they were written. The letters of Boero unquestionably appear to show a strong and settled intention of joining the communion of the Roman Church, weak of purpose as Charles there is a long way from intention and the act: and the regret which he expressed when he made his final submission to the Roman Church.

Father Huddleston, he expressed at "having deferred his reconciliation until then," would certainly seem irreconcilable with his having been formally received into the Roman Church at the date at which Boero has fixed that occurrence.

On the other hand, the evidence of his intention, even as early as 1668, which these papers contain, falls in very remarkably with the line which he took throughout the troubled years which followed. In one so weak and irresolute, at least so far as action was concerned, it is easy to understand the change of a purpose which would have involved so much of danger if not of absolute ruin : and at the same time it is difficult to believe that any impulse, short of the strong conviction which his letters to the Jesuit General seem to imply, would have nerved him to the steady but passive determination with which he resisted the popular outcry during the Titus Oates mania, although he had not the courage to protect the innocent victims of a silly popular outcry by an open exercise of the royal privilege of pardon.

C. W. R.

DRAWINGS OF PIETRO SANTO BARTOLI, IN THE ROYAL COLLECTION, WINDSOR CASTLE.



HIS superb museum, as it would be called on the Continent, both in its origin and in its special character, presents some features of interest sufficient to deserve notice here. It was really commenced (as we infer from most satisfactory evidence) by Charles II., who, as we believe, at the instance of Sir Peter Lely, purchased at the sale of the great Lord Arundel's collection in Holland the drawings and MSS. of Leonardo da Vinci, the drawings of Holbein, and a considerable number of miscellaneous drawings by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Parmigiano, and their scholars and followers. Lely's death soon afterwards, and the King's indifference to such matters, made this beginning, for a time, a failure ; and a new commencement was made by one almost as unlikely as Charles II. to care for so refined a pursuit as the study of art—Frederic, Prince of Wales. He, it appears, purchased of the famous Dr. Mead various art-treasures, miniatures of Holbein and Oliver, drawings of Poussin and Pietro Santo Bartoli, &c. About this time (the Holbeins earlier, the Leonardos later) Charles's collection, which had been lost sight of

for from eighty to ninety years, was brought to light again from a bureau in Kensington Palace, of which the key had long been lost. And these collections, combined, were the foundation and germ of the Royal Collection made by George III., as it remains at Windsor Castle in the present day.

The agents of George III. appear to have purchased everything they could find for sale, good or bad, rejecting nothing, and therefore selecting nothing. Whole cabinets were bought *en bloc*. The Italian masters are most strongly represented, because the greater part of the purchases were made in Italy: the later masters far outnumber the earlier ones, because the collections, which were bought entire, were chiefly composed of such works. The result was remarkable enough. When these newer acquisitions were added to the collections made by Charles II. and Frederic, Prince of Wales, there was a mass of above 15,000 drawings; most of them illustrating art, properly so called, but comprising also many drawings of antiquities, and of decoration and ornament, architectural plans, elevations, and illustrations of natural history. And it is a wonder that there should have been so much done towards the reduction of this prodigious collection to order, and there should be so many measures of untold worth contained in it.

Since the time of George III. little has been done to improve the part of the art-treasures of the Royal Library at Windsor, which, under the direction of H. R. H. the Prince Consort, the late Prince of Wales, and indeed the reconstruction, of the collection (which had been deposited in a very lonely, obscure place, and in fact were left quite unarranged) has been commenced, and making steady though not rapid progress. The object of the present is the bringing of every drawing of substantial value and interest to such a condition that it may be as little liable as can be to injury; the careful and conscientious determination of the parentage of each, and the classification of the works, and in order of time.

And, seeing that so vast an accumulation of art-treasures, therefore, according to the Prince Consort's wish, ought to be made available for the instruction and use of all concerned or interested in art, it was the wish of His Highness that, *as far as possible*, access to the collection, for the object of study, should be facilitated; that the collection should be exhibited at the soirées and conversazioni.

and artistic societies; and that photographs of the best drawings should be published as cheaply as they could be produced. And arrangements are advancing for the carrying out of all these most enlightened designs.

The characteristic feature of this great collection, which was spoken of above as deserving mention, is this—that, having been formed in the manner described, we have here, not so much illustrations of the history of art, as of the histories of artists. Of course, the most extensive collection conceivable would be a perfect exemplification of the history of art; but its perfection would be practically a drawback and disqualification; for that purpose, a judiciously selected and not too large cabinet is to be preferred. The completeness of the series of examples in such a cabinet admits of indefinite approaches, as taste, opportunity, or development of plan may actuate the collector; but it can only incidentally and most imperfectly answer any other design than its special one. It could never become for purposes of art-criticism, or connoisseurship, a *standard* collection, as the Royal Collection can. To this one object all the changes now pending are anxiously and conscientiously directed; and the certainty of success rests on these two facts: that the history of drawings can be traced more accurately when they have, as here, passed through but few hands; and that with so large an array of examples before us, as we find here with some masters, less room is left for probability of error in the assignment of those the history of which is unknown. The collection of drawings by Leonardo da Vinci most perfectly illustrates this. While, in addition to this hope of success, interest in such a collection is maintained at all times in a state of vigilant activity by discoveries either constantly occurring among the drawings themselves, or originating with them.

The drawings of Pietro Santo Bartoli (and his son Francisco?), of which a very large number are found here, afford a very good example of the kind of discoveries which is meant, and of the interest which they invariably excite.

Although he was a scholar of Poussin, and a “*peintre-graveur*” of considerable distinction, Santo Bartoli hardly merits Pascoli’s high-flown eulogium, and can scarcely be classed amongst the *Masters*. Here he appears as a most indefatigable and successful *antiquarian draughtsman*; and on that account some notice of these drawings may not be out of place in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE. There cannot be fewer than 1500 of these drawings in the Royal Collec-

tion. Of these some 900 represent the antique bas-reliefs then (and still in part) existing in Rome; and the greater number have been engraved by him for the well-known works on the Trajan and Antonine columns, on the sculptured monuments of Rome, the ancient sepulchres found there, &c., the plates now forming a portion of the "*Calcographie Romaine*." Of these there is not much to be said, except that—being executed in a broad and correct style, as became a scholar of Poussin, in pen and bistre-wash—they give a far better notion of the sculptures than the smooth and restored engraving can; and very many of them have never been engraved at all. The drawings of miscellaneous objects of antiquity (also very numerous) deserve all commendation for their effective fidelity: amongst them we find the magnificent gem—now, it is said, in the possession of the Duke of Marlborough—representing the busts of an Emperor and Empress (?) in purple, facing each other; and a hand carved in crystal, which is one of the treasures of Mr. Slade's cabinet, and appears to have been then, about 200 years ago, in precisely the same condition, as to mutilation, in which it now is. Hints like these, for tracing the history of such curiosities, and quarries at least can appreciate.

But the greatest interest by far is awakened by the drawings of ancient paintings which had—at various times before the end of the 17th century—been discovered in Rome. These are found in two volumes: one a great folio of above 200 leaves, bound in without any title or description, except that on the back is written in ink, "*Disegni di Varie Antichità*;" and in another hand, we find an old press-mark, "*Nettuno*." Three-fourths of the leaves contain the miscellaneous objects of antiquity referred to above, but the rest is filled with drawings, most of them of ancient paintings and mosaics. Almost all are engraved under the title "*Picturæ Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanarum*," and are included in the "*Calcographie Romaine*." But there are many others, particularly those of the paintings in the Tomb of the Nasones (now completely perished), and which give in colours, in the best style possible, the actual appearance of those works.

The engravings prove to have been restored to such an extent as to vitiate them, as evidence of facts, almost as seriously as Carlo Maratti's Venus, and adding a Cupid or two to the composition, as we see in Turnbull's great work, and in the Cabi-

The other volume, a smaller folio, bound in old morocco, and stamped with arms of Cardinal Massimi (half-defaced, it must be added, by the obliteration of the star, by a G. III. and a crown!), has as title-page the original drawing for the title of the Vatican Virgil, but with this legend: "*L'Antiche Pitture Memorie raccolte dalle Ruine di Roma, espresse al' eleganza vetusta nel Museo di D. Vincenzo Vittoria Carconico di Xativa, nel regno di Valenza.*" On the bases of the columns we are informed, in ordinary writing, that the architectural design was by his eminence Cardinal Massimi, and the two Victories on the sides by Pietro Santo Bartoli. The book contains above 100 leaves; and with the exception of the earliest, on which are mounted engravings found in the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, the book is a most astonishing repository of notes, sketches, and drawings of these monuments of Roman pictorial art. Two or three at the beginning may be attributed, without fear of mistake, to Giovanni da Noine's own hand. One is certainly a sketch for one of the pilasters of Raphael's Loggie in the Vatican. Some are drawings of Mosaics, but most of wall-paintings; and we find, not only all those of the Tomb of the Nasones again—as mere sketches, but also the original drawings of the uncovering of the tomb, which is engraved in the "*Picturæ Antiquæ*," and of several of the plates in the supplement to the edition of that work, which appeared in 1750.

Before proceeding to the history of these volumes, mention should be made to two others, small thick quartos, containing copies of the miniatures of the Vatican Virgil in duplicate; one of each in colours, and the other in pen and bistre-wash. The uncoloured ones are all numbered by small Arabic numerals of the kind used in the 17th century; the coloured ones are not. And we find similar numerals throughout the great vellum-bound volume, through the nine volumes of ancient bas-reliefs, through a smaller volume of similar drawings, through two volumes of drawings of the early Christian Mosaics, &c., in Rome. But no such numerals are to be seen in the volume with Cardinal Massimi's drawing as its title-page.

Dr. Turnbull, besides his great work on ancient painting, also published a small book containing "Three Dissertations on the Characters of Augustus, Horace, and Agrippa;" and therein (p. 67, note) he informs us that Dr. Mead then possessed "the famous book of drawings, coloured by the elder Bartoli after ancient paintings discovered in his time, which are now almost all lost, done

Cardinal Massimi, and the figures in the Vatican Virgil, or the same Cardinal by the same excellent hand." In *Treatise on Ancient Painting*" (p. 170), he speaks of these copies again, as in Dr. Mead's possession; and in a note following two pages, quotes from the Abbé Bos' "*Réflexions sur l'Asie et la Peinture*," a passage which contains some additions in the history of these drawings. The coloured drawings, we are told, were made for the Cardinal, and when he wrote that remained of the paintings of the Tomb of the Nasones; says, by a strange adventure, the most interesting of these drawings were obtained during his nunciature in Spain, and caused the drawings in a portfolio belonging to the King which had been made when these ancient paintings were sold at Rome in the 16th century, to be copied. The Doctor speaks of the collection of copies of these paintings, made by Alexander del Pozzo (Poussin's patron), which had been purchased by the then-reigning pope, Clement XI. In the "*Avertissement*" to the "*Recueil de Peintures Antiques*," by the Comte de Caylus, we learn a little more about these drawings. He conjectures, with great probability, that the drawings which Cardinal Massimi saw and had copied in Spain, were

law, Grimaldi Bolognese. The means by which it came into the Royal Collection is not at all questionable; for it is well known that Frederic Prince of Wales did purchase of Dr. Mead various art treasures during his lifetime; several miniatures of inestimable worth, and a collection of drawings by Poussin, made for Cardinal Massimi by one of Poussin's scholars.

One of the largest collections purchased entire by the command of George III., was the Albani Collection. Unfortunately, Richardson (in his "Description of Statues, &c., in Italy") passes it over very slightly, not having been able to inspect it carefully; and our chief or only source of information, is Rogers' "Imitations of Drawings," and the Royal Collection itself. From it must have come the great mass of Italian drawings of the 17th century and later, which form so large a part (in numbers) of the Royal Collection. From it, too, came the greater part of the volumes of architectural plans, views, ornaments, &c.; and it is amongst them that the great vellum-bound volume, containing the actual coloured drawings from these old paintings, has always been classed and indexed as if it had come along with them. If so, then the Royal Collection possesses the Commander del Pozzo's drawings, as well as the Cardinal Massimi's. But on this point more information is needed. The numerals occurring on these drawings, and on others which have been noted, plainly indicate the existence of a large collection, and not only of Santo Bartoli's drawings, but of works of Poussin, Battista Franco, and several other Italian masters who studied from the old bas-reliefs; with one or two very careful copyists from the Christian Mosaics, one of whom may have been Francesco, Santo Bartoli's son. That this collection has been broken up, is evident from the fact that the numbers on the drawings, as they are now mounted in volumes, are not consecutive; and that it has been, in fact, dispersed, is also proved by the possession of a considerable portion of it by Mr. Franks, of the British Museum—one drawing being in red chalk, of which there is a "set-off" on the back of a drawing in the Royal Collection.

It is possible that collectors of drawings and works of art, or inquirers into curious knowledge, may be possessed of some facts that would throw light on these several histories. And if such exist, they are entreated to communicate them. In exchange, beforehand, what this paper contains is offered for their acceptance, under the impression that to such at least the knowledge that there exists a

collection of drawings which preserves a sound tradition of some of Raphael's studies and works in Rome ; and trustworthy representations of sculptures which have been lost sight of, and paintings which have perished, and which are otherwise known only by much-modernised engravings ; a collection, too, which shows what zeal and energy were possessed by the great connoisseurs of the 17th century ;—that this knowledge cannot be devoid of interest and value.

B. B. WOODWARD.

*Royal Library, Windsor Castle,
December, 1865.*



LORD PALMERSTON'S ANCESTRY.—It has been the fortune of the Temples to find themselves associated with one of the prettiest legends of the middle ages, which has formed the subject of one of the prettiest poems of our own time. They have been given out as coming from the stout old Earl Leofric, of the Confessor's time, and his Lady Godgifu, or Godiva, who saved Coventry from a harsh impost by riding through the market-place clad only in her beautiful long hair. Leofric (who died in A.D. 1057) and his spouse are, of course, as really historical personages as the Confessor and Edith. And though the Godiva legend does not occur in the Saxon Chronicle, William of Malmesbury, or in Florence of Worcester, it is found in Brompton, which flourished in 1193, less than a century and a half after the date of its heroine. Nor have we a right to doubt the truth of any story simply because there is a noble and daring poetry about it. But as regards the descent of the Temples from Leofric and Godiva, that is a comparatively modern statement. Dugdale knew nothing of it though he gives a full account of the earl's real successors and family in his "Pedigree," and much information about him, his wife, and their pious and generous sons in his "Warwickshire." An earlier writer, and more important for this question than even Dugdale—a writer whose "Leicestershire" is said to have suggested Dugdale's "Warwickshire"—knew no more of the fact than he. William Burton, the elder brother of the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," to whose curious mind his own bore a strong family resemblance. Burton, of Leicestershire squire himself, and in speaking of the lands of Temple, in Leicestershire, near Bosworth, from which the whole family of Temple derive, tells us :—"This land was granted by one of the old earls to the Knights Templars. This land was afterwards granted by the Templars to the family of the place called Temple, being of great account in these parts of Leicestershire," p. 264.) Burton, then, knew nothing of the Saxon family ; and it is certain that in the famous Sir William Temple's time they upon themselves as having "come in with the Conquest." It is often said that a family must be either Norman or Saxon, though Burgundians, Angevins and Poitevins, are found among the settlers in England in the adventurous ages during which the foundations of its modern life were laid by the various races struggling for place and power the founder of the Temple family longed cannot now be known. The earliest names in the pedigree, and Henry, are those of Norman dukes and sovereigns—an incident sometimes been allowed to have suggestive value in such cases. A safe inference is that the man to whom the Templars gave the land, and the qualities which the Order of the Temple held in honour, and estate, as his descendant acquired his premiership, by being superior in the battle of life. Dismissing, then, the descent from Leofric and Godiva and trusting to old writers and official pedigrees, we shall find the Temples from Robertus Temple de Temple Hall, living in the 12th century.

Cornhill Magazine.

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

Slack, Yorkshire.—It appears that excavations are being made, by a local Society, at Slack, the supposed site of the *Cambodunum* of the Itinerary of Antoninus. A building of considerable extent has been laid open, the rooms of which were heated by means of a hypocaust. The tiles discovered are not unfrequently stamped with the name of a cohort of soldiers asserted to have been *Britons*. The inscriptions read COH. IIII BRE. There are reasons against this interpretation of the BRE. Inscriptions recording the Britons or Brittones have been met with in the north of England; and many examples of tile stamps evidently indicating the same people, have been discovered in London. In all of these, the letters BRI, and not BRE, occur. The latter seems peculiar to Slack, unless it be authenticated that such are also found at Eland, in Yorkshire. I have long since suggested that these tiles, instead of referring to the Britons, denote that the fourth cohort of the *Breuci* was stationed at the locality now known as Slack. It is true no lapidary inscriptions have been recorded as found in England confirming this reading; but the Breuci, a people of Pannonia, contributed several cohorts to the Roman auxiliary forces (as many, indeed, as eight); and of these, three at least were, for some length of time, in Germany, on the Rhine; so it is probable that the fourth passed over into Britain. The Roman legions and cohorts, when permanently stationed, usually stamped the tiles they manufactured for building with their respective names; and thus these humble records are often of great use in aiding towards a knowledge of the disposition of the military forces; and by them their movements can frequently be traced. Gale places Cambodunum at Almondbury; Horsley, near Gretland and Stainland. In the Itinerary of Antoninus, it stands about midway between *Calcaria* (Tadcaster), and *Mancunium* (Manchester); so that it is to be hoped the present explorations may serve to decide the question as to the correct location. It must be borne in mind that Camden states similar tiles (COH. IIII BRE) to have been found at Grimscar, near Eland Bridge.

Silchester.—The Rev. J. G. Joyce has been almost incessantly continuing the excavations referred to in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, of last August and September. Room after room in the extensive house then excavated has been laid open; and the general plan now develops itself, more and more, into a series of rooms disposed round a central area, as in the instance of two other large rooms already open; there are

dors, one on the north, and the other on the south side, about feet long and eight feet wide. The rooms along that on the present some interesting subjects for speculation, owing to the traces of superimposition of later over earlier work. On the the rooms were warmed in the usual way, by heated air beneath the floors, and rising in the thickness of the walls. It however, Mr. Joyce states, as if it was not a hypocaust of the d, but ducts consisting of lines of square flues laid under the t, and springing from a furnace in the centre of one side. Upon has been discovered a deposit of forty-two coins, which had ly been in a bag or purse; and had perhaps been thrust into a wall, or among the timbers resting upon the wall. They are l the small brass of Carausius, except one, which is in silver. h three others, had been struck upon coins previously in circu- mely, on those of Gallienus, Postumus, and Maximianus.

ge, Kent.—Recent excavations made in the interior of the ancient t Lyminge, the subject of an interesting correspondence between

R. C. Jenkins and Mr. Parker (printed in the GENTLEMAN'S e), have brought to light more of the foundations of the Roman n which the original church was built. A wall of apparently onable Roman work has been discovered under the columns of and a transverse wall has been found beneath the towers. It hoped Mr. Jenkins may be induced to publish a second and edition of his excellent "Historical Sketch of the Church or of Lyminge," embodying with suitable illustrations the discoveries ce its publication in 1859, up to the present time.

g the lesser objects discovered by Mr. Jenkins, is a small brass

and there is no reason why, so far north as Caistor, the grapes under their scientific culture should not have ripened so as to be fit for making wine. There can, also, be no doubt of the native origin of the lead, and of the manufacture of the vessel by a native plumber, whose name, Cunobarrus, is analogous to several British and Gaulish names which are preserved; as, especially, to that of the celebrated *Cunobelinus* of history and of coins.

FRANCE.

Orléans.—An inscription of importance, in reference to the history of Orléans, has been found, or rather recovered from obscurity, for it was dug up some years since; but it remained unnoticed, and but for a fortunate accident would have been broken up for building materials. It is now preserved in the Museum of Orléans. Portions of the entire marble slab are wanting; but quite enough of the lettering remains to justify a restoration sufficiently satisfactory. It is as follows:

. . . . ELIVSMAC (or G) . . .
 POMARI . . .
 SSENONI . . .
 CENAB . . .
 OSSIBI . . .

The honour of the discovery is due to M. Dufaur de Pibrac, who has given a paper on it to the *Société Archéologique de l'Orléanais*,^a which contains the following reading by M. Léon Renier. M. Loiseleur has also furnished an able memoir on the subject, with various suggestions as regards the missing letters; but M. Renier's seems so entirely agreeable to epigraphic formulæ, that, of all, it is perhaps the most acceptable:

L. CORNELIVS MAGNVS
 ATEPOMARI F.
 CIVIS SENONIVS
 CVR. CENAB.
 VIVOS SIBI.

Lucius Cornelius Magnus, Atepomari filius, civis Senonius, Curator Cenabensium, vivos sibi (posuit.)

Atepomarus was the name of a Gaulish king mentioned by Plutarch. There are numerous instances of the descent of regal names over many centuries, as in this instance, in which we find it given to a Gaul, or Roman-Gaul of the Senones (whose capital is represented by the modern Sens), in, as may be assumed from the character of the finely formed and cut letters, the first century of our era, and probably early in it. He held some civil office (possibly that of *Curator*) at *Genabum* or *Cenabum* (the ancient name of the city), upon the ruins of which stands the modern Orléans. Cæsar twice mentions Genabum. Ptolemy and the Itineraries spell it Cenabum, which we may consider was the earlier form. Valesius^b observes that, in his opinion, the city was first called Cenabum, which afterwards passed into Genabum, in the same manner as Gebenna sprang from Cebenna, and Andegavi from Andecavi.

^a Bulletin, année 1865, p. 234.

^b Notitia Galliarum, *sub voce*.

Cenabum was a town of the Carnutes, of which Autricum (now Chartes) was the capital. Its name is supposed to have been changed into Aureliana after the defeat of Tetricus by Aurelian: at all events, towards the decline of the Empire, it was termed *Civitas AURELIANORUM*, whence comes the present name.

Excavations at Vieux.—M. de Caumont reports* that excavations are being continued at Vieux, near Caen, by the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy; and that it may be expected M. Charma, the Secretary, will give a complete description of the discoveries made. Vieux occupies the site of the capital of the Viducasses,—a fact established by the celebrated Thorigny inscription discovered there so far back as the sixteenth century. This inscription is upon a pedestal which originally supported a statue; and as it is among the most curious and important, these excavations, made upon the site of its discovery, have special interest for the antiquaries of England, as well as of France; and from the architectural remains and a portion of another inscription recently brought to light (engraved by M. de Caumont), there is every reason to believe that a wide extent of the area of the ancient city is as yet unopened.

Mayenne.—From the same source it appears that no less than 10,417 Roman coins, with one Greek and one Gaulish coin, have been catalogued as found in the bed of the river Brives, at or near Mayenne. They are chiefly in brass, the most numerous being those of Tiberius and Claudius; the next of Augustus, Nero, Vespasian, and Domitian. Of Trajan and Hadrian there are above 250: afterwards they decrease in number, the latest being of the Tetrici, of whom there are seven only. The entire number brought to light is computed at 11,000.

It appears from what is stated by M. de Caumont, that a ford crossed the river at the spot where the coins have been found; but this ford, instead of being paved with stones, as was usually the case, was constructed with planks: as therefore the passage must have been very dangerous, water at all times and occasionally dangerous, it is supposed coins were thrown in as offerings to the genius or deity of the spot, to ensure the passengers a safe transit.

Miscellaneous antiquities have also been found: but the most interesting is part of a mile-stone. The letters remaining are:—

....
NIOV
INVIC
AVG. P.
LIIII.

It is not improbable that the inscription may, as Geffroy suggests, refer to Victorinus; but there can be no doubt of the meaning of the last line, *Leugæ* IIII, when we are informed that the distance which separates the passage of the Roman city of Jublains, the capital of the Diablintes, the ruins of which are not surpassed in interest by any in France.

Champlieu, near Compiègne.—For some years success

* Bulletin Monumental, vol. xxx., p. 851.

have been made by order of the Emperor; and it is stated the remains of a theatre and of a temple have been discovered. From the engravings which have been published of some of the sculptures and of architectural details, it is evident the remains are of no ordinary interest, and would well repay a careful visit and study. The French antiquaries, it seems, are not agreed as to the date of the theatre or amphitheatre, whichever it may be, some calling it Merovingian, others Roman.

BELGIUM.

Excavations in the Tumuli at Fresin and at Walsbets.—Within the last four years the late King Leopold sanctioned representations made to him by some of the most eminent archæologists and artists, and appointed commissions, with powers almost uncircumscribed, to institute inquiries into the condition of the ancient national monuments of all kinds, with a view to ensure their future safety. From the printed proceedings of the Commissions^d we can best judge of the powers of these bodies; of the main objects they have in view; and of the ability with which they are discharging their duties. The names of the gentlemen who form these commissions are, indeed, a guarantee for earnestness and intelligence; but the antiquaries of Great Britain will not be a little surprised to find how liberally the Belgian Government, at the recommendations of the Commissions, affords grants of large sums of money for the reparation and extension of churches, for the protection of ecclesiastical and civil monuments; and for practical researches of all kinds. To this noble example we shall probably refer more at length on a future occasion, at present confining our notice to discoveries made under the direction of the Commissions in some tumuli.

The tumuli at Fresin, called the *Dry Tommen*, although far inferior in magnitude, bear a certain resemblance to those in Essex, called the Bartlow Hills, both in external configuration and in the arrangements and character of the sepulchral deposits. They are situate upon the border of the communes of Fresin and of Corthys, very near the road to Nivelles, which branches from the military way of Tongres by Bavay. The road of Saint-Trond by Niel passes through the group separating the two tumuli of Fresin from that of Corthys, and at the same time the territories of the two communes.

The first tumulus which was opened contained no indications whatever of any funereal deposit; but the centre of it disclosed unmistakable evidence of a large and intense firing, which, to judge of its effect upon the soil, seemed to have been in action for some days. There could be no doubt that here the funeral pile had been erected and consumed; that the calcined bones of the corpse had been transferred to one of the adjoining tumuli, and that this mound had been piled over the remains of the scaffolding and woodwork.

The central tumulus contained the burnt bones, placed in a large bronze basin turned upside down, and surrounded by a variety of earthen and glass vessels, an elegant bronze jug with a richly-decorated

^d Bulletin des Commissions Royales d'Art et d'Archéologie: 1st to 3rd year. Brussels, 1864.

handle, a bronze lamp, a dice, the bronze fittings of wooden chests, ironwork which seemed to have belonged to a wooden construction for the preservation of the contents of the tomb, some metallic objects, the use of which is not very obvious, and two brass coins of the middle size, one of which is of Domitian and the other of Hadrian. Among the fragments of iron were recognised the bars and other parts of a gridiron. This homely and useful piece of domestic furniture seems, at first glance, somewhat inconsistently allied with the delicate and elegant glass vessels, and the various other well-known articles which usually made up the furniture of a well-appointed Roman tomb; but gridirons are not more out of place in the dwellings of the dead than fire-dogs* for supporting spits for roasting meat, and other cooking implements. We have a very perfect specimen of a gridiron from a tomb in Alsace. It is in iron, plated with bronze of excellent workmanship, and provided with a hollow adjunct on one side for securing the melted fat.† The bronze basin is peculiar. It is a double basin, one fitting into the other, suggesting its application for some culinary purpose, or for the service of the dinner-table.

But the greatest novelty from this tumulus, and perhaps the most interesting as demonstrating the wonderful perfection to which the ancients had attained in the making of glass, is an amphora-shaped vessel, 6½ inches in length by 3½ inches, in violet-red glass, in the form of a bunch of grapes. It is of most delicate and elegant workmanship; and M. Schuermans, who has drawn up an able Report on the Excavations, comes to the conclusion that the berries which form the cluster were made separately, and partly by the agency of the blow-pipe. This triumph of art is quite perfect, notwithstanding the thin and fragile nature of the material, having, no doubt, been protected in some way when consigned to the tomb. Its pecuniary value is estimated at 5000 to 6000 francs at least.

The third tumulus contained no trace whatever of any sepulchral deposit nor of combustion, although a most careful exploration appeared to have been made. M. Schuermans is therefore warranted in considering it to have been an honorary tomb, placed as a pendant to other raised over the funeral pile, both to serve, as it were, the office of sentinels to the middle tumulus.

The Tumulus of Walsbets, called La Bartombe.—This tumulus, in a field called Tombeveld, near Landen, was originally, like that of Fresin, of considerable elevation; but of late years some six feet upper part had been removed, and in 1862 it was threatened with annihilation; but the Royal Commission of Monuments, at the suggestion of M. Schuermans, interposed and saved it.

The objects discovered in this tumulus bear a striking resemblance to those of the Dry Tommen, described above; and coins of Domitian and Faustina the Elder point to a somewhat corresponding date. There were vessels of bronze, of glass, and of earthenware, many of which indicate high art; and numerous minor articles, the most valuable being fragments of carved ivory, apparently the decorations

* Collectanea Antiqua, vol. ii. p. 25 *et seq.*

† Tombes Celtiques de l'Alsace, par M. De Ring, 3 Cahier, Strasbourg.

box or coffer. Some of the bronze vessels are of elegant forms and tastefully ornamented; and among them is a double basin, precisely like that discovered at Fresin. This deposit also included a mirror formed of an alloy of tin and copper, polished on one side and geometrical designs on the reverse. The ivory carvings indicate a good style of art, the subject being Cupids busy at the vintage, together with an aged male figure, much mutilated, which may probably have been intended for Sylvanus. We notice also some of those tubes in bone, with lateral holes, such as are not unfrequently found with Roman remains. They were formerly supposed to be portions of flutes; but latterly, with more reason, they have been considered as having appertained to the apparatus for weaving or spinning. In the present case two of these are represented in one of the plates which illustrate the Report, as connected, at some little distance, by small circular, moveable cross-pieces, deciding that the tubes could never have belonged to flutes, and suggesting the correctness of their appropriation to some industrial art, such as weaving or spinning.⁵

That this interment denotes a lady of some rank, the mirror and the general character of the objects seem to decide, irrespective of the ivory coffer and these little bone implements. There is also one of those well-known long bronze pins pointed at one extremity, and terminating at the other in an ear-pick, of which so many examples were discovered in London, and which belong to a class of objects usually found in the graves of females.

C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30, 1865.—Anniversary Meeting. General SABINE, President, in the chair.

The President opened his address to the Fellows with a few particulars of the progress of the great Catalogue of Scientific Memoirs, which has been for some years carried on by a committee of the Royal Society. The number of titles copied is 213,000; and it may be taken as good evidence of the usefulness of the Society's library, that two-thirds of this number were collected from the scientific transactions, journals, and other periodicals therein contained. Another gratifying fact mentioned by the President was, that a proof of the first printed sheet was then lying on the table. It is a quarto with double columns: the authors' names are set in the type technically known as Egyptian. The printing will now go steadily forwards, and the titles that may be concurrently copied, together with the great mass of Anonymous, will be included in a supplementary volume. The President next mentioned the steps that are in the course of being taken for the erection of a large reflecting telescope at Melbourne, Victoria, for which the local Legislature had voted a grant of 5000*l.* He also explained the progress made in photoheliography at the Kew Observatory, and certain experiments recently

⁵ Some are figured in plate xxxiv. of "Illustrations of Roman London."

made in gun-cotton as a charge for Whitworth and Enfield rifles. Other topics noticed by General Sabine were, the modification of the statute under which royal personages may be elected Fellows of the Society, and the correspondence that has been going on for some time between the Council of the Society and the Board of Trade about the magnetism of ships, the rectification of compasses, and the objects to which the attention of the Meteorological Department may be most profitably devoted.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 16, 1865.—F. OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The first meeting of the session was numerously attended. A letter of thanks from the Emperor of the French, for his election as a Royal Fellow, was read. A letter was read from the committee of the National Portrait Exhibition, requesting to be informed of places not generally known where one or more portraits of national interest are to be found. Valuable presents to the library from Mr. J. W. King Eyton, Mr. Albert Way, and others, were acknowledged. A report from Mr. P. R. Hutchinson, local secretary, on "Antiquities in and near Sidmouth," was handed round the room. A letter from Mr. Frere, son of Serjeant Frere, editor of the fifth volume of the "Paston Letters," was read, detailing the circumstances of the recent re-discovery of the originals in a box where they had been put away by Mr. Serjeant Frere.—Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., read a paper "On Some Recent Discoveries of Worked Flints at Pressigny-le-grand," which was full of interesting and well digested information on this the popular archaeology of the day, which effectually demolished the gun-flint theory to which the Académie des Sciences has given its sanction.—Lord Wharnclyffe exhibited a bronze or brass vessel found on Wharnclyffe Chase, and which had been either a mortar or a measure.—Mr. Ashpitel exhibited some fragments of tiles from Richborough.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited drawings of with incised crosses, which had been discovered at Thornholm Dearley, and at Bottesford, respectively.—The Rev. H. Mitchell exhibited drawings of architectural remains which had been found in F church, Sussex, and a model of a coffin, which he stated had been covered under the floor of the church, and was conjectured to be the remains of a daughter of Canute.—The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited a beautiful glass cup, which had quite recently been found in Chester. It was Roman, and represented a circus and a chariot. Around the rim ran the following inscription:—*ANTIOCEVA HIERAXVA OLYMPAEVA*. From the vocative forms which the director conjectured that the inscription should be read as: the four charioteers figured beneath—*Antioce valeas, Cr* (the mould of the *va* has here been inverted), *Hierax va' valeas*. In addition to the chariots were figured the medallions of the ova, the lion, and other adjuncts of the circus. The whole was illustrated by a very beautiful drawing of the cup by Mr. Pollexfen. Mr. Pollexfen also exhibited a Samian urn, recently found in Auvergne.—Mr. Aug. W. Franks, Director, exhibited a beautiful amber-coloured flint flake, found in the Seine; a bronze nail with barbs and rivets, of which only three examples have been found.

England—the present specimen came from the Plaistow Marshes ; and a fragment of glass with gladiators figured on the surface.—Mr. Ashpitel exhibited a large and heavy bronze vessel, which Mr. Alfred White judged was a measure, but the director, Mr. Franks, maintained to be a mortar.

Nov. 23.—Sir J. P. BOILEAU, Bart., in the chair.

Special thanks were given for a present of pamphlets by Mr. W. J. Thoms, the learned and accomplished editor of *Notes and Queries*.—Mr. S. Sharp exhibited a winged Scarabæus, and Mr. Ouvry some flint arrow-heads from Aberdeenshire.—Dr. Thurnam contributed a paper on the “Long Barrow Type of Flint Arrow-heads.”—Mr. Lewin read a paper on the *Portus Lemanis*, which he proposed to identify with Hythe, instead of placing it at the foot of Lymne Hill. His principal arguments were drawn from the absence of Roman maritime remains at Lymne, and of any trace of an important and populous settlement, such as would naturally surround a port at the last-mentioned spot, and their presence at Hythe ; and from the fact that, by the levels, if the *Portus Lemanis* were at Lymne Hill, all Romney Marsh and Hythe must have been under water, whereas we find abundant traces of Roman occupation there. Mr. Black said if he were allowed a quarter of an hour, he could refute the whole of Mr. Lewin’s paper ; but as the evening was far advanced, his refutation had to be postponed.—Mr. Ferrey then drew attention to a proposed removal of the ancient stone screen from Christchurch Priory Church in Hampshire, which he deprecated, on grounds both archæological and architectural. He said that the removal was contemplated with a ritualistic object. If this be so, it is much to be regretted, for the revival of ritualism should be conservative, and not destructive. The society agreed to a resolution deprecating the destruction, if not absolutely necessary, of a valuable specimen of ancient architecture, and leaving it to the Council to act in the matter as they thought best.

Nov. 30.—Earl STANHOPE, the President, in the chair.

As it had been publicly announced that the originals of the fifth volume of “Paston Letters” would be exhibited to the society this evening, the room was crowded with members and their friends. Mr. Philip Frere and Mr. Herman Merivale were present. Besides the complete originals of the fifth volume, more than 200 unpublished Paston manuscripts were displayed in cases on the table ; and the box in which all these valuable documents were lately discovered (and which is, after all, one of the most mysterious features in the case) was also exhibited. A paper contributed by Mr. Almack was read, relating an interview between Sir W. C. Trevelyan and the late Mr. Dalton, of Bury St. Edmunds, who died at the age of ninety-four, a few years ago. Mr. Dalton said at that interview that he remembered, between the years 1783 and 1790, working with Sir John Fenn upon the originals of the first two volumes ; and that after the publication of the first edition of those volumes, he went through the manuscripts, making a number of notes and corrections, of which Sir John Fenn availed himself in the second edition. These notes of Mr. Dalton were exhibited this evening, and having been

examined by Mr. Bruce, he verified this statement, which proves the groundlessness of Mr. Merivale's suspicions as to the second edition. Mr. Scharf exhibited, as appropriate to the occasion, a tracing of a tryptich, painted by Hans Memling, in 1471. and now at Chiswick House, representing Sir John Donne and Elizabeth Hastings, his wife. Mr. Bruce then read a long and interesting paper, meeting the doubts of Mr. Merivale *seriatim*, and digesting in a masterly way the evidence in favour of the authenticity of the documents. The conduct of Sir John Fenn at the time, the elaborate and careful editing which he bestowed on the manuscripts, the part taken by the society of Antiquaries in the matter, and the evidence relating to the presentation of the originals of the first two volumes to the King, were detailed.^b Mr. Frere then consented to leave the documents in the hands of the society for a short time. Mr. Merivale, in a handsome speech, acknowledged himself satisfied with the evidence brought forward, and withdrew the suspicions which he had raised against the genuineness of the Paston papers. Lord Stanhope, in a few happy sentences, conveyed the thanks of the society to Mr. Merivale, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Frere, for the share taken by each in this investigation. It is understood that, in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Bruce, a committee is appointed to draw up a report on the original MSS. of the fifth volume of the Paston papers.

Dec. 9.—The following were elected Fellows: Patrick O'Callagh L.L.D., James Farrer, M.P., Rev. F. Turnour Bayly, Rev. Assh Pownall, Messrs. G. B. Ackworth, A. G. Puller, W. J. Belt, and Layton; and, as Honorary Fellow, the Hon. C. F. Adams, the States Minister in London. No business of any public interest transacted.

Dec. 14.—F. OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

A special resolution of thanks was voted to the Duke of Norfolk for a present of a copy of the survey of the eastern port of Watling Street.—The Rev. H. M. Scarf exhibited drawing of Roman pigs of lead found in Bristol, stamped with the Emperor Antoninus Pius.—Captain A. C. Tupper exhibited axe-heads and (query) arrow-heads from near Prince Edward. Mr. G. G. Francis exhibited a bronze ewer of the fourteenth century found in Monmouthshire, with a French inscription.—exhibited an ancient British buckler found in Shropshire and a somewhat similar specimen found in Lincolnshire showing usual features of the concentric circles, and rows of *stri repoussée work*, upon which an interesting discussion followed. Mr. E. Peacock, Mr. Franks (director of the society) took part.—Mr. H. C. Coote then read a paper on the criminal procedure of the Anglo-Saxons. In civil

^b We regret that our space does not permit us to reprint *extenso*. Those who wish to peruse it at length will find it in the issue of Dec. 9, 1865. We give in our Correspondence an interest from our old friend, a former Editor of this Magazine, Mr. J.

was required to prove his case, and the defendant, if necessary, his defence, by the evidence of witnesses, but these were not compellable to give evidence. In criminal cases, neither prosecutor nor defendant were allowed to call witnesses, but both were required to make oath, the one of the truth of his charge, the other of his innocence; and the sheriff then summoned a given number of the inhabitants of the district, peers of the accused, who were called upon to swear to their belief in his guilt or innocence, and the question was decided by the votes of the majority. These practices Mr. Coote traced to a Roman origin, and expressed his belief that they contained within them the germs of our present procedure of trial by jury.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 3, 1865.—The Marquess CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair.

This was the opening meeting of the new session, and the attendance was more than usually numerous. The noble Marquess on the re-assembling of the society took occasion to allude to the satisfaction with which he had participated in the proceedings of the annual meeting at Dorchester, and shared, with many of his archæological friends, the cordial welcome and hospitalities which they had found in Dorset in scenes of the highest archæological interest. Lord Camden congratulated the members on the success which had attended their congress, on the large accession also of energetic recruits to the ranks of the Institute, above all to the valuable and instructive character of the investigations to which the week had been devoted. The choice of their next annual gathering had fallen on the Metropolis; the noble President looked forward to future successes with confidence and satisfaction. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer on their proposed meeting in 1866 the high distinction of her encouragement by the permission that Windsor Castle should be visited by the Institute, and the varied features of interest, archæological and artistic, would present attractions which no previous congress perhaps had presented. He expressed moreover the hope that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the patron of the society, would favour the meeting in London with his presence and encouragement.

The first subject brought before the meeting was the discovery on the coast of Essex, by which the position of the Roman Othona, the Ithan-ceaster of Saxon times, has been ascertained. The site had been brought to light in works of reclamation under the charge of Mr. Hemans, by whom the announcement was made to the Institute, during their last session. A notice of the subsequent researches has been given in this Magazine by Mr. Roach Smith.¹ The Rev. R. P. Coates now described the results of a visit recently made under the friendly guidance of the rector of Bradwell-juxta-Mare, the parish in which the site exists; he placed before the meeting a series of drawings by the Rev. H. M. Milligan, and also an extensive collection of relics which have been

¹ G. M., Oct. 1865, pp. 403, & seq.

collected, entrusted to Mr. Coates by Mr. J. Oxley Parker, on whose estates the discovery occurred, and by whose liberality the exploration has been carried on. They consisted of Roman ornaments, personal appliances, tools, weapons, &c., including fibulae, styli, combs, spindle-whorls, knives, armlets, and tweezers of bronze, pins, beads of glass, and jet; also a Saxon brooch, with some other relics of post-Roman times, especially one of the Frankish axes, designated a "Francisca;" Mr. Coates had also received from Mr. Parker about 200 Roman coins, those of Constantine and his family, and of Carausius, being the most numerous: one of the coins of the last named Emperor appears to be of the rare type, "Pacator Orbis," and the collection comprises coins of a long series of the later emperors; there are also a few Saxon coins of Æthelwulf, and three sceattas, one of them unique, and another of great rarity, being of the earliest imitations of Roman coins. Mr. Coates described the present appearance of the massive Roman walls which surround three sides of the castrum, the area having been, as he supposed, about seven acres. He gave some interesting notices of the ancient chapel, St. Peter's-on-the-Wall, and of portions of original masonry, the vestiges of the apse, with other remarkable details in this curious little fabric, for the construction of which Roman materials had been freely obtained in the adjacent massive walls. The lower portions of the chapel walls Mr. Coates regards as early Norman, probably of the earliest years of the twelfth century, and he supposes that they may have been raised at a subsequent age, some of the original window being preserved. Amongst the latest discoveries he noticed the foundations of the apse at the east end of this interesting little church, and those of a building to the north of it, which may have been a sacristy. A full account of all these remains will be published in the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society.

The Rev. F. Spurrell offered some remarks on the remains at Fressingfield, and especially on the chapel described by Mr. Coates; antiquaries had been inclined to attribute the fabric to times anterior to the Norman period, usually assigned as the period of its construction from the debris of the neighbouring Roman station. The Rev. V. Le Bas, vicar of Bedford, Middlesex, gave some account of paintings found in August last during the repairs of the church parish, and of which he exhibited drawings and photographs. One represents the Crucifixion, the other the Day of Doom; the former was distinctly visible, but the colouring is much faded; the painting appears to be of the thirteenth century: the representation of the Last Judgment may be of later date, and it has suffered more. These paintings, Mr. Le Bas stated, have been found, and some of a third had subsequently been found, which had been cut out to form a hagioscope.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock remarked that from the style these relics of art seem to be of the latter part of the thirteenth century, or of the ensuing century. The Saviour is seen affixed to the cross. The five wounds are represented with great mercy." A carefully coloured drawing of the painting of the Last Judgment has been executed for the South Kensington Museum.

A communication was received from Count Constantine

honorary foreign member of the Institute, accompanied by a number of elaborate drawings, representing leaden relics of unknown date and purpose, found during the previous summer on the confines of Lithuania and Poland, and bearing symbols of very curious character. The Count stated that a student at Drohitchin, a town of great antiquity, about 25 leagues west of Warsaw, had found near a large stone in the sandy bed of the River Bug, the great tributary of the Vistula, about sixty pellets of lead, pierced transversely as if for suspension by a fine cord. The waters of the stream were unusually low during a long drought. These objects, resembling small *bulle*, vary in size from about half an inch in diameter, and bear marks in relief, consisting chiefly of crosses, symbols like those commonly known as merchants' marks, and in a few instances human heads, birds, and other strange devices. The Count requested the opinion of the archæologists of England in regard to these relics, of a kind wholly unknown in his country. They had been submitted to the Society of Antiquaries at Wilna, who were disposed to regard them as seals appended to grants or other documents, and bearing symbols that might have been personal devices, the prototypes of heraldic charges. The country, of which Drohitchin was the chief town, was anciently occupied by the people, of Sarmatian origin, known to ethnologists as the Iazyges, who are mentioned by Ptolemy, Strabo, and other writers; the Count gave an interesting sketch of their history and migrations, with the view of endeavouring to identify the leaden relics as connected with that ancient race. He sent also drawings of certain symbols, similar to those on the pellets, which occur on the bottoms of cinerary urns found in tombs of the Slavonic race. Count Tyszkiewicz had been led to infer that these leaden objects are of a religious character, and supposed that they had been used as talismanic pendants worn about the person, or suspended in places of worship.

Mr. Albert Way reminded the meeting that a large collection of perforated relics of lead, precisely similar in form and size, and bearing symbols in relief, had been brought before the Institute in the previous year, through the Rev. Canon Scarth, by Miss Hill, of Bath. These, however, are unquestionably Roman, and had been found at Brough in Westmoreland, near the site of the station Verteræ; they seem to bear marks of legions or cohorts, and also human heads, birds, &c. Mr. Roach Smith, by whom these relics (of which two or three examples only have occurred elsewhere) have been published in his "*Collectanea Antiqua*," is of opinion, that they had been attached to merchandise by strings passing through the centre, and then impressed with the symbols which they bear,—the process employed being that commonly used in continental custom-houses even at the present time. If this probable explanation be adopted, the little relics brought under the notice of the Institute by their learned Lithuanian correspondent have obviously considerable interest, as connected with ancient commerce, and may supply evidence, if the marks upon them should be satisfactorily explained, of the channels by which various commodities were transported into Europe at an early period, and throw light on other particulars relating to trade and ancient merchandise.

Mr. J. Reynolds brought a valuable relic of Roman metallurgy in
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big of lead, one of a pair lately disinterred at Bristol, in the
nk of the river Frome. It had been purchased for the Lead
Redcliffe Hill, Bristol; the same establishment by which the
found near Blagdon in 1853, and inscribed with the name of
s, had been acquired, and presented to the British Museum.
r Bush, who having learned on that occasion the historical
such relics, had with the greatest kindness, deposited it in the
Collection; and Mr. Reynolds announced, that through the
worthy liberality and good feeling, Mr. Bush had exerted his
for the preservation of the example now presented to the
A special vote of acknowledgment to Mr. Bush was cordially
The inscription upon this interesting relic has not been satis-
explained, and a further account of it was promised for the
eeting on Dec. 1.

witt exhibited, by permission of General Lefroy, R.A., an
el head of a tilting-lance, similar in fashion to those represented
odcuts by Hans Burgmaier, the Triumph of Maximilian, as
e course called "Bund." This interesting relic of chivalrous
the time of Henry VIII., was recently found by General
he Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich.

ry Rev. Mons. Virtue brought a MS. Psalter of the 13th
ith annotations in the calendar, and apparently by an
ibe; from the dedication of the church at Orpington, Kent,
ted, it was inferred with much probability that the MS. might
ged to some ecclesiastic or other person connected with that
A richly embroidered chalice-vail, of English work, date about
displaying the symbols of the Passion, with other sacred

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 22.—NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening were exhibited a bronze figure of Mercury, found at the lately discovered Roman house at Gurnard's Bay in the Isle of Wight, with some leaden seals which the exhibitor, the Rev. E. Kell, considered also Roman. Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., V.P., concurred for the most part in the opinion of Mr. Kell, but observed upon the difficulty of deciding as to the age of the lead seals, which might be much later. Mr. G. M. Hills thought that some of the seals had mediæval coats of arms upon them. The Rev. Mr. Kell read a paper on a collection of about 140 coins, Roman or Græco-Roman, obtained by the late Mr. Drayson in various parts of Hampshire and the borders of Sussex. He observed particularly on the prevalence of the Greek coins at one place in the Isle of Wight, and argued on the probability of that island having been the place of embarkation in Roman times for the traffic of Greek merchants engaged in the tin trade.—Mr. Edward Levien, M.A., exhibited a diminutive Florentine MS.; a book of prayers beautifully illuminated, only three quarters of an inch square, containing 138 leaves.—Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., V.P., exhibited a bronze Grecian vase.—Mr. Syer Cuming read an interesting paper, suggested by the cattle murrain, on "Ancient Superstitions respecting Cattle Disease."—Mr. Gordon M. Hills read a paper on "Croydon Abbey and its Chronicle." Sir Oswald Mosley laid before the Association a valuable set of drawings of that monastery, and Mr. Hills was enabled, by means of the Ancient Chronicle of the Abbey now in the British Museum, to exhibit a restoration of its arrangements, and to give a complete history of it.

For the evening meeting on the 6th of December, a paper was announced to be read by Mr. J. R. Planché, V.P., *Rouge Croix*, on the paintings at Lumley Castle, and the effigies at Chester-le-Street, Durham.

Dec. 6.—THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to the loss the Association had sustained since the last meeting by the death of the Treasurer, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew. Mr. Wright said, that as himself the first member and projector of the Association, he was well acquainted with the services rendered by their late friend, and of the necessities which had so prominently brought out in their behalf his persevering ability and courage. At the first formation, in 1843, Mr. Pettigrew was the fifth member to associate himself with them; and from that moment his interest in their proceedings had never flagged. For many years their town meetings were held at his house. Through many difficulties he had managed their funds so as to leave them in a state of prosperity; and for a very long period he had edited the Journal, and made of it a monument creditable to the Association. The Council had that day signified their sense of the loss sustained, and directed a letter of condolence to be written to Mr. Pettigrew's family.—George

Wright, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some specimens of Roman earthenware, and a singular bone implement, the age and purpose of which is unknown. Similar implements have lately been abundantly found in London; and Mr. Cuming, Mr. Cato, and the Rev. S. Simpson promised to bring other examples to the next meeting, with a view to the further investigation of the subject.—W. Whincopp, Esq., of Woodbridge, exhibited some fictile remains discovered at Lowestoft, and in the Butter Market at Ipswich; they were chiefly remarkable for the variety of their origin; a water-bottle from Kenneh in Upper Egypt, a vase of Dutch manufacture, some early Staffordshire pottery and Venetian glass of the 16th century, and tobacco-pipes of Charles II.—The Rev. H. Le Bas submitted two articles found at East Bedfont church; one of them Mr. Cuming most ingeniously arranged in its proper form, and showed it to be a boatswain's whistle of the 15th century, and illustrated his remarks by some quotations, which seemed to show that this humble instrument had in early time been used by the admiral, and had gradually descended to the boatswain's hands.—A very remarkable-looking bit, forming a part of an elaborate set of horse trappings, was produced from the neighbourhood of Ganton in Yorkshire. It is in bronze; but it appeared to be a mistake to attribute any antiquity to it, and the circumstances are such as to make it apparent that some imposition had been practised upon the present owner of it.—J. R. Planché, Esq., *Rouge Croix*, V.P., read an elaborate paper on the Pictures of Lumley Castle, and the Lumley effigies at Chester-le-Street. He showed that these remarkable pictures could not be contemporary with the persons represented, but that much ingenuity had been used in 16th century, when he had no doubt the whole was done, by copying from other pictures, to give variety of costume and appearance. A remarkable series of fourteen effigies in Chester-le-Street church originated at the same time and in a similar manner. Three of them were really ancient; but two of these he clearly showed were not 16th century effigies at all.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 19, 1865.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., Librarian, in the Museum of Mr. Whitbourn exhibited an unpublished penny of Coenwulf, Mercia, found in Kent. *Obv.* + CQENVVLF REX ꝛ, diademed right. *Rev.* DODEL: between the limbs of a cruciform cross formed of four beaded circles, with pellets in the centre, arranged a larger but similar circle in the middle, with which they are crossed by beaded lines.

Mr. Lambert exhibited a gold medal, commemorating the marriage of William of Nassau and Mary, daughter of Charles I. On the reverse are the Prince and Princess taking each other's hands, and the verses:—

"Albionum genuit Rex me summusque Monarcha
Carolus, et sponsam me jubet esse tuam.

"Princeps me Henricus genuit fortissimus heros
Nassoviae, et sponsum me jubet esse tuum."

Mr. John Peacock, of Chester, communicated an account

of Anglo-Saxon coins found in Eastgate Street, Chester, in June, 1857. A number of the coins seem to have been ignorantly broken and thrown away by the workmen who found them, but a list was made of seventy or eighty which were preserved. Of these, however, about sixty were stolen a few days afterwards, and have never been traced. The coins were all of Eadred, Eadwig, and Eadgar.

Mr. Evans read a paper by himself on "The Short-Cross Question," in which, after citing the various opinions which had been held by the early writers on English coins as to the attribution of these pieces, he gave an account of the various opinions held with regard to them by modern authors. Some of these regard the short-cross pennies as being exclusively of Henry II., others as having been struck by Henry III. alone, while others again consider that some of the coins were struck under each of these monarchs; and Mr. Longstaffe has shown cause for believing that they were issued, not only during portions of the reigns of both Henry II. and Henry III., but also during those of Richard I. and John. After an examination of the historical and numismatic evidence bearing upon the question of the limits in point of time between which the short-cross coins must have been issued, Mr. Evans comes to the conclusion that they could not have been struck before A.D. 1180, nor later than A.D. 1247, as the first of these dates is that of the recoinage of Henry II., under the superintendence of Philip Aymari of Tours, and the latter that of the introduction of the long-cross type.

He next showed that the short-cross coins might be subdivided into five classes, all bearing a general resemblance to each other, but all characterised by some peculiarities of design or workmanship.

The coins of each class are in nearly every case connected by intermediate forms with those of the next class, so that a chronological succession may be determined; and this fact raises a presumption that the issue of the coins was continuous, without any great intermission of time between any two classes. This is, however, proved to be the case by a list of the moneyers striking the different classes of short-cross coins at all the different mints in England, which Mr. Evans had been enabled to prepare from an examination of upwards of six thousand of these coins, including the large hoard of them found last year at Eccles, near Manchester.

From this list, it appears that of sixty-six moneyers who coined under class I., the names of nineteen appear under class II., of seven under class III., of six under class IV., while not one survives in class V.

Of the twenty-seven moneyers who first came into office when coins of class II. were being struck, thirteen coined under class III., eleven under class IV., and four under class V.

There are sixty-one names which first appear under class III., of which thirty-seven are found under class IV., and twelve under class V.

Class V. itself presents fourteen names which occur in it alone.

Mr. Evans next shows that several of the moneyers of class I. were the same as those who had struck the acknowledged coins of Henry II. of the type Hawkins, No. 285, of which such a large number were found some years ago at Tealby, so that this class must have been struck under Henry II. The next class, which shows a deterioration in workmanship, would appear to have been coined principally under Richard I.

The testimony of various documents was cited to prove that the mints in England had been in operation during his reign, though no English coins bearing his name are known. He it was who *first* granted a mint to Lichfield, of which place some rare short-cross pennies, bearing the name of Henry, are known.

Under John, the chroniclers record an alteration in the coinage, which was probably the introduction of the coins of class III. and IV. It is recorded that in his ninth year he summoned the moneyers from sixteen different towns to a council in London, and it is precisely of these towns, and of no others, that the coins of these classes exist.

Under the fifth class, the mints had become fewer in number; but it is shown by documentary evidence that some of the moneyers who struck this class only were already in office in 1222, so that the coins of this class must be assigned to Henry III.

It is impossible in a short abstract to cite all the arguments adduced by Mr. Evans in support of his views, but if they are accepted, collectors will be able to fill the gap in the English series which has so long existed in consequence of the supposed non-existence of any English coins struck by those monarchs.

Nov. 16.—J. B. BERGNE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Rev. W. Greenwell, C. J. Leather, Esq., and the Rev. Tullie Cornthwaite were elected members.

Mr. P. H. Fisher exhibited a cast copper coin of Goa, with the arms of Portugal (†) on the obverse, and ANNO D. 1743 on the reverse; also, an Irish penny of Henry VI. or Edward IV., with stars and roses around the bust on the obverse, and roses instead of pellets in the angles formed by the cross on the reverse.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited two sceattas found at Bradwell-juxta-Mare, slightly differing in type from any hitherto published. They both have a standing figure, holding a cross in either hand, on the obverse while the reverse of one presents a singular bird, and that of the other an equally singular beast.

Mr. James Wyatt, F.G.S., exhibited a silver coin of Charles II., King of Naples and Sicily (1285—1309), found at Bedford.

Mr. Evans exhibited some third-brass coins of the Constantine period in remarkably fine preservation. They formed part of a hoard recently discovered in the Mendips, of which a further account was promised at some future meeting.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited a fine coin of Cunobeline in silver of the type Evans Pl. xi. fig. 1, which had lately been found at Chester.

Mr. Fairholt communicated a paper entitled, "Who were the Custod Cuneorum of the Royal Mints?" in which he proved, what Ruding had been unable to ascertain, that they were the keepers of the dies, who were them in charge at the time when they were not in actual use by moneyers.

Mr. Williams read a short paper, containing some remarks in reply to Mr. Powell's second paper on "Marking not Milling." In this he showed that while "marking" or "graining" was the legal term for engraving on the edge of coins, yet that the common term "milling"

had been used for a length of time, and was stamped with some authority.

Mr. Maximilian Borrell communicated a paper "On the Coins of Lesbos, considered as a City distinct from that of Mytilene;" in which he attempted to prove that some of the coins ascribed by Colonel Leake and others to Mytilene and Lebedus might, with more propriety, be assigned to the city of Lesbos, which it would appear from a passage in Diodorus Siculus may have been situate on a small island opposite Mytilene.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 7, 1865.—Committee Meeting at Arklow House. The President, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury had consented to become a Patron of the Society.

The Rev. H. L. Jenner was congratulated on his designation to the Bishopric of Dunedin, New Zealand; and the committee proposed to present him with a pastoral staff, to be executed in ivory and ebony from the design of Mr. Burges, who kindly offered his services in the matter.

A letter from Mr. Clarke informed the committee, that, at a late meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Church Building Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, it was resolved that grants should be made to churches fitted with moveable benches or chairs.

It was agreed to apply for space in the Paris Exhibition of 1866; and Mr. Clarke suggested that the Ecclesiological Society and the Architectural Museum should act in concert in the matter.

Mr. Ferrey communicated to the committee the welcome intelligence that the modern flat roof over the transepts of Romsey abbey-church has been replaced by a new one raised to the original pitch, and covered properly with lead. Other works are contemplated in the church: for instance, the restoration of the staircase-turret at the north-west angle. The seating of the interior is very bad, and the vicar had intended to improve it, but was hindered by the refusal of the late Lord Palmerston to consent to any alteration. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have undertaken to put a new roof, of suitable design, on the choir; and the vicar proposes to remove the unsightly octagonal bell-cage over the lantern, and to add a proper roof instead.

The President read a letter from the Rev. Z. Nash, about the retention of the chancel-screen in Christchurch Priory church. It was agreed that the committee could not justify its removal.

Mr. Wadmore's proposed restoration of S. Helen's, Bishopsgate, was discussed, and it was agreed to support the President's recommendation that the old arrangements of the nuns' choir in the existing north aisle should not be disturbed.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Dec. 20, 1865.—Sir PATRICK COLQUHOUN, LL.D., in the chair.

Mr. Henry George J. Johnson, Professor of Law in the Birmingham Institute, was unanimously elected Fellow of the Society. The Rev.

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, F.R.S.I., read observations on Archbishop Nicolson's MS. Glossary of the Dialect of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which is now preserved in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The excellent prelate drew up this curious MS. with the view of vindicating the northern dialect from the charge of barbarism brought by the English of the south. About one hundred new words, after comparison with the works of Brockett and Jamieson, and the "*Promptorium Parvulorum*," were added; and a spirited discussion followed on many of the derivations.

On the word "holm," Sir Patrick Colquhoun and Mr. Greenwood offered some interesting observations, showing that it occurred in *Hamburg*, meaning *insula in flumine sita*, and possibly in *Oppenheim*. Mr. Nash stated that "ham" was well known in the west, meaning enclosed land, usually that reclaimed from the river, and left moist. Mr. Nash and Sir Patrick Colquhoun showed that "stark" usually signified stiff, rather in the sense of strong. "Lift" appears in the sense of spoiling in Scotland. Mr. Birch observed that some few of these words appeared to be High German, whilst others were of Low German origin. In relation to "Antwerp," Sir Patrick Colquhoun showed that, according to a legend, the word meant the hand thrower, in relation to a destructive giant, and Mr. Birch noticed that "Jack the Giant Killer" was the representative of "Thor." The Greek derivations were shown to be pure Celtic, embodying common roots, and Mr. Birch said that "khen," a goose, and "zeph," a sword,—Egyptian words,—like many others, reappear in Greek; and suggested that the study of the former language would throw great light on philological studies. A discussion occurred on the derivation of the word "Belten," which was considered to be of Phœnician origin. Sir Patrick Colquhoun said that on St. John Baptist's-day, in Greece, the children camp out all night in the fields, revelling, and light fires, through which they jump, and eat figs. Mr. Beresford observed, that on St. John's-eve, in Ireland, the young men having drawn lots by a piece of black bread, leap through the fires after a leader who has jumped through the fire surrounded by a circle of turf. Mr. Nash said that on Midsummer day, in Germany a wheel of fire is rolled down from a hill-top into the river below, contending that these rites were of Phœnician origin.

Mr. Mackenzie Walcott also read an account of five catalogue books (to which he had appended bibliographical notes), three of which contained prices of sale, with notices of the varieties of binding; the included those of—I. Henry VIII., 1543. *Vacomeis de ducendâ fr relicta*; Terms of Marriage; Roselle on the power of the Pope Emperor; Treatise on the Seven Sacraments; *La Prison d'Am* Determinations of the Universities; The Old and New Doctrine; *F de Novo Orbe*, etc. II. The Duke of Gloucester, 1397. III. Simon Burley at the Mews and Castle Baynard, 8 Nov., 11 Richard IV. Sir William de Walcote (possibly Canon of St. Stephen's, minster), formerly an officer in Queen Isabella's household, goods were sold to pay a debt owing to the Queen about 20 Edward III.; and V. John Parney, Chaplain, A.D. 1413.

By the kind permission of Henry Brownlow, Esq., Mr. Walcott exhibited a large series of beautiful water-colour drawings, made by Lieut.

Brownlow, of the Bengal Artillery and Trigonometrical Survey of India, who was killed by the explosion of a gunpowder-cart before the gates of Delhi, and was commemorated in the Obituary of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*. They embrace views of Thibet and the Vale of Cashmere. Sir Patrick Colquhoun returned special thanks for this exhibition of pictures of a country which has been scarcely visited, much less portrayed, by English travellers, and it appeared to be the general hope of the meeting that these interesting pictures should be published at some future time. Mr. Nash gave notice that he would read an account of a recently discovered Gaulish inscription at the next evening meeting.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 4, 1865.—A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. James K. Colling, Fellow, on Art-Foliage. He regarded the foliage of the Early English school as, in itself, the most beautiful of all, but the mode of treatment as too conventional for modern use—hence it could now be employed only as a revival; indeed its conventionality tended to mere mannerism, as instanced in the Perpendicular style of ornament. He discussed, in turn, the foliage of the Egyptian, Assyrian, Roman, and Romanesque periods, and treated of mediæval religious symbolism in architecture, wall paintings, tiles, brasses, and manuscripts. He ended by recommending the diligent study of nature at different seasons of the year, and strongly condemned the over ornamentation of many modern structures, as degrading architecture into a mere peg on which to hang the fancies of the decorative artist. A discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which the President, Mr. Burges, Mr. Digby Wyatt, and several others took part.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Dec. 19, 1865.—Annual General Meeting. JOHN ROBINSON M'CLEAN, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council announced the satisfactory progress of the Institution, which has now a recognised place among the scientific societies of the metropolis. There had been twenty-four Ordinary General Meetings during the past session, when twelve papers only, out of those submitted to the Council, had been read, owing to the protracted and animated discussions to which they gave rise. Of these communications, one-half had reference distinctly to foreign enterprises or discoveries, including—a description of Giffard's Injector, probably one of the most ingenious and scientific pieces of mechanism of modern times; an account of the Docks and Warehouses at Marseilles, where the imports and exports were estimated to amount to three million tons per annum; a notice of the Chey-Air bridge on the Madras Railway, and particularly as to the methods employed for raising the water out of the foundations; an account of the Drainage of Paris; and two essays on the Decay of Materials in Tropical Climates,

and the methods employed for arresting and preventing it. At home, the works for the Main Drainage of London, and for the interception of the sewage from the River Thames, were fully detailed and illustrated; a description was given of the Great Grimsby (Royal) Docks, with a minute account of the enclosed land, entrance locks, dock walls, &c.; the particulars were recorded of a highly interesting experiment—the employment of locomotive engines, for passenger traffic, on the Festiniog Railway, a mineral line with a gauge of two feet only; the maintenance of Railway Rolling Stock (the subject of a useful communication, embodying the statistics, for a period of thirteen years, of all the stock belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Company); a careful and elaborate inquiry on Uniform Stress in Girder Work, suggested by a previous discussion at the Institution, and by which it was sought to be maintained that uniform stress was perfectly consistent with the utmost economy of materials; and a description of the River Tees, and of the works upon it connected with the navigation.

It was stated that arrangements had been made by which volume xxii. of the Minutes of Proceedings would be in the hands of the members in February next, volumes xxiii. and xxiv. in the months of May and August following, and volume xxv. for the present session before the meetings are again resumed in November next. In the belief that many members and associates of the Institution were in the habit of making observations and experiments on subjects connected with engineering science, which were seldom published, but remained as notes in memorandum books, and in time were lost, the Council urged the members to contribute results of this kind, for the purpose of forming an Appendix to the Minutes.

About 300 volumes had been added to the library during the year; and a portrait of the late Sir William Cubitt, past president, by Mr. Boxall, R.A., had been received from his son, Mr. Cubitt.

The tabular statement of the transfers, elections, deceases, and resignations, showed that the number of elections had been 142; of deceases, 21; of resignations, 5; and of erasures, 8; leaving an effective increase of 108, and making the total number of members of all classes on the books on the 30th of November last, 1,203. This was an increase of nearly 9 per cent. on the present number in the past twelve months.

The Report having been adopted, the Telford and Manby medals and premiums of books were adjudged; and the following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices on the Council for the ensuing year:—John Fowler, President; Joseph Cubitt, Charles Hutton Gregory, Thomas Hawksley, and John Scott Russell, Vice-Presidents: James Abernethy, William Henry Barlow, John Frederic Bateman, Nathaniel Beardmore, James Brunlees, Thomas Elliot Harrison, George Willoughby Hemans, John Murray, George Robert Stephenson, and Charles Vignoles, members; and Joseph Freeman and John Kelk, M.P., associates.

The meeting was then adjourned until Tuesday, January 9th, 1866, when the monthly ballot for members would take place, and the discussion would be resumed upon Mr. J. Grant's Paper on "The Strength of Cements."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Dec. 11, 1865.—Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON in the chair.

The following communications were then read:—

- I. Account of the Opening of a Cairn on the Estate of Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire. By Mr. Chas. E. Dalrymple, F.S.A. Scot. Communicated by Mr. John Stuart, Secretary.

This was one of several cairns of the same character, which were placed near to each other. It measured 40 feet in diameter and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height above the surface of the ground. It was composed of small stones on the top and of large ones at the bottom. An opening was first made in the centre, and on reaching the surface the earth was found of a yellow colour, with bits of charcoal intermixed. On further examination, a large urn of baked clay was found in a hole dug in the subsoil. It was inverted, and was about half filled with burnt bones, apparently human. In the earth packed round the urn, three fragments of stone were found, one of which was a piece of flint, from which flakes had been broken.

Mr. Stuart drew attention to the varieties of the modes of interment recently communicated to the society, and to the value of every additional discovery, as widening the basis of ultimate induction. The chairman made some remarks on the periods of the Danish antiquaries of stone, bronze, and iron, and held that they were untenable in the strict sense of their originators. The Rev. E. L. Barnwell, secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association, took the same view, and gave instances of interments by burning and inhumation in monuments of the same character and period, which on the Danish theory would have to be ascribed to different times.

- II. Notice of recent Excavations in Chedworth Wood, on the Estate of the Earl of Eldon, in the county of Gloucester. By James Farrer, Esq., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot. Communicated by Mr. John Stuart, Secretary.

These excavations, which are not yet completed, have already brought to light two Roman villas, with their varied arrangements and remains. The ground which has been examined extends to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, but traces of other remains have been observed in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Farrer proposes to resume his investigations, so as to uncover the whole. The villas occupy a sheltered position, commanding a good view of the narrow but well timbered valley of the Coln. One of the villas had been built in the form of two sides of a square, with a long corridor. Two short flights of steps led from this corridor into various rooms, many of which, as well as the corridor itself, contain ornamental pavement. A bath is at the north end of the corridor, and behind it is a hypocaust. The largest room was 28 feet 9 inches long, by 18 feet 6 inches broad, and had been warmed by flues inside the walls. Many fragments of pillars, stone easing, troughs, worked stones, and hexagonal roofing slates, many of them still retaining

headed nails, very much corroded, were dug out of the ruins. Behind one of the rooms were fragments of two small stone. In another part of the building the Christian monogram or appeared. A reservoir, with a lead pipe for conveying the a small trough, and from thence to a drain, also appeared; n, with its lead pipe. The second villa stood at right angles st, and twenty-three apartments have been opened out. It idor in front, 300 feet long and 10 feet wide. This corridor, many of the rooms, had been paved with *teperæ*. There baths here, and stone drains large enough to admit a boy. he rooms had been paved and warmed in the usual manner, hole building seems to have been destroyed by fire. The ttle rooms had been plastered with mortar and painted. In was a rude cross on the wall. Objects of all sorts have been he ruins—of stone, bone, iron, and bronze, pottery and coins. the horse, ox, sheep, and pigs, were numerous, as also the ysters. Upwards of 250 copper coins appeared, the majority belong to the families of *Constans* and *Constantius*. ing on the interesting subject of Mr. Farrer's communication, t read a memorandum communicated by Miss Hope Vere, of l, to Professor Simpson, giving details of the discovery of oman villa at Seavington, the property of Earl Poulett, in ire. As in the case of the other villas, the rooms had been h *teperæ*, of which specimens, sent by Miss Vere, were as well as bits of the painted stucco of the walls.

1595, in his own possession. Also, among other specimens, a volume was exhibited by Mr. Laing, containing excellent specimens of penmanship, as well as elaborate pen and ink drawings of Henry IV. of France.

Mr. Stuart exhibited diagrams of some of the sculptures recently brought to light in caves near East Wemyss, in Fifeshire,^k and pointed out the resemblance which some of the figures showed to the symbols on the sculptured pillars of Scotland. He stated that it would now be necessary to examine all the caves of Scotland, many of which were associated historically with the early Christian missionaries as places of retreat, for sculptures.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY, *Oct.* 4, 1865.—Mr. Caulfield exhibited, on the part of Z. Hawkes, Esq., a silver ring with a carbuncle, on which was an engraved head, bearing so striking a resemblance to those on the Hiberno-Danish coins as to lead some competent authorities to pronounce its antiquity to be at least of the 12th century. The setting was modern when compared with the intaglio, which is said to bear the image of Sihtric, one of the Danish Kings of Dublin.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *Oct.* 4.—The Rev. S. H. Reade forwarded specimens of several Saxon coins discovered in June, 1864, on the property of Francis Wright, Esq., Killincoole Castle, Co. Louth. Mr. Reade referred to the rareness with which anything more than a very small hoard of Saxon coins is found in Ireland. These particular coins must have been in excellent preservation when concealed, some of them having the "mint bloom" upon them, and but for the large mixture of alloy in most of them, they would now be perfect specimens of the kind; but verdigris had eaten away some letters of the legends, and of the forty coins of which the hoard consisted, only eight were retained by Mr. Wright; two of which, however, were of pure silver, and in perfect preservation. These latter were coins of Ethelstan; the others were of Eadwig, Edgar, and Eadred. The moneyer's name on one of Ethelstan's coins could not be made out, but that on the other was Eadstan,—a name not on any other of Ethelstan's coins that Mr. Reade had seen. The moneyer on one of the coins of Eadwig, whose name appeared to be Gadver, was also new to him.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *Dec.* 4.—T. North, Esq., exhibited a *fac simile* drawing of an interesting mural painting lately discovered in Whissendine Church, Rutlandshire. The painting, which measured 8 feet 8 inches, by 1 foot 10 inches, formed the reredos of the high altar in pre-Reformation times, and was uncovered during a recent restoration of the east window of the chancel. The

^k G. M., November, 1865, p. 579.

epicted were those usually found placed upon the rood loft, crucifix in the centre, with St. John on the one hand, and the Virgin on the other. To the right and left of these appeared St. Andrew with his cross, and St. Margaret treading under foot the serpent, her special symbol; whilst at the four corners were placed the four Evangelistic symbols. The stones upon which this curious painting had been executed were obliged to be removed during the late works, and are now in the south transept. The painting, although it was not clear to declare its meaning, was much obliterated and defaced by the removal of the colour-wash from its surface. Mr. North remarks that, although the parish church of Whissendine is supposed to be dedicated to St. Andrew, who was represented by one of the figures in the reredos, the village feast is ruled or governed by the figure of St. Margaret, who was represented by the other figure there.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *Dec. 6.*—Dr. Charlton read a paper on a Runic inscription found upon a stone at Baron's-Stratford, five miles to the north-east of Bewcastle Church, the translation of which he gave thus:—"Baranr writes (these) to Gilles that he was slain in truce (by) Rob de Vaux at Fretelena now called . . ." This inscription had since been much injured by some attempt to obtain a photographic negative of it. If the inscription were genuine it singularly bore out an old tradition respecting the village. There was no reason to think it was a forgery, because the person who discovered it declared that it was covered with lichen.

edges after exposure, by the falling away of the corroded bronze. To one unique feature of this sword, Sir William called especial attention. Loose on the hilt, when taken out of the ground, were three rings of different sizes, the largest of which, and the nearest to the blade, was attached by insertion through one of the small perforated holes, and might have been employed in the suspension of the weapon on the person of the wearer; but what could have been the purpose of the remaining rings, which were loose and unattached. The sword bears a strong resemblance to one found on Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, and figured in Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals," p. 228. The two are alike in shape; but the number of holes in the hilt do not agree, and the rings are wanting in Dr. Wilson's cut.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Oct. 3.—The Rev. J. Kenrick read a notice of an inscribed tablet found at Clementhorpe, being a memorial by a mother, Vitellia Procula, to a child. The portion distinctly legible reads, "Vitellia Procula Mater P.P.F." *i.e.* propria pecunia fecit, or perhaps *pro pietate*, a more sentimental interpretation. The letters A.M., which close the last line, are in a character so different from the rest of the inscription that they can hardly be of the same age. The first line is imperfect, and probably in the original state of the stone was preceded by another containing the name of the son, for we read the letters FIL at the beginning; and if we suppose they were followed by V for vixit, of which there are traces, then the remaining letters may be read An. XIII., the age of the deceased. The omission of qui or quæ before vixit, though unusual, is not without example. Mr. Kenrick next described a very remarkable collection of antiquities, found by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, of Hotham, and most liberally presented by him to the society. The most curious portion of it consists of the contents of two tumuli, one at Arras, on the road from Market Weighton to Beverley, and the other at Hessleskew, in the same neighbourhood, which abounds with similar remains, in all above ninety. They were opened by Mr. S. and other lovers of antiquities in the years 1815-16-18, and have since been levelled. Nov. 7.—Mr. Kenrick read a notice of some Roman silver denarii, presented by the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet. They are chiefly of the class called Nummi Familiarum; coins of this class are among the most interesting that have been preserved to us, and they derive their name from the circumstance of their being inscribed with the name of the gens to which the mint-master (triumvir or quatuorvir monetarius) or other public officer by whom they were struck belonged. The name, indeed, is not very correct, for of the three names which every Roman of family bore, as Publius Cornelius Scipio, the second is the name of the gens, the third of the family. But as we have no English word which exactly answers to gens, the coins in question have been called family coins. Numismatic writers arrange them under the names of the gens. The collection included a coin of Severus, found outside Micklegate-bar, York, and others from Dyrham, near North Cave, at Spaldington, near Howden, from Market Weighton, and from Goodmanham. "None of them," said Mr. Kenrick, "are of any great account, but I think it well to record them, as they may help to solve that, as yet, doubtful problem, the Roman occupation of York-

am informed that a new edition of the Itinerary of Antoninus is to be published, under the sanction of Government, and, as a first step, the MSS. have been carefully collated. If a correct one be established, we shall have some solid ground to build upon. As the distances given have been uncertain, and consequently the editors have thought themselves at liberty to make any alteration. Derventio is placed at seven miles from York, but to fix on the number has been altered to seventeen."

Miscellanea.

THE BREADALBANE LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY of the late Marquis of Breadalbane was put for sale on Tuesday, November 21st, and the following days, by Messrs. Bell, at his Rooms in George Street, Edinburgh. Many of the books were very rare, and some of them unique. One of the most valuable in the catalogue was the Black Book of Taymouth, of which there were thirty-seven copies, which realised 166*l.* 10*s.*, or 4*l.* 10*s.* each. The work was printed for private circulation among his friends by the late Marquis. It is beautifully printed by Messrs. Constable, and illustrated with engravings by Lizars, many of them coloured, so as to be exact copies of the original paintings in the Breadalbane Library. The contents of the work are taken from materials in the

assys having tryit and examinat the defender anent this persuit, thei have ordainit him to cleing himself thair of be sex persones of tuell persones that thei wald nominat and chuis, or be 4 persones of 8 persones that thei wald chuis, quhilk the said defender did, cleingit himself in presens of the assys be the 4 of 8 persones nominat be them for that effect, quhairupon the said defender tuik act." "Donald Tailleur M'Gillechrist in Mornich persewis N. Vane in Mornich for a pock of eird that sche tuik of Tomnayngell and brocht it to M'Olanes hous, and thair efter to his quharbye sen syne the persewaris geir hes not lukit with him and his cornes growis not; absolves the defender at this tyme, and discharges all persones fra using of the said pock of eird in tyme cuming, seing it inclynis to no guid bot to ane ewill custome." Among other rare and ancient volumes, there was one containing a second edition of Shakespeare's History of Henry the Fourth, published a few years after the death of the great dramatist. The same volume has the second edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Cupid's Revenge," dated 1630, and a curious old comedy, thus entitled—"Lingua, or the combat of the Tongue and the Five Sences for Superioritie. A pleasant comœdie. London: Printed by Avgvstine Matthews for Simon Waterson 1632." Perhaps the most costly work of all is a splendid folio volume, printed on vellum, giving faithful imitations, in beautiful engravings, hand-coloured, of antique paintings found at Rome. The work was published at Paris in 1783-87, and the pictorial gems it contains are fittingly encased in a fine specimen of the best morocco binding of Derome the younger, of Paris. It is a treasure which, for rarity and beauty, does not often find its way to public sale. Of the MSS., the most beautiful, and to some book-fanciers the most valuable, were three exquisitely illuminated works, written on vellum, one of them a quarto volume of ancient music, dated 1500, which realised 9*l.* 9*s.*; and the other two, entitled respectively, "*Horæ B. M. Virginis*," 11*l.* 10*s.*, and "*Dionis Vita Octavii*," in Greek, 5*l.* 10*s.* The collection also embraced the Bannatyne Club Books, 122 vols.; Rymer's *Fœdera*, 20 vols.; Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Fordun *Scotichronicon Genuinum*, 5 vols., 4*l.*; Nisbet's *Heraldry*, 2 vols., 6*l.* 10*s.*; Pine's *Horace*, 2 vols., 2*l.* 8*s.*; Froissart's *Chronicles*, 3*l.* 18*s.*; Fox's *Speeches*, 5*l.*; Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*, 6*l.* 15*s.*; Nash's *Old English Mansions*, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Bartolo, *Recueil des Peintures Antiques trouvées à Rome*, Rive (l'Abbé), *Histoire Critique de la Pyramide de Caius Cestino*, 92*l.* 8*s.*; Holinshed's *Scottish Chronicle*, Black Letter (only 3rd vol.), 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Dauney's *Ancient Scottish Melodies*, 2*l.* 2*s.*; the Wilkie Gallery; Loudoun's *Arboretum Britannicum*; Wilson's *Memorials of Edinburgh*, with proof engravings; and several thousand volumes, many of them rare and valuable, in all departments of literature.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN CAITHNESS.

IN July last Dr. Hunt, F.S.A., &c., the president of the Anthropological Society of London, spent some days in Caithness on his way south from Shetland, where he had been conducting an exploring expedition with considerable success. Dr. Hunt's engagements did not permit of his remaining in Caithness for any length of time to investigate its

in person, but a small grant from the Society's funds was given to Messrs. Anderson and Shearer, as a local committee, under their superintendence the investigations were carried on, and the result of one class of the ancient remains of Caithness has thus for the first time been ascertained.

The hills around the Loch of Yarrows are singularly interesting, both on account of their natural beauties as well as on account of the number of the ancient remains with which they are studded. The shores of this pretty loch and the neighbouring heights seem in ancient times to have been a favourite settlement of the old inhabitants. Around the hills at intervals are numerous tumuli yet unexplored, the ruins of the dwellings or the sepulchres of the tribes that frequented the country. Some of these have long since been quarried away and the dykes or dwellings for the modern inhabitants. In one of the " Cairns " thus removed, some years ago, was found a beautiful earthenware vase, of coarse pottery, but of very elegant design, which was perfectly preserved in Pulteneytown by Mr. David Coghill, into whose possession it came when the cairn was removed. A beautiful stone hatchet, with a hole bored through it for the handle, and which was found out of a cairn at the neighbouring Loch of Breckigo, was discovered by the late Mr. Innes, of Thrumster, and was recently described by Mr. Macleay at the discussion on the Caithness antiquities by the Anthropological Society. The late Mr. Rhind, who explored five megalithic cairns on the summit of the Yarrows Hills, obtained a large number of chiefly portions of skeletons and fragments of pottery, from which neither weapons nor ornaments. The cairns explored by Mr. Rhind were all nearly circular, conical heaps of stone uncovered by soil.

cairn in Caithness. These three cairns are distinguished from all others by their immense length in proportion to their height, and by their expanding at both ends into crescentic or semicircular projections or horns. The largest of these singular cairns, at Campster, is about 240 feet in length, and those at Yarrows are respectively 215 and 190 feet long. They are highest at the eastern end, but present no structure externally but that of a long mound of stones.

These two long, horned cairns at Yarrows have now been explored, and their internal structure for the first time ascertained. They both contain at the eastern end a series of five chambers disposed after much the same plan as in the circular cairns, being divided into separate compartments by large monoliths let into the walls. In the large cairn the last chamber formed a crypt, or cist, covered with an immense block about nine or ten feet long, and weighing apparently from two to three tons. The stones on which it is supported in front, and which form the sides of the small low doorway into the recess which it covers, are nine inches thick. A slab closed the entrance to this place, which was filled to the top with stones not much larger than road metal. Nothing was found in it but a bed of ashes and burnt bones. The same layer of ashes, wood charcoal, and burnt bones, covered the whole floor of the other chambers to the depth of six or eight inches, and the only things found in it were a number of flint chips and some fragments of pottery. The curious horn-like projections were found to be regularly built on both sides, and at the termination of the southern one, at the eastern end of the cairn, there was a large flat slab mounted on another larger slab so as to be about the height of a table, while two large stones set on edge formed a sort of passage at the end and inner side of it.

The exploration of the other (smaller) long cairn disclosed an almost precisely similar general plan, differing, however, in the details of its structure. The horns in this case were found to contain regular passages leading into the entrance to the cairn. The chambers were the same, but there was no crypt at the back. The most interesting discovery in connection with this cairn, however, was a secondary interment in one of the compartments. The floor was covered with the usual ashes and burnt bones, but in the back part (where the crypt was in the other cairn) was a roughly-built enclosure in the body of the cairn open to the chamber, and in it lay some portions of a skeleton. In another corner, close by the monolith, a few human teeth were found; and between the two monoliths that formed the first compartment on the south side there was a cist, almost square, about three feet each way, formed by setting a stone across between the monoliths, and so shutting off a square space from the floor, having the wall of the chamber on one side, the monoliths for the ends, and the stone between them for the outer side. A stone was put in at one end, resting against the monolith, and another at the back, along the wall, and on these and the outer stone two covering-stones rested. When these were removed, the cist was full of a dark-coloured clay, and on its being carefully searched, an urn, finely ornamented with lines of markings, apparently produced by pressing a pointed instrument against the soft clay, was discovered. It was unfortunately in a very friable condition, cracked into small pieces, and so wet that the pieces were scarcely to be distinguished from the

clay in which they were embedded. But the most interesting part of the discovery remains. At the other end of the cist some small round black bodies, not so large as small peas, were noticed, and these being examined, they turned out to be stone beads! The clay was carefully washed, and upwards of seventy of them picked out. They lay in a row in the clay before it was disturbed, just as they would have done if they had been on a string when put into the grave along with the calcined ashes of the barbarian beauty that wore them. They are very rudely bored, and are apparently formed of the lignite or fossil wood so common in the oolitic formation of Sutherlandshire. Pieces of this lignite may be found in the Caithness boulder clay, and the story of the ancient tree that was turned into stone, when the seas that rolled over these hill-tops swarmed with ammonites and belemnites, that was countless ages afterwards torn from its rocky bed, and borne across the Ord in a grating ice-raft, and countless ages afterwards found sticking in the clay by a prowling barbarian, and laboriously fashioned into a string of rude beads, for the adornment of a prehistoric beauty, has surely enough of romance in it to interest the most matter-of-fact reader in these matter-of-fact times.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

MEMORIAL TO THE POET COWPER.—A meeting was held recently, in the Town Hall of Berkhamstead, under the presidency of the rector, the Rev. J. Hutchinson, for the purpose of adopting means for carrying into effect a memorial of the Poet Cowper. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That in the opinion of this meeting a memorial in honour of the Poet Cowper should be placed in the parish of Berkhamstead, by means of public subscription." "That the patronage of persons at a distance, as well as near, be sought before asking for subscriptions, or deciding on the character of the memorial." The officers of the Mechanics' Institute, with the addition of J. Robinson, Esq., A. Healey, Esq., Revds. E. Bartram and J. Lawton, Messrs. Crew, Abbey, and J. Nash, were chosen to carry out the proceedings; W. Longman, Esq., was chosen treasurer; the Rev. E. Bartram and Mr. H. Nash, secretaries.

OLD LAWS FOR THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF DRUNKENNESS.—"The Danes and all other people in England," says Holinshed, "used the vice of great drinking. The king, therefore (Edgar, A.D. 970), by counsel of Dunstan, put down many ale-houses, and would suffer but one in a village or town, except it were in a great borough. He ordered certain cups with pins or nails, and made a law that whosoever drank past that mark, at one draught, should forfeit a certain pain. By a statute of the seventh and last year of Edward VI., it is enacted, none shall keep a tavern for retailing wines unless licensed; and that only in cities, towns corporate, burghs, post-towns, or market-towns; or in the towns of Gravesend, Sittingbourne, Tuxford, and Bagshot, on the forfeiture of ten pounds. And there shall be only two taverns for retailing of wine in every city or town, except in London, which may have forty taverns; in York, eight taverns; in Norwich, four; in Westminster, three; in Bristol, six; in Lincoln, three; in Hull, four; in Shrewsbury, three; in Gloucester, four; in Westchester (Chester), four; in Hereford, three; in Worcester, three; in Southampton, three; in Canterbury, four; in Ipswich, three; in Winchester, three; in Oxford, three; in Cambridge, four; in Colchester, three; in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, four."

THE extraordinary case of Mrs. Janetta Horton Ryves, who claims to be entitled to 15,000*l.*, left her by George III., "as a recompense for some trouble she may have experienced through her father," the late Duke of Cumberland, is shortly to be tried by a special jury. Mrs. Ryves is now living in poverty, but some friends, who are assured of the justice of her claims, have subscribed money to enable her to prosecute them. The marriage of her mother, Olive Wilmot (afterwards Mrs. Serres), with the Duke, is attested on undoubted authority, and the legacy of George III. is equally undoubted, but some years since the Prerogative Court of Canterbury refused probate, on the ground that there was no precedent in this country for proving a monarch's will. Eminent counsel are engaged, and the trial will excite no little interest.—*Court Journal.*

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

SIR JOHN FENN AND THE PASTON LETTERS.

1. MR. URBAN,—We cannot be surprised at the interest that has been awakened by the recent discussion at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries upon the integrity of the Paston Letters. No one who values a very curious vein of historical evidence, belonging to a period for which the sources of information are confessedly rare and obscure, could view without alarm suspicions raised regarding them, or perceive without a sensation of impatience that those suspicions were supported by much ingenuity of conjecture and force of argument.

The production of a portion of the original manuscripts at a recent meeting of the Society, and the candid and prompt avowal on the part of the objector, that his scruples had been dissipated, must have been generally received with corresponding satisfaction; and, although the mystery is not removed as to the fate of the originals of the first four volumes, yet it may be safely asserted that confidence in the Paston Letters has been re-established.

It has occurred to me that it might be acceptable to your readers to recall to their memory what is known of the Editor, Sir John Fenn, particularly as it is easy to show that his character and career present features the very opposite of those which dispose a man to acts of fraud or deceit.

Mr. Fenn was a gentleman of moderate but independent means, whose education had been completed at Cambridge, where he was an honorary Fellow of Caius College, until his marriage at the age of six-and-twenty, on the 1st of January, 1766, with Ellinor, daughter of Sheppard Frere, esq., of Roydon, Suffolk. He subsequently resided at East Dereham, in Norfolk, fulfilling with punctuality all the duties of a country gentleman

and useful magistrate. There was no offspring of this marriage; but it will not be beside the purpose at once to state that Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Fenn was herself a woman of literary taste, as well as the most amiable and benevolent spirit. Under the assumed names of Mrs. Lovechild and Mrs. Teachwell, she wrote many works for children, a list of which will be found in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for Nov., 1813, when she died in her 70th year.

With this congenial companion, and blessed with competence and leisure, Mr. Fenn evidently devoted himself with zest and enjoyment to those studies which were agreeable to his tastes. He was fond of art, and of literary and historical biography. This may be traced in a series of his letters addressed to the Rev. James Granger, author of the "Biographical History of England," which commenced upon his own offer in Nov., 1769, and were continued during the six subsequent years.* He stated in the first of these letters that he had no collection of prints; but the rare portraits that he described had either been incidentally purchased or noticed in some books of frequent occurrence.

In one of these letters dated on the 23rd November, 1772, he mentions that Tom Martin of Palgrave, the Suffolk antiquary, had died in the previous year, and that Mr. John Ives, F.S.A., a young gentleman of Yarmouth, had been at the expense of having his portrait engraved; whereupon Mr. Fenn proceeds to offer to Mr. Granger a biographical notice of Mr. Martin. In the course of this the follow-

* They are altogether eleven in number, and are printed in the "Granger Correspondence," edited by J. P. Malcolm, 1805, 8vo. pp. 79-114. The last is dated April 1, 1775, and Mr. Granger died in the April of the year following.

occurs, which involves the Paston Letters:—

They consisted of nearly as many as, out of which Mr. [?], bookseller, purchased many letters and other books of [?] at three years before Mr. [?] (in the next letter corrected); the parting with which, [?] was driving the first nail into [?] then situation of his affairs [?] it, and since his decease [?] of his books and manuscripts, pictures, &c., were sold [?].

Series of letters of Sir John [?] to Mr. Gough (together with [?] to Mr. Herbert and Mr. [?]) printed in the fifth volume of [?] of the eighteenth century. The first two of these, written [?] Fenn gives some further [?] Martin's collections. A portion [?] to a Mr. Hunt, from whom [?] to Suffolk were bought [?] Allen, and a large portion of [?] to Norfolk by Mr. Gough.

Series of Le Neve's papers [?] county of Norfolk are, [?] Fenn, "now in my possession [?] Mr. [?]."

I really do not know how to value; they were purchased by me amongst many other things at no particular price, the whole being a *lumping* bargain—a Norfolk term which probably you may not understand if I do not tell you: it means the whole together."

The other letters of Sir John Fenn to Mr. Gough are of dates several years later, after the Paston Letters had appeared. In the preface to vols. iii. and iv., written in 1789, it will be seen that Sir John contemplates an interruption to his literary employments in consequence of his having been nominated Sheriff of Suffolk. In 1792, after his year of office was over, he writes:—

"My own work has stood quite still: the materials for my fourth volume of Letters were in forwardness before I came into office. When that is completed, it will bring down my series of letters to the end of Henry VII.'s reign."

And again, on the 27th September, 1793:—

"During the last winter and spring I nearly finished my Fifth volume of Paston Letters, which I hope will, by next summer, go to the press; but to whose press I am not yet certain."

perform this task thoroughly. A portion has been submitted to my inspection, and from that specimen I have reason to believe that the verdict will be, that they were copied with the utmost care and fidelity that could be exerted by Sir John Fenn or his assistant, Mr. Dalton. I have observed a few trifling errors, but am disposed to think that they occurred rather in the printing than the transcribing: and the earlier volumes are in that respect probably more accurate than the later, as they were revised by Sir John Fenn himself, with the originals before him. There is, however, one material defect, that throughout a due regard to the contractions and to the indications of the final *e* has been neglected.

Many of the letters were intentionally abridged by Sir John Fenn: but the curiosity of the present age would certainly desire to see those portions which he deemed unimportant. On this account, more perhaps than any other, we may solicit for complete copies of the letters in the fifth volume; and also that the papers which have remained altogether unpublished should be made accessible. For the like object it is most desirable that search for the originals of the volumes i.—iv. should not be relaxed.

But I must not attempt to anticipate opinions which will be pronounced by more competent authority. To return to the point to which I at first proposed to confine myself—the personal character of Sir John Fenn. It may, I think, be fairly imagined that from the time that Sir John became possessed of these precious manuscripts his leisure hours were wholly devoted to the work of editing and illustrating them. Though taking great interest in the Society of Antiquaries—so much so as to have formed some statistical tables of its progress and labours, which were printed by his friend Mr. Gough in 1784—he never made any communication to that body, nor is any other literary production reported to have issued from his pen, except one on the duties of the office of Sheriff, written during the year of his fulfilling that office, and which he entirely devoted to the public service. This essay, I believe, has remained in manuscript. The only other paper of his composition of which I am aware is one in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for 1784, "On the Post and Postage of Letters, and

on the Privilege and Modes of Franking Letters."

His time was divided between the ordinary duties of a country gentleman and magistrate, and the interesting task to which he had devoted himself, and his perseverance in which was encouraged by the approval of his countrymen and the honour with which it had been recognised by his Sovereign. He was evidently one of those amiable, precise, and pain-taking men who, without extraordinary talents, are conscientiously desirous to be useful in their generation, and do their best in whatever they undertake. In the preparation of the Paston Letters for the public he was slow but assiduous. His notes and comments are frequently redundant and superfluous, particularly those of a moralising tone; but they evince the excellence of his own principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. His skill would have been unequal to the undertaking of fabricating such letters had he been desirous to do so: but his mind was too simple and too honest to harbour any such idea.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, before I conclude, to congratulate you on the renewed auspices of success with which you commence the new year. Sir John Fenn wrote to Mr. Nichols on a similar occasion in 1783:—

"I have always" (he then remarked) "found great entertainment from the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* in its sixpenny state. I make no doubt but its increased price will afford me a proportionable increase of pleasure."

Since that was written, the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* has continued to please and entertain for more than eighty years. It is more than half that time since my earliest contributions were admitted into its pages: and I trust, Mr. Urban, that you will yet survive all your present more mortal coadjutors, and still fulfil, from age to age, the motto of your earliest friend Mr. Edward Cave,

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.

Wishing, in short, that you may live for ever,

I remain, faithfully yours,
JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

25, Eaton Place, Brighton,
Dec. 27, 1865.

THE MISTLETOE.

2. MR. URBAN.—Allow me, as an old friend of your predecessor in the editorial chair fifty years ago, to send a few lines of my own as a proof of the interest that I take, on the eve of my 86th birthday, in your New Series.

Having read in *Once a Week* and in *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* a list of trees on which the Mistletoe has been found, including the Oak, I beg to add that many of these parasites were seen by myself on the trees referred to.

A specimen of a Mistletoe growing on an oak near Godalming, in Surrey, was sent to me, and was long in my possession.

The late Mr. Machen, the deputy-surveyor of Dean Forest, informed me that he had seen the Mistletoe growing on an oak at Penportthenny, in the parish of Gt. St. Andrew, Monmouthshire, also on one near Usk, and another at St. Dial's, near Monmouth.

I saw the Mistletoe growing on one of the horse-chestnut trees in Bushy Park, Middlesex, and, as far as I can ascertain, a solitary instance of its being found on that tree.

It is abundant on lime trees in Windsor Home Park, in Hampton Court Park, and indeed in most places where the lime tree is found.

In the wilderness of Hampton Court Palace I saw it on a Wych Elm.

The Mistletoe was seen by me growing on a Mountain Ash in Hampton Court Park.

On a Maple (*Acer opalus*) in Bushy Park, Middlesex.

On the common Maple (*Acer campestre*) in Richmond Park and other places. On the red swamp Maple (*Acer rubrum*) near the ranger's house, Bushy Park, Middlesex. I believe a rare instance.

On the White Poplar (*Populus alba*) it may be seen very common all round Windsor.

Black Poplar (*Populus nigra*). The Mistletoe flourished on this tree at Sutton Place, Surrey, and was seen on trees between Caerleon and Usk, Monmouthshire. De Candolle, no mean authority, mentions it as being found on this tree in France.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus fastigiata*). Found on this tree in France (authority, De Candolle).

The Mistletoe was seen by me growing on the Acacia in the Home Park, Windsor, and in the Stud House grounds, Hampton Court Park.

I saw it flourishing on the Laburnum in Hampton Court Gardens, and also on the slopes of Windsor Home Park.

The Mistletoe was found on the common Hazel in the neighbourhood of Godalming, Surrey (a specimen was sent me), and also at Melverley in Shropshire.

It is abundant everywhere on the Whitethorn, and also on the Apple and Crab. I have heard of it on the Siberian Crab.

Mr. Loudon says he has seen it on the Pear, but does not mention its locality.

It grew on the White-beam (*Pyrus aria*) at Cobham, in Kent, in a tree near the churchyard. The only instance I know of.

Large-leaved Sallow (*Salix caprea*). The Mistletoe was found on this at Wood Rising, in Norfolk, in the garden of the Rev. A. Roberts.

White Willow (*Salix alba*). De Candolle says it is found in France on this tree.

Locust tree (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*). The Mistletoe is found abundantly on this tree at Amptill, Bedfordshire, and in the Stud House grounds in Hampton Court Park. De Candolle says it is found on this tree in France.

The Mistletoe is plentiful on the Larch at Cold Weston, Shropshire.

Mr. Loudon tells us that it may be seen in immense quantities on the Scotch Fir in the neighbourhood of Magdeburg.

De Candolle also says that it grows on the Spruce Fir in France.

It is found on the Ash in Monmouthshire—authority, the Rev. J. Herbert; and in France according to De Candolle.

Service (*Pyrus domestica*). Dr. Hooper mentions the Mistletoe as being found on this tree, and also on the Horn-beam (*Carpinus ostrya*).

The Mistletoe was found on the Elm in Monmouthshire, and also at Strensham Court, Worcestershire.

It is a curious fact that the Mistletoe, according to Pollini, has been found growing on the *Loranthus europæus*, itself a parasite. (See his "Flora of Verona.")

Brassavot tells us that it has been

found on the Vine in Italy; De Candolle that he has found it on the Walnut in France, as well as on the common Plum (*Prunus domestica*).

I have been assured by a person on whose authority I can depend, that he has found it on the common broad-leaved Laurel; De Candolle says he has seen it on the Medlar in France.

It would appear that the Mistletoe has

been found more frequently on the Oak in England than in France, as Desfontaine mentions that the only instance which came under his notice was a specimen, with the branch, preserved in the Museum at Paris, and which came from Bourgogne.

| I am, &c.,

EDWARD JESSE.

16, Belgrave Place, Brighton, Dec. 1865.

THE LAST OF ST GILES'S-HILL FAIR, NEAR WINCHESTER, WITH A NOTICE OF THE PAVILION COURT.

3. *SIR*.—Your Magazine of November, 1864 (p. 623), contains a short notice of the once great and famous fair of St. Giles, near Winchester, entitled "The Last Shade of an Expiring Fair." This Fair commenced on the 12th of September, and lasted for sixteen days, during which time the jurisdiction of the mayor and the city courts were in abeyance. The city courts of old were held every Wednesday and Friday, and at the end of the proceedings of the court day which immediately preceded the 12th of September the rolls invariably record that "The Court is adjourned from this day by reason of the fair of St. Giles", and the cessation of the jurisdiction of the mayor and bailiffs during the time of the said Fair." Another anniversary of this fair has since passed by, and, to quote the words of a local print, "At last, we believe, we can consistently announce that the once famed 'St. Giles's-hill Fair' is become a thing of the past. The anniversary of this ancient and far-famed mart for cattle, sheep, pigs, provisions, clothing, &c., fell on Tuesday (Sept. 12); but literally speaking, there was nothing at all to constitute a fair on the hill; no booth, no stand, not even a huckster with a hand-barrow had ventured to climb the height in the hope of earning a few halfpence; and a solitary 'Punch and Judy' affair sought a temporary consolation in the back streets of the city during the day, doing but a very dull trade." This Fair is now a matter of history, and can never be revived. The Bishop's court in olden time was held under a large tent known as "the Pavilion," the officers and judges being appointed by the Bishop. Dr. Cowel, in his *Law Dictionary*, explains that, "Justices of the Pavilion are certain judges of a 'Pyepowder Court,' of a most transcen-

dent jurisdiction, anciently authorized by the Bishop of Winchester, at a fair held on St. Giles's-hill near that city." I have now before me an instrument or letters-patent of William Waynesfete, Bishop of Winchester, dated at his manor of Waltham, August 26, 1452, appointing Michael Skillyng, Esq., chief justice of his Court of the Pavilion, in the county of Southampton, held upon the hill of St. Giles, in the Soke of Winchester in the said county. The Bishop empowers him to do all and singular the things which pertain to the office, and commands all his officers and ministers to obey and assist the said Michael in the performance of his official duties. He was to receive for his services 10*l.* annually, to be paid immediately after the close of the Fair, by the treasurer of Wolvesey: and was also to have meat and drink sufficient and suitable to his position, and a chamber for himself and his servants, also stabling, hay, and straw for his horses, annually at the Bishop's palace of Wolvesey, during the holding of the said court; and "all other things as the other justices have been accustomed to receive, in our time and in the times of our predecessors." At the fair held in 1450, the city authorities attempted to interfere with the Bishop's rights, and a great disturbance ensued. On a due investigation, taken shortly after the occurrence, it was found that the city officials had acted wrongfully, consequently they had to ask the Bishop's pardon and forgiveness, and the following indenture was thereupon executed:—

"THIS ENDENTURE witnesseth that where[as] debate was betwene William by the soefferaunce of God, Bisshop of Wynchestre on the one partie, and the Maire and the Commune of the Citee of Wynchestre on the other partie, upon

ises and the custumes of the
at Gile, that is to seye where
shop owght to have, and he
edecessours have hadde fro
no mynde renneth, the kep-
Citee of Wynchestre before-
vi. dayes withe the troue
nd all the profitis and cus-
o take amendes of brede and
other maner [of] mesures,
sey as to take Busshelles,
alle other mesures and
and to bere thaim to the
d there to make assaye by
of iiii. good persones of the
ere to dampne the evil and
ugen the good: and that the
he citee aforesaid sholde come
ilion to presente crye rered
shedde, and all other thinges
e pece of our Lorde the king,
have knowledge of all maner
touching the citee, after the
he said citee, hadde and used
e of the said Faire with all
es and custumes, that is to
the day of the vigile of Sainte
dayes to endure. And the
the commune aforesaid in
disturbed the saide Bisshop
of Saint Gile laste paste, in
anchises and custumes. They
led in foumre that foloweth.

hadde and used afore this day. And the
said Bisshop for hym[self] and his suc-
cessours maketh covenante, remitteth,
and pardoneth the foresaid offence to the
Mayre and Commune afore rehersed. In
witness of whiche thinge to the one parte
of this endenture remaynyng anenst [i.e.
with or in the possession of] the said
Bisshop, the said Maire and Commune
have put their commynseale; to the other
parte of this endenture remaynyng anenst
the seide Maire and Commune the said
Bisshop hath putte his seall. Goeven at
Wynchestre the thirdd daye of July, the
yere of Grace m.^ccccc.lj.th, and of the
reigne of king Harry the vj.th afre the
conqueste, xxix.th.

I have taken the above from the copy
of this Indenture which was delivered to
the city officials, and a broken impression
of the seal of Bishop Wayneffete (im-
pressed upon red wax), still remains ap-
pended to it. I have also collated it with
an original copy of the instrument pre-
served among the episcopal archives of
this See.

I find I have a note of two tomb-stones
commemorating officials of this Fair;
viz., "Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Richard
Seward, jun., Baylif of St. Gileseas, who
died the 18 of Nov., 1690, aged 31 years."

principles, at the same time to eliminate from the pronunciation of the dead languages all taint of Roman pronunciation and to adopt one of a purely English character.

Sir John Cheke, who died in the reign of Queen Mary, was one of the first persons in England who attempted to alter the old pronunciation. He complains that in Greek, many of the vowels and diphthongs were pronounced alike, *e. g.*, *α ι* was pronounced as *ε*, *ο ι*, and *ε ι*, as *λω α*; *ν*, *ι*, *υ*, again were expressed in one and the same sound, as *λω α*. *β* also was pronounced as the English *v*. This, though in conformity with the modern Greek pronunciation, is styled by Strype, in his life of Cheke, "barbarous." For these peculiarities, Sir John was gently reprimanded by Gardiner, the Chancellor of the University and Bishop of Winchester. "But," continues Strype, "Cheke could not be persuaded to let go his enterprise of restoring the true and graceful pronouncing of the *Latin*, and especially the Greek." See page 16.

Whatever the mode of pronouncing Latin introduced by Cheke may have been, seems to be uncertain. It could scarcely have been that now in use, if he intended by it a restoration of the "true and graceful pronunciation."

However this may be, the modern pronunciation of the vowels was finally established in the reign of Queen Eliza-

beth, as appears from the following extract from Coryate's^a *Crudities* (page 352 of the 4th edition, 1611):—

"The Italian when he uttereth any Latin word wherein this letter *I* is to be pronounced long, doth always pronounce it as a double *e*, viz., as *ee*. As, for example, he pronounceth feedes for fides; veeta for vita; amecus for amicus." If the Italian uses a short *i*, he pronounces it as the English do in *impus*, *aquila*, *patria*, *eclesia*. "This custom," he continues, "is common to all Christendom except England." In conclusion, he says, "Whereupon having observed such a generall consent amongst them," that is the nations of Christendom, "I have thought good to imitate those nations herein, and to abandon my old English pronunciation of *vita*, *fides*, and *amicus*, as being utterly dissonant from the sound of all other nations; and have determined (God willing) to retayne the same till my dying day."

It has been suggested that the modern way was adopted in order the more easily to detect the seminary priests who flocked into England so abundantly in the reign of Elizabeth, these priests being educated at foreign universities.

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,

MARMADUKE DOLMAN.

23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

VINDICATION OF ARCHBISHOP FREWEN.

5. *SIR*.—The Rev. William Cole, in his annotations on Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses,"^c notices:—

"A just and plain Vindication of the late Dr. Frewen, Lord Archbishop of York, and Lord Almoner to King Charles II., clearing his Grace's Memory and Character from the gross Censures and Misrepresentations of Ric. Drake, Gent., in his late Treatise on the Antiquities of that Cathedral and City: In a Letter addressed to Edw. Butler, LL.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Lond. 1743. 8vo."

The work is described in terms substantially similar in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1743; the Bodleian Catalogue; and Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn.

Mr. Cole speaks of the author as "a relation of the bishop." A correspondent

of Notes and Queries^e says that he was fourth in descent from the archbishop's brother, Stephen Frewen, alderman of London, by his first wife. Mr. M. A. Lower^f terms him Thomas Frewen of Brickwall, Esq., the archbishop's collateral descendant, and the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham^g gives the erroneous date of 1783 to the book, and states the author to have been the archbishop's great nephew, Thomas Frewen, of Brickwall in Sussex, Esquire.

We have consulted the pedigrees of the family of Frewen in Burke's Landed Gentry and Nichols's Leicestershire,^h

^a Tom Coryate was born in the year 1577.

^b 2 Ser. x. 586.

^c Worthies of Sussex, 51, n.

^d Memorials of King's School, Canterbury, 36.

^e II. 142.

^f Ed. Bliss, iv. 827.

but cannot thence discover the author of the Vindication. It appears that Thomas Frewen, Esq., third in descent from alderman Stephen Frewen, by his first wife, died 3rd April, 1738, leaving issue (name or names not given). We assume that he had a son Thomas, who would be fourth in descent from Stephen Frewen, and that this son was the author of the Vindication. We shall be glad to have

our suggestion confirmed or controverted; and, if confirmed, it will be satisfactory to be supplied with further information as to this Thomas Frewen, especially the date of his death. It must be noted that the author of Eboracum was *Francis*, not Richard, Drake.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge, Dec. 1865.

THE BARONY OF CARDROSS.

6. MR. URBAN,—It is stated in the *Guardian* of Nov. 22 that "the late Lord Campbell once laid it down as law that no subject had the power of creating a peer," and the writer adds that "this dictum of the learned Lord Chancellor must apply to England only, since it is stated in *Notes and Queries* that the Earl of Teviot was empowered in his patent to name his successor in the Barony of Rutherford."

The dictum of the late Chancellor holds good of Scotland as well as England in general, but there is no rule without an exception. That exception in this case is the Barony of Cardross. Other peerages (e.g., Rutherford and Stair) have had clauses of assignation in the patents, but in the Cardross peerage alone was the right of creation transferred with the consent of the legislature from the sovereign to a subject. The Cardross peerage is, therefore, in its origin, unique. It is scarcely less singular in its descent.

It was first erected on the lands of Dryburgh Abbey, which, on the dissolution of the monasteries, were annexed to the crown of Scotland, and afterwards conferred by James VI. (James I. of Great Britain) on his favourite John Erskine, Earl of Mar, the son of the Regent.

This Earl of Mar was twice married. By his first wife, Anne Drummond, he had a son, who succeeded him in the Earldom of Mar, the premier earldom of Scotland. By his second wife, Lady Mary Stuart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox, and cousin of James VI., he had two sons, (1) James, and (2) Henry.

(1) James Erskine married Mary Douglas, Countess of Buchan in her own right, who executed a charter renouncing her right in favour of her husband, and since that time the ancient Earldom of Buchan has continued in the Erskine family.

(2) Henry, the second son of the second marriage was created by his father Baron Cardross of Dryburgh.

The line of James, the elder brother, became extinct in the third or fourth generation, and from that time till the death of the late earl, the Earldom of Buchan and the Barony of Cardross continued vested in the same persons; and consequently the Barony is not on the Union Roll. Then, however, they diverged; since by the charter of 10 February, 1663, the Cardross Barony descends in the female line.¹

It is remarkable that Dryburgh, after having been sold by the family into which it came at the Reformation, was repurchased by the late earl's uncle, and by him re-entailed first on his natural son, Sir David Erskine, and after him on his own heirs whatsoever. The Barony of Cardross and the Dryburgh lands are now reunited in the person of the senior descendant and representative of Henry Lord Cardross of Dryburgh, second son of John, Earl of Mar, and Lady Mary Stuart, to whom both were originally assigned.

The Hon. John Berry Biber-Erskine succeeded in 1857, on the death of her grandfather, the late Earl of Buchan, to the Dryburgh estate and the Cardross peerage, as the only surviving child of his eldest son, Henry Lord Cardross, who died in 1836, and as consequently senior to her uncle, the present earl.

In all the vicissitudes of families there is hardly any perhaps more singular than the example I have mentioned.

I am, &c.,

Dec. 1865.

ANTIQUARY.

¹ This must be taken, of course, as an *ex parte* statement: if it be literally true, the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine, only surviving child of the late Lord Cardross, is Baroness Cardross in her own right. But she is not entered as such in Lodge's or Burke's Peerages.—S. U.

THE FAMILY OF CURRAN.

7. MR. URBAN,—We should be very glad if you would allow us to ask some of your numerous correspondents in Ireland, if they can help us towards procuring any or all of the following certificates, relating to the family of the late Right Hon. J. P. Curran:—

Marriage of James Curran, of Newmarket, with Sarah Philpot, about 1748 or 9; James Philpot Curran with Sarah Creagh, 16th Oct. 1774; Laurence Curran with Ann Webb, 11th Feb. 1782.

Baptism of John Philpot Curran, in 1750; Laurence Curran, in 1751 or 2; Bridget Curran, in 1756 to 1758; Richard Creagh Curran, 29th May, 1776; Sarah Gertrude Curran, 22nd Sept. 1777; Amelia M. Curran, 2nd Jan. 1779; Eliza Odella Curran, 23rd Dec. 1779; John Curran, 19th Jan. 1784; James Curran,

31st Jan. 1787; Elizabeth Curran, Feb. 1783; John Curran, 12th Aug. 1784; James Curran; Harriet Curran; Annie Curran; Richard Curran, 29th Sept. 1789; Robert Curran; William Curran, 9th Oct. 1792; William Curran, 2nd Nov. 1794; Ann Curran, 19th July, 1797.

Burial of James Curran, before 1783; Sarah Philpot Curran, in 1783; Sarah Curran, wife of J. P. Curran; Laurence Curran, in 1814; Ann, his wife, in 1834.

The family of the Currans were resident at Newmarket, co. Clare, and Kanturk, co. Cork, Ireland, and most of the baptisms and marriages took place in those neighbourhoods. The Currans were mostly Roman Catholics. We are, &c.,

EMMET & SON,

Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.,

Dec. 24, 1865.

THE EARLDOMS OF WARWICK AND SALISBURY.

8. MR. URBAN,—In the year 1815, Henry Constantine Jennings presented his petition to the King, claiming the two ancient titles and dignities and honours of Earl of Warwick and Earl of Salisbury; the petitioner's claim was referred (by the Prince Regent) to the Attorney-General, who in turn reported favourably on the petitioner's claim. (See Annual Obituary for 1820, p. 367.) The claimant about the same time (1815) became involved in some money matters, and the claim was

not proceeded with. I am very desirous to know where the claim and pedigree of the claimant is likely to be found: whether it is lodged in any of the Record Offices, or whether it is in the office of the Attorney-General for the time being. I hope I may be so fortunate as to get one of your numerous genealogical readers to point out some means whereby I may get a sight of these papers.

JAMES COLEMAN.

High St., Bloomsbury, W.C., Dec. 1865.

THE ARMS OF DE CLARE.

9. SIR,—If, as Mr. Graves's pedigree of the Pembroke branch of the Clares gives,^k Isabel, wife of William Mareschal, was daughter of Walter, what became of the "parvulus successor" whom Richard Fitzgilbert left at his death, in 1176, his son, as Nicolas Trivet says, "ex filia regis Dublinici?" Was he any other than the Walter buried at Tintern? What evidence is there of any other Walter, save the doubtful Tintern charter? Is there any evidence at all for the double marriage of Richard Fitzgilbert? If he left several children by a prior marriage, how came William Mareschal to be Earl of "Estrigel" in 1190 (Rouen charter), as husband of Isabella, issue of second mar-

riage? Charters are, perhaps, sure evidence, but one charter should not set aside the testimony of the Chronicle of Mailros, Nicolas Trivet, Annales Cambriæ, and Sigisbert Gemblacensis, nor ought a printed version of a transcript of a charter only recited in a confirmation, to have much weight.

It is worth noting that the Chronicle de Mailros says Richard Fitzgilbert's mother was matertera to Malcolm and William, kings of Scotland; yet if Gilbert married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert de Beaumont, sister of Walleran Earl Melent, and the mother of kings Malcolm and William was a daughter of Earl Warrenne, how could this be? Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

Glamorganshire, Nov. 23, 1865.

^k G. M., Nov., 1865, p. 553.

WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

MR. URBAN,—Will you kindly
to trouble you with one more
queries :—
caustum." Was this enamel or

nging bread," for celebrating
hy was the bread so called ?

quit and *peckets* at the audit
What were peckets ?

ght dozen *pegynse* " among rab-
game, in the provision for Henry
en at Worcester. Were these
yla, or quadrupeds ?

Hearne's "Hemingus," mention
of John Lawerne, a monk of
r, whose famous book of collec-
preserved in the Bodleian. Is
known of this Lawerne ? Was
ontinuator of the chronicle of
of Worcester ? Or what famous
his ?

ists of monastic books at Wor-
the following : "A bucke of
d Herry Bowyke—iij books of
li—Ort's vocabulor—one booke
ge thre counsells, viz., consilia
consilia calderm' (? Calderini),
calderm' to be taken (? in process)"

beefe—wood culvers—deandoulce—lylkes
—muste. Is it known what these things
were, or any of them ?

8. Can any one elucidate the following
puzzle ? It is written on the inside of
the cover of an ancient book, and refers
to a curious contrivance in the binding
for fastening it :

"When you shutt this booke take a
note of ye contrivance of thes claspes.
This (first) claspe must have ye circles
turned so yt

for ye upper circle ye	5
in ye middlemost figure	7
which is in ye broadest and lowst	6
stand directly	
towards ye	
catch	
fixt &	
unmovable."	

[At the bottom clasp]—

"This clasp must be sett	
upp least circle at	10
& ye second of middle size figure	7
against the imm	6
in ye lower	
circle."	

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The *Trinummus* of Plautus was played by the Queen's scholars on the nights of the 12th, 14th, and 19th of December.

The introduction of a play by the older comic poet into the repertory of St. Peter's, effected five years ago, was a serious change in the eyes of old-fashioned *habitués*, accustomed to the works of Terence only. Indeed, the change was almost from Athens to Rome, for though in the original prologue to this very *Trinummus*, the poet says:—

“Huic nomen Græcè est Thesauro fabulæ;
Philemo scripsit; Plautus vertit barbare,”—

and thus claims for himself the mere credit of translating Greek into Latin, a language which in his time was deemed somewhat “barbarous” even by those who used it, there is no doubt that he took considerable freedom with the diction of Philemon, and that some of his dialogue is no more Attic than the talk of Sir Toby Belch is Illyrian. Thus there is an obvious allusion in Act iii., scene 1, to the dialect of Præneste, in which, if the text be correct, “*Jam modo*” was an equivalent for “*paullo ante*,” and this could only be appreciated by an Italian audience. In giving a name to his play the Greek showed infinitely more judgment than his adapter, for while the whole plot rests upon a hidden treasure (*thesauros*), the Latin title “*Trinummus*” merely refers to a farcical scene, which is inartificially brought in, and might be totally omitted without detriment to the story, though it has incalculable value, as the sole provocative to hearty laughter in a singularly solemn comedy.

When the *Trinummus* was revived in 1860 for the recreation of a public, which for upwards of half a century had been regularly dieted on the works of Terence, and scarcely seemed to be aware that these comprised the *Hecyra* and the *Heautontimoroumenos*, a terrible innovation had apparently been committed, and, if we remember right, some of the younger spectators raised a shout for Terence after the fall of the curtain. From its repetition this year we may infer that the *Trinummus* is now destined to take its place as one of the regular Westminster series, in the vacancy caused by the removal of *Eunuchus*. It certainly has the advantage of being thoroughly innocuous; but, on the other hand, it is by no means a fair specimen of the Plautian manner. Those whose whole knowledge of Roman comedy is derived from the present Westminster repertory, must naturally be of opinion that while Terence was comparatively gay, light, and even a trifle licentious,

Plautus was a grave ponderous moralist, something like our Edward Moore; whereas Plautus was much the "funnier" and infinitely the more licentious of the two, though he chose to be unusually serious in the *Trinummus* and in the *Captivi*, boasting in the prologue to the latter of his extraordinary morality.

The moral tone of the *Trinummus* rises to that chivalric feeling of honour which we are accustomed to associate with a comparatively modern time. Callicles consents to be regarded as a faithless extortioner, by buying up the estate of Lesbonicus, his absent friend's prodigal son, and thus apparently encouraging his prodigality, when his sole motive is to preserve the treasure, which is concealed on the premises, and the existence of which has been kept unknown to the spendthrift. Lysiteles, the good young man of the piece, offers to marry the sister of Lesbonicus without a dowry, not because he has fallen in love with her (love has nothing to do with the story, save where "*amor*" is mentioned as a cause of mischief generally), but because he thinks it right to assist a high family that has come to grief; and his father Philto, though he habitually has an eye to the main chance, is soon won over to the same opinion. Lesbonicus, scamp as he is, would rather part with the few acres on which his whole existence depends, than allow his sister to marry without a portion, and is thus quite as respectable as Charles Surface, when he refuses to sell his uncle's picture. The very fraud that causes the only "fun" in the piece is committed from an intensely virtuous motive. Callicles, who has the charge of his absent friend's treasure, and does not know when that friend will return, feels the necessity of providing a dowry for the young lady, but dares not inform the prodigal of the hidden wealth. An impostor is, therefore, subvented, who feigns to bring the required sum from Charmides, the father, and is rewarded with "three nummi" (hence *Trinummus*) for his pains. Though the trick fails, and is indeed rendered unnecessary by the return of Charmides in opulent condition, it is quite in keeping with the general purport of the play, and notwithstanding the inartificial manner in which the comic scene is brought about, few among the audience would willingly lose the little bit of merriment that arises when the impostor comes into contact with the very man from whom he professedly brings the money, and to whom he is, of course, an utter stranger."

The cast was as follows:—

Luxuria . . .	E. C. Bovill.	Philto . . .	R. Drutt.
Inopia . . .	W. C. Davies.	Lesbonicus . .	S. H. West.
Megaronides . .	G. E. Barnes.	Stasimus . . .	A. H. Mure.
Callicles . . .	G. W. Chapman.	Charmides . .	W. Grenville Murray.
Lysiteles . . .	G. J. Circuitt.	Sycophanta . .	C. E. Bickmore.

The play was well acted throughout, the most striking of the young performers being Mr. C. E. Bickmore, Mr. Circuitt, and Mr. Mure. On the last evening the theatre was completely filled, and among the guests were the Bishop of London, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir Dundas, Sir P. Colquhoun, the Dean of Westminster, &c.

The prologue and epilogue were as follow :—

PROLOGUS.—1865.

Quid vobis hodiè, quid, Patroni, fabuler ?
Magnus hic est annus Westmonasteriensibus :
Namque ex quo hic olim condita est ædes Dei,
Ducum, oratorum, vatum, primorum virum,
Regum sepulchrum, gloria nostra, urbis decus,
Octavi spatium jam decursum est sæculi.*
Quidnam hæc tempestas dignum memoratu
tulit ?

Primum est, è nostris binos uno tempore
Summis vigere quod lætemur honoribus :
Nam Præsuli illi, qui jamdudum noster est
Ecclesiæ Primatu fungens Anglicæ,^b
Accessit nuper alter è nostratibus
Iterum reginæ è consillis primarius.^c

Dein, alios deploramus, quos mors abstulit ;
Senem hunc,^d cui titulus jam florenti Hispaniæ
Novæ coronam texuit India laurem,
Equitum ductori, quo non alter acrior
Infesto hostiles fundere impetu manus :
Illum,^e hisce quondam qui Magister ædibus
Ornatus scenæ reddidit Atticæ suos,
Et palliatum jussit esse Terentium ;
Mox, rure pastor quum fuerat gregis diu,
Doctus, benevolens, mitis, integer, pius,
Suis amatus ac defletus omnibus

Beatiores hinc concessit in plagas.

Gens porro nostris conjunctissima Laribus
De stirpe clarum luget amissum virum.^f

Sed hæc quidem hætenus. Aliud jam in
manibus est.

Musarum amicos nos Musarum interpretes
In veteri rursum consulamus domo :
Epulis Plautina Terentianis fereula
Subjicere, nulla religio est : quin cæta jam
Apponitur ; sapientia Philo cibum,
Conditiore Sycophanta fert sales,
Vinumque Stasimus subministrat comicum.
Id nempe sitiatis læcet. Tamen ut aquæ
Ne sit cupido : hanc unde petamus, nescio.
Illa Hippocræne nostra, fons ille optimus, &
Lymphis Decani qui rigabat Arcam,
Qui vestram ac proavum toties sedavit sitim,
Jam sicus, cheu, deficiente aquâ jacet.
Istorum culpa est, credo, qui subter solum
Actis cuniculis sternunt ferratas vias.^h
Quos, quantum in me sit, maecto ego infortunio.
Neu flagitium id impune ferant,—an forte quid
Exstet remedium ? vosmet consultos velim.

"Responsa posthac dabimus," inquit ! Bene
est.

EPILOGUS AD TRINUMMUM.—1865.

CHARMIDES—STASIMUS—SYCOPHANTA—LESBONICUS.

CH.—Quid multa ? iste meus, quem dico, filius,
olim

Tam gravis, ut Stasimus scit benè, cura patri,
Iste celer juvenis.—SR.—Cepit versoriam, et est
nunc,

Quo nihil in terris tardius esse potest !

CH.—Ecce ! placens uxor, domus.—SR.—Et
posticulum.—CH.—Agellus.

SR.—Optimus ille, meum qui sibi reddit
herum !

CH.—Quem tamen omnigenum dixti tute esse
malorum

Hospitium, et domino reddere posse nihil !

SR.—Quippe malos mores, fatuas ibi sevit
avenas ;

Nullaque, ut ipse vides, jam redit inde seges.

CH.—Indoctus tamen est ; tu tales instruis
omni

Arte tribus nummis. SR.—Mensibus imò
tribus.

Scilicet hæc ars est, nec nugatoria, opinor,

Ad quam nunc operam quero locare meam.

(*Prodit in scenam Lesbonicus.*)

Atque eecum ! tardo quamvis, quocunque
libido est

Curriculo vitæ currere, *currus* ego !

Salvos sis ! Tuus hic quæ tu doceare necesse est
Jam pater explicuit, meque docere jubet.

LE.—At Mater Natura vetat me discere. SR.—
Quid tum ?

Hoc non Naturæ est, crede, sed Artis opus.
Non quid *sis* curo, sed quid dignere *vocari*,
Namque homini solo nomine distat homo.

SR.—Ah ! memini—Arctocreas quidam vendebat
in urbe ;

"Hui !" dixi, "cæna apponitur hic dubia !"

"Non mi," inquit, "dubia est ; varium et
mutabile semper

"Est condimentum ; non varium est animal."

"Est vitulina, agnina et ovina, bovilla, suilla—

"Condimenta tamen detrahe, felis erit."

Sic homo doctrinæ quali sit cunque sapore

Conditus, talis semper et ipse sapit.

SR.—Causidicus, medicus, mercator, navita,
miles,

Quid fies ? nummos solvis, et eligere est !

LE.—At non *mi* eligere est ; alii elegere ; Senatam

Nolens sive volens cogor inire novum.

Contulit æs genitor, suffragia libera cives ;

Ipse dehinc terno mense Senator ero.

SR.—Jamque Senatoris nobis jactare licebit

Me servum tandem incedere ! CH.—Meque

paterem !

LE.—Ipse autem quid agam ? Quo pacto hoc

fungar *inania*

Munere, qui discam ? SR.—Magna docendus

eris.

Principia imprimis quædam discordia regnant ;

(Inque duas partes scinditur inde Domus :)

Conservativa et Destructiva. LE.—Ultra do-

cebis ?

* Dedication of Edward the Confessor's
Abbey, A.D. 1065.

^b The Archbishop of Canterbury.

^c Earl Russell.

^d Lord Combermere.

^e Dr. Williamson, in whose time Greek
dresses were substituted for modern costume on
the Westminster stage, afterwards for fifteen
Vicars of Pershore.

^f The late Mr. J. G. Pl illmore.

^g The Dean's-yard pump.

^h The Metropolitan Railway.

Discipulos semper utrisque meos.
ut rebus dux præsiet ille vel ille,
simulant, altera dissimulant.
osthâc. Dein quâ ratione docebo
sis omnibus eloquar.

Fiscus, Peregrina, Domestica,

templum hoc convenit omnigenis.
randus, si fas ita dicere, amicus
tam miro protulit ingenio,
"Audite," aiunt) "ut verbum
anum
ve possim, nec potuisse velim;
m re ne sit patentia vestra
" (hic risum prospice, nam locus

eo, quod Jus, Libertas, Patria

od poscat, Scotiaque unanimis,
l viridis tot tot neglecta per

linguæ vociferantur "Ita est")—
omus hæc" LE.—Atque altera.
ah! cave dicas.

indignans curia tota tibi!
Domus! "Si quid pecco inscius,

et alio quæ facienda loco,
cellam qui semper moribus illam
exornat suavis et gravibus."
sim acclamatio; tuque resumis
m pileolumque tuum.
magnus ero mox mœnia! Sy.—
nor extra.

ateâ sit tibi notus homo.
mandi est spes," inquit, "lege
!"

Nobilis ardescit Servili Academiâ Bello;

Atque est Patriâ pacificanda manu!
Ortam etenim in cunis rixam cum *pans* togata
Butyroque movet gens hodierna suo.

Ch. Quanti empto! Sr.—Magno! Ch.—
Quanti ergo! Sr.—Octo assibus. Ch.—
Eheu!

Quid refert furtis quis pereatne fame!
Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia, fili,
Quis non vir tecum publicus esse velit!

LE.—Munera pauca vacant, civilia, clerica, et
in me

Quanta petitorum turba, videte, ruat!
[*Takes out letters.*]

Omnes ditati meritis, infantibus omnes—
[*Counts letters.*]

Tres—ecx—octo—decem—Vix numerare
queo!

Sellere hos inter—Sy.—Sis justior: omnibus
requæ

Sit tua pacta fides, sit tua fracta fides!
Unica te excuset vox, "Circumstantia," ubique
Debe, si sapias, omnia, solve nibil.

LEs.—Unum etiam hoc restat, quod me male
turbat—ab Urbe

Rus redeo; reducem publica cœna manet.
Præsidis assideo dextræ; potatur; et in me
Ora omnes vertunt, pocula plena bibunt.

Assurgo.—Sr.—Plaudunt. LE.—Sto. Sr.—
Plaudunt. LE.—Tuosio. Sy.—Plaudunt.

LE.—Et tæco. Sr.—Plaudunt hoc magis
atque magis!

Ordiris tandem "Hæc cives magis omnibus una
" In vitâ sanè est hora beata meâ!

"Quippe hodiè loca qui tandem hæc optata
reviso,

"Quia rixâre atavi, quæ obdore meâ

THE MUSÉE RÉTROSPECTIF.

THE fine collection of works of art which has been on view in Paris during the autumn, and which was only closed at the beginning of last month, deserves some record. The plan followed was precisely that of the loan collection formed in the South Kensington Museum in 1862. The spacious salons of the Palais d'Industrie are well adapted for an exhibition of this sort, but from the temporary character of the wall cases, and often from over crowding, the general effect of the whole, and the facility of examining the different works of art, was by no means equal to the admirable arrangements made at South Kensington. The Museum had many important additions made to it after it was first opened, and to this cause must be attributed the want of a complete catalogue; a commencement was made, but the second part only appeared a few days before the closing, so that for all practical purposes it was useless. The collection was intended to embrace the whole range of art from an early period, but the strength of the Museum consisted in works of the mediæval and renaissance periods. The taste for collecting works of art, and the means of paying high prices for them, are of comparatively recent growth in France; the pursuit of art objects is now, however, just as eagerly followed in Paris as in London, and this has given rise to a class of collectors, half amateur and half dealer, who estimate the money value of their acquisitions quite as keenly as the art value. It may be remarked, that in France we do not meet with those heir-looms and objects of artistic value which are preserved amongst our old families; the turmoil of the Revolution having completely dispersed everything of this kind from the old châteaux, as well as the greater part of the contents of the church treasuries.

Some of the best private collections in Paris contributed to form this important gathering of art treasuries, such as that of the Marquis of Hertford, MM. Rothschild, Germeau, Basilewski, Le Carpentier, Firmin Didot, d'Yvon, &c.; and lastly, the Emperor himself sent his magnificent private collection of armour from the Palace of the Tuileries.

The museum was very rich in enamels, especially of the early period. A plaque of the rare cloisonné enamel, in gold, in the style of the Pala d'Oro at Venice, was exhibited by M. de Sevastianof. The subject is the crucifixion; the figure is in flesh tint on a black cross and blue ground; these colours are very pure, and are divided by a minute thread of gold of scarcely a hair's breath. Another work in cloisonné of Byzantine origin, belonging to M. Basilewski, is curious. It is of copper, and once probably formed the cover of a book; the subject is S. Theodore overcoming the Dragon. A large case filled with objects belonging to M. Germeau, was perhaps the most precious in the whole collection. It was especially rich in champlevé enamels of the 13th century; some of German origin, but mostly of Limoges work. There

irable examples of coffers, processional crosses, candelabra, and
es for containing the holy wafer in the form of a dove, with
s objects designed for the use of the altar; many of them are well
, and have, what is not at all common, some fragments of the
al work in which they were originally set. The exquisite
of the foliation, and the absolute originality of every separate
ch of the work, form a refreshing contrast to the hard, rigid,
effect of a great part of the ornamental metal work of the
ay. Examples are not wanting in our own country of the
treatment of foliage by artists of the 13th century. The fine
lish capitals, and ornamental details of that period found in
ur cathedrals, and finer parish churches, from a mine of wealth
-workman.

were many admirable works of Limoges incrustated enamel of
century. The early productions of the school of Penicaud
represented, as were the finer works of the period which
ely followed. Some large pieces in grisaille were in every
dmirable, and mark the culminating point in the art, which
declined in the following century.

ous piece of mosaic, lent by M. de Nolvos, had all the
e of early enamel. The ground-work and outline is of metal,
with minute cubes of coloured paste, some gilt. The subject,
ore carrying a shield and lance, is decidedly of Byzantine
the 11th or 12th century; it is marvellously like a miniature

a period of fine art in France. It bears the arms of a princess of Lorraine, and was probably made towards the end of the reign of Charles IX.

Some good Italian bronzes of the 16th century were shown, principally objects of everyday use, indicating the strong artistic feeling which prevailed in Italy at that period. A pair of fire-dogs, of fine renaissance design, were worthy of a place in any cabinet. Two charming examples of terra cotta were exhibited by Signor Castellani. A full-length female figure, some 18 inches high, holding a piece of music, and in the act of singing, is full of grace and expression; there are remains of colour on the face and hands, and fragments of gilding on the robe: the other example represents a sleeping female figure. These works of the Florentine school belong to the end of the 15th century.

The ceramic art was represented in nearly all its branches. A large collection of Oriental porcelain had been brought together; some fine pieces were amongst them, and a certain classification had been adopted in accordance with the elaborate system set forth in the late work of M. Jacquemart. The cases contributed by the Rothschild family, contained many good pieces of early pottery. Among them must be marked one of the finest examples of the earliest porcelain made in Europe, by the Medici, towards the end of the 16th century. It was evidently the intention to copy the blue and white Nankin porcelain, but the form of the vessel, and the style of decoration, are purely Italian; the Raffaelesque pattern is similar to the later pieces of Majolica; the masks from which the handles spring, are finely and vigorously modelled.

Three pieces of the Henri-Deux ware, now called Fayence d'Oiron, gave great interest to the Rothschild case; but they are by no means such as to justify the exaggerated prices which this ware has lately fetched. There was, however, a charming example sent by M. d'Yvon; it is a small triangular salt with the three interlaced crescents in the bowl; the angles are supported by caryatides and heads of animals, finely moulded; there is great delicacy and originality in the pattern, and more variety of colour than is usually found in this ware.

Many fine specimens of the different varieties of Majolica were to be noticed, but they vary little from those in our own fine collections; indeed, nearly the whole of the *chefs d'œuvres* of the different Italian fabrics have been cleared out of Italy, and concentrated principally in England and France. One piece in M. Basilewski's collection, of the Caffagiolo ware, deserves mention; the border is formed of a frieze of winged and fighting genii in the richest arabesque; these figures are full of life and character. The central subject consists of a female figure apparently directing some children, who are binding the limbs of a sleeping Bacchus with tendrils of the vine. The tone of colour is exquisitely harmonious and soft, and the drawing indicates a master hand of the Florentine school.

The peculiar ware of Bernard Palissy, as may be expected in France,

presented. A large salon was devoted entirely to Fayence France during the 17th and early part of the 18th century principally for the decoration of the tables and armoires of when Oriental porcelain was much prized but not abundant. Taste for collecting has lately taken this peculiar form in the large number of specimens brought together prove that the manufacture of this enamelled pottery was important both artistically and commercially. The style of decoration was copied in a great measure from the blue and white Nankin porcelain, with a small amount of colour; a delicate renaissance type of decoration characterises the best part. The forms are generally heavy, the coarse nature of the ware preventing any delicate moulding. The fabric of Moustiers is more artistic; the Rouen productions are less attractive, some of which, however, are of great size and vigour in design. Strasbourg productions have a character of their own: other localities in the north of France produced fine works of a like kind. The reason for this particular branch of the ceramic art has set the French artists to work in reproducing pieces of a similar character. This is a mistake, and is probably only temporary, for the French are capable of much better things. It is, however, a very interesting link in the artistic pottery of France, connecting the Henri-Deux ware and the works of Palissy, with the fully-developed productions of the Sèvres fabric in the middle of the last century. A fine collection of this particular Fayence has lately been

brilliant and exceptional character. The forms of many of the vases were heavy and inelegant, and it is only to a few of the finer pieces that can be justly attached the fabulous prices which all descriptions of this porcelain now commands. It is said, and probably with truth, that the contents of this case cost the Marquis of Hertford upwards of a million of francs.

The remaining part of the Marquis's room was filled with very fine pieces of inlaid and highly decorated furniture for which the French were so celebrated during the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. A great deal of the work in ormolu is of very fine character, but there is nothing in the Museum to be compared to the two remarkable cabinets decorated with large plaques of Sèvres, and exhibited by Mr. C. Mills and Mr. Barker, in the Loan Collection of 1862. The walls of the room were hung with very choice pieces of tapestry from the Garde Meuble of the Crown; these are of the period of Louis XV., and are perfectly fresh in colour, and altogether different from the ordinary faded and rough specimens usually seen.

A very striking feature in this gathering of art treasures was the superb series of illuminated MSS., and books of devotion, collected at different periods, with admirable taste and judgment, by M. Firmin Didot. They would adorn any collection in Europe. There was a remarkable Evangelistarium, a folio volume brought from the Abbey Luxeuil. It was composed by Abbot Girard at the beginning of the 11th century, from the remains of an earlier MS. of the 8th century; it is enriched with a large number of pages of the older work, covered with ornaments and letters heightened in gold on a ground of purple vellum. There was also a small book of Hours, said to have belonged to the Emperor Charles V., with exquisite miniatures of the school of Memlinc. Another book of Hours, given by Louis XV. to Dr. Meade, is apparently of very interesting character; it is of the 15th century, and contains a very large number of subjects of the Dance of Death. But it is manifestly impossible to understand the whole value of this remarkable collection when seen only through a glass-case. A large salon was completely filled with the Emperor's contribution of his private collection of armour and arms. They amounted to upwards of five hundred pieces, all of good work and in admirable preservation, many of them of very choice character. The foundation of the collection, indeed by far the greater part, was formed by Prince Soltykoff, and acquired by the Emperor before the Soltykoff sale; many others have since been added by his Majesty, and a few pieces have been taken from the Louvre, to make the series complete. The want of a catalogue does not here apply—a very good one has been prepared by Penguilly l'Haridon, the conservateur of the Musée d'Artillerie. A very striking group was formed of no less than four complete tilting suits of the same character. They are of polished steel, and partially fluted, and have all their appliances intact, such as helmets, shields, targets, &c. These pieces are of peculiar make, and of great rarity; they are German work of the second half of the 15th century. Several complete suits made for the

Maximilian, at the end of the 15th century, and others made of silver, with elaborate chiselled decoration, show the perfection of armourers' art had attained in Germany at that period; but we come to the gorgeous pieces made and decorated to resemble the Italian armourers of the north of Italy, that they begin to show the character of high art. There are several shields, helmets, trappings of horse trappings, of repoussé metal-work, damascened, where every portion of the surface is covered with a *mêlée* of foliage, children, and arabesques, all of the utmost delicacy of execution. These were only equalled by the superb arms of the same origin, of which a very fine collection was contributed by the Duke of Hertford.

It only remains to notice a fine and complete set of armour for man, of polished steel, with borders of gold filigree. Notwithstanding a general richness of effect, it shows a manifest decadence, as it was made in 1630, in all probability for Louis XIII., when Cardinal Richelieu, attempted to revive the custom of wearing armour, then fast going out of use.

In adding this brief review of a magnificent Loan Collection, I trust we in England may venture to take some little credit for the display to our French neighbours by our equally magnificent, and, in all respects, more magnificent, Loan Collection of 1862, and to hope, in all probability, this late exhibition is in some measure justified in making this boast, by the fact that many who visited the collection at South Kensington were at a loss

and life of our Blessed LORD; nor were the instructors of our unsophisticated ancestors always content with the record supplied by Holy Scripture, but had recourse to traditions and apocryphal books for many of the quaint episodes contained in Mysteries, or Miracle Plays and Legendary Carols. The remarkable silence of Holy Writ with regard to the childhood of our SAVIOUR, is amply atoned for by the inexhaustible store of curious incidents contained in these productions; and seeing that we are furnished with some account of the life of the Virgin Mother before the birth of the REDEEMER, when "Joseph and Mary walked in an orchard good," with minute particulars relating to the flight into Egypt, when the "Holy CHILD came amongst fierce wild beasts," and of the days when "Sweet JESUS asked of His dear Mother, if He might go out to play," it is only natural that attention should be given to the time when He lay a "Princely BABE on's Mother's breast." Lullaby Carols followed then as a matter of course. Many of the old Mysteries have songs in them which partake very much of the character of Carols; in "Ludus Coventriæ," of the 15th century, we find a specimen of a Lullaby Song, to be sung by the women:—

"Lully, lulla, Thou little tiny CHILD;
By, by, lully, lullay, Thou little tiny CHILD,
By, by, lully, lullay.

"O, sisters, too, how may we do
For to preserve this day!
This poor Youngling, for Whom we sing
By, by, lully, lullay.
Herod the king, in his raging,
Charged he hath this day
His men of might, in his own sight,
All young children to slay.
That wo is me, poor CHILD, for Thee,
And ever more and aye,
For Thy parting noither say nor sing
By, by, lully, lullay."

The following is an example of one of the earliest of Lullaby Carols, from a manuscript, probably of the 14th century, in the British Museum, where it is set to music:—

"I saw a sweet and seemly sight,
A blissful Bird, a Blossom bright,
That mourning made and mirth of mange.

"A Maiden Mother, meek and mild,
In cradle keep a knave CHILD,
That softly slept, she sat and sang—

"Lullay, lullow, lully, lullay,
Bewy, bewy, lully, bewy, lullay,
Lullow, lully, lully, baw, baw,
My bairn sleep softly now."

In Mr. Wright's reprint of a 15th-century manuscript is a Lullaby Carol, the first verse of which, with the melody, occurs in the MS. just quoted:—

" *Lullay, my CHILD, and weep no more,
Sleep and be now still ;
The King of Bliss Thy FATHER is,
As it was His will.*

" *This endris* night I saw a sight—
A Maid a cradle keep,
And ever she sung, and said among,
Lullay, my CHILD, and sleep.*

" *I may not sleep, but I may weep,
I am so woe begone ;
Sleep I would, but I am cold,
And clothes have I none.*

" *Methought I heard the CHILD answer,
And to His Mother He said,
My Mother dear, what do I here,
In crib why am I laid ?*

" *I was born and laid before
Beasts, both ox and ass ;
My mother mild, I am thy child,
But HE My FATHER was.*

* * * * *
" *Here shall I be hanged on a tree,
And die as it is skill,
That I have bought less will I nought,
It is My FATHER's will.*

" *A spear so sharp shall pierce My heart,
For deeds that I have done ;
Father of Grace, where Thou hast
Forgotten thy little SON."*

* * * * *

*For angels bright
Down to thee light,
Thou knowest it is no nay;
And of that sight
Thou mayest be light
To sing, by, by, lullay.*

IV.

*'Now sweet SON, since thou art King, why art Thou laid in stall?
Why not Thou ordain Thy bedding in some great king's hall?
Me thinketh it right
That king or knight
Should lie in good array;
And then among
It were no wrong
To sing, by, by, lullay.*

V.

*"Mary, Mother, I am thy CHILD, though I be laid in stall,
Lords and dukes shall worship Me, and so shall kings all."*

VI.

*"Now tell me, Sweet SON, I Thee pray, Thou art my Love and Dear,
How should I keep Thee to Thy pay, and make Thee glad of cheer?"*

VII.

*"My dear Mother, when time it be, thou take Me up aloft,
And set Me upon thy knee, and handle Me full soft;
And in thy arm
Thou wilt Me warm,
And keep Me night and day.
If I weep,
And may not sleep,
Thou sing, by, by, lullay."*

VIII.

*"Now Sweet SON, since it is so, that all things are at Thy will,
I pray Thee grant me a boon, if it be both right and skill;
That child or man,
That will or can,
Be merry on my day:
To bliss them bring,
And I shall sing,
Lullay, by by, lullay."*

The "Golden Legend," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, contains the following:—"What persone beyng in clene lyfe, desyre on thys (Christmas) Daye, a boone of God, as ferre as it is ryghtfull & good for hym, Our LORDE at reverence of thys Blessid and lye Feste of His Nativitie, wol graunt it to hym."

A curious, but in many points beautiful Scotch carol, from "Ane Compendious Booke of Godly and Spirituall Songs," has the following curious heading:—"A song of the Birth of CHRIST, with the tune of Balulalow," and contains this verse:—

*"But I shall praise Thee evermore,
With songs sweet unto Thy glor';
The knees of my heart shall I bow,
And sing that right Balulalow."*

A manuscript of the 15th, or beginning of the 16th century, supplies us with the following carol. In this the Holy CHILD recounts

to His Mother the Sufferings of His coming Passion, as in the third example quoted; and the regret of S. Joseph that his dwelling affords no better welcome to the Divine Stranger, is quaintly but impressively told:—

*"Ah, my dear SON, said Mary, ah my Dear,
Kiss Thy Mother, JESU, with a laughing cheer.*

*This endris night, I saw a sight, all in my aleep,
Mary that May, she sang lullay, and sore did weep;
To keep she sought, full fast about, her SON from cold,
Joseph said, Wife, my joy, my life, say what you would,
Nothing, my spouse, is in the house unto my pay:^b
My Son a King, That made all thing, lieth in hay.
Ah, my dear SON!"*

Our Blessed SAVIOUR comforts His Mother, bidding her "amend her cheer," for that it is the Will of His FATHER for Him thus to lie, and to endure "derision and great passion infinitely":—

*"As it is found many a wound suffer shall I,
On Calvary that is so high, there shall I be;
Man to restore, nailed full sore, upon a tree."*

I extract another specimen from a Sloane Manuscript of the time of Henry VI.:—

*"Lullay, lullay, little CHILD, mine own dear Food,
How shalt Thou suffering be nailed on the Rood.
Lullay, lullay, little CHILD, mine own dear smerte,
How shalt Thou suffer in the sharp spear to Thy heart.
Lullay, lullay, little CHILD, I sing all for Thy sake,
Many one is the sharp shower to Thy Body is shape.*

*Lullay, lullay, little CHILD, I sing all be-forn,
How shalt Thou suffer in the sharp garland of thorn.
Lullay, lullay, little CHILD, why weepest Thou so sore?
And art Thou not both GOD and Man, what wouldst Thou be more?"*

An "Old Carol with Lullaby" is given in "Psalmes, Sonets and Songs of Sadnes and Pietie, made into Musicke of five parts," by William Byrd, of famous memory, "Gentleman of Her Majesty's Royal Chappell, A.D. 1589;" and another with a Latin chorus in Mr. Sandys' "Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern" (1833), said to be still used in the West of England. In the former, the Blessed BABE is entreated to "bee still" and "lament no more," because of the cruel intentions of King Herod:—

*"From fury shalt Thou step aside, help have we still in store:
We heavenly warning have, some other soil to seek.
From death must fly the LORD of Life, as LAMB both mild and meek:
Thus must, my BABE, obey the king that would Him kill,
O woe, and woful heavy day, when wretches have their will.
Lulla la, lulla, lulla, lullaby,
My sweet little BABY what meanest Thou to cry?"*

*"But Thou shalt live and reign, as sibyls have foresaid,
As all the Prophets prophesy, Whose Mother yet a Maid,
And perfect Virgin pure, with her breasts, shall up-breed
Both GOD and man, that all hath made, the SON of Heavenly Seed:
Whom catiffs none can 'tray, Whom tyrants none can kill,
O joy, and joyful happy day, when wretches want their will."*

^b Satisfaction.

I must confess that, after a long acquaintance with old carols, there is no class of these Christmas songs, equal, to my mind, in point of beauty and tenderness, to the ancient Lullabys, and in this opinion many of my readers, after a perusal of the above examples, will probably coincide. With the hope that these humble remarks may lead to a more general love and study of these interesting remains, and contribute in some degree towards the amusement of all my readers, at this season, I conclude with a translation of a Latin carol of the 15th century, from the pen of the Reverend Gerard Moultrie.

"Sleep, my BABE, O sleep ! the Mother
Thus sings to the Only SON ;
Sleep, sweet BOY, O sleep ! the father
Whispers to the Little ONE ;
Ten thousand praises hymn Thy lullaby,
Thousand, thousand, thousand-fold.

"See ! I fence Thy bed from danger,
Sleep my Little BABY-BOY !
With soft hay I lay Thy manger,
Sleep, my CHILD, my LIFE, my JOY !
Ten thousand praises, &c.

* * * * *
"What Thou wilt my hands shall give Thee ;
Sleep my little Darling, sleep !
Sleep, my CHILD, I will not leave Thee,
Watch about Thy Head I keep ;
Ten thousand, &c.

"Sleep, my Soul, my heart's own Treasure,
Heart and soul o'er Thee rejoice ;
WORD abundant, without measure,
Present in that still small voice ;
Ten thousand, &c.

"Sleep, my Darling SON ! Thy Mother
Sings her soothing melody ;
Sleep, my little CHILD, another
Shall Thy father sing to Thee.
Ten thousand, &c.

"I will strew red roses o'er Thee,
Violets shall deck Thy hay ;
Hyacinths I cast before Thee,
Lilies in Thy stall I lay :
Ten thousand, &c.

"Wilt Thou hear soft musick ? Sweetly
Shepherds to Thy cot I bring ;
None than they can pipe more sweetly,
None than they more sweetly sing ;
Ten thousand, &c."

EDMUND SEDDING.

Penzance, Dec. 23, 1865.

IRISH HISTORY, OLD AND NEW.^a

"NOTHING is so new as what has been forgotten," says the proverb; and in this sense Irish history may be fairly described as both old and new at the same time. How this can be explained creditably to Irishmen, we know not; and therefore we are glad to see one of themselves setting himself to work to popularise the study of the history of his native land. National prejudices, now happily passing away, may account for English indifference to the subject, though there never was any real ground for it. In comparatively modern times, the connection of Irish with English history is indisputable—so that the one cannot be properly understood alone; and we venture to express a confident opinion, that even the traditionary and bardic period contains some real events and personages, mixed up with much that is unreal; and yet, even so, that it is not hopelessly inferior to Roman history ere sifted by Niebuhr. Under this impression we would call attention to a little Catechism of Irish History, by Mr. O'Hanlon, the writer of those pleasant papers on Irish Folk-lore Mythology that have recently appeared in these pages.^b These papers, we think, prove that he can treat his subject attractively, and the following extract from his Preface is equally conclusive evidence that he possesses the other and more important qualifications of the historian:—

"We should endeavour to divest our minds of passions, predilections, and prejudices. We should examine historic records with patience, care, and reflection; we should rise from their perusal earnest, philosophic, and patriotic students; and not heated, impracticable, or thoughtless visionaries. We must not brood idly over our misfortunes or mistakes, nor despair in the face of present dangers and difficulties; the painful contemplation of former glories and successes should never furnish an inglorious and a despicable excuse to divert us from actively pursuing the means and objects which increase and consolidate true national liberty—social, civil, and religious. We should be prepared to condemn admitted abuses and defects in native customs, characters, and institutions, where condemnation would be found necessary; nor should we refuse to take lessons, even from the better-devised plans, laws, and practices of rivals or opponents, when the test of wisdom and experience warrants just and discriminating approval."

A man who lays down such a line of conduct, and who ventures to speak thus to his countrymen, is entitled, at the least, to an attentive hearing in England also. It is not to be expected that his views of such matters as the conquest of Ireland, English rule there, the Irish massacre, the penal laws, or the Revolution of 1688, should entirely accord with those of Hume or Macaulay; but they will be found deserving of consideration, nevertheless, by all who consider that every medal has its reverse.

And this brings us to the second work on our list, "The Sham

* "Catechism of Irish History, from the Earliest Events to the Death of O'Connell." By the Rev. John O'Hanlon. (Dublin, Mullany, 1865.) "The Sham Squire, and the Informers of 1798." By W. J. Fitz-Patrick, J. P., &c. (Hotten, 1865.)

^b G. M., September, October, November, and December, 1865.

Squire." Mr. O'Hanlon, in speaking of the events which preceded the Rebellion of 1798, says :—

"Arbitrary and atrocious measures had been adopted by the unprincipled men charged with a direction of Government affairs, to excite popular disaffection. General exasperation and rebellious manifestations were the results anticipated and desired by Pitt and many of his partisans. Subsequent revelations leave these facts ascertainable beyond the possibility of a doubt."

This, it must be allowed, is a grave charge; and that it can be sustained against Mr. Pitt personally, we are extremely reluctant to believe. It is true that even his only real biographer, Earl Stanhope, allows that he carried the Union by bribery and other means that were not morally justifiable;^c but this is very different from purposely fomenting discontent and causing bloodshed, as a means to his end. What, however, the English Minister did not do, was unquestionably done by many vile hangers-on of the Irish Government; and to them Mr. O'Hanlon's censure applies in full force. Those who wish to see the charge proved, and also to see how little "honour" there is among conspirators, will do well to consult Mr. Fitz-Patrick's book.

The "Sham Squire" was one Francis Higgins, who commenced life as a Dublin shoeblick, became next a pot-boy, then a lawyer's clerk: and who, whilst he held that dignified position, managed, by the aid of a coachman, who occasionally gave him a ride in his master's carriage, to pass himself off as a man of property, and so achieved a wealthy marriage. The fraud was soon discovered, and Higgins was sentenced to imprisonment, Judge Robinson on his trial fastening on him the sobriquet of "The Sham Squire," which stuck to him through the remainder of his vile career. Irish prisons were not "reformatory" in those days, and Mr. Higgins came out a greater villain than he went in; but he had laid the foundation of his subsequent fortune. His wife, meantime, had died of a broken heart, and he had married the gaoler's daughter: and, becoming also a convert to Protestantism, his worthy father-in-law was able to introduce him to a profitable, though disgraceful, connection with the Castle, his employment being to encourage seditious expressions, and then betray the utterer—in short, he was a spy of the vilest kind. He now became a barrister, and various legal offices were conferred on him. He grew wealthy by keeping a gaming-house: lent money to the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and then suddenly demanding payment, he got the paper into his own hands. This he worked so as to secure a large Government subsidy. His name often appears in the Irish Secret Service Books; and he usually bears the odium of having betrayed Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald. This, however, Mr. Fitz-Patrick shows to be a mistake, Higgins being only the agent of the real traitor, now known to be one Francis Magan, a Roman Catholic barrister, much trusted by the rebel party; but Higgins appears to have secured for himself the greater part of the Government reward. He died a

^c G. M., May, 1862, p. 542.

few years after, leaving numerous bequests to prisons, hospitals, &c. He was buried in Kilbarrack churchyard, under a superb monument, which he had directed to be raised, and on which was an inscription claiming for himself every virtue under heaven; "but this has been much defaced, and another inscribed across it, surmounted by a picture of a pike and a gallows—'Here lies the monster Higgins, Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald's informer.'"

Such is one specimen of the contents of Mr. Fitzpatrick's volume; but it contains numerous notices of other men of the time,—none worse, but many nearly as bad, as Higgins—whose promptings to rebellion and subsequent betrayal of their dupes compose a narrative of painful interest, but not without its use. But the reader must not conclude that the volume is merely a record of the crimes of these men; on the contrary, the portion styled "Jottings about Ireland," which occupies the latter half, will be read with pleasure, as giving graphic pictures of what Irish society was in its upper ranks seventy or eighty years ago.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY. — The following rare illustrations of prolonged existence appeared in the obituary of *The Times* of December 5th, where the deaths of four ladies and three gentlemen are recorded whose united ages amounted to 602 years, giving an average of 86 years to each. On the 4th inst. the list was almost as remarkable, as the deaths of five ladies and one gentleman appeared, whose ages amounted to 505 years, or an average of 84 years and two months to each. Taking the two consecutive days, it would appear that the united ages of the nine ladies and four gentlemen amounted to 1,107, affording an average of 85 years and rather more than one month to each.

In a recent number of the *Revue Contemporaine* we find an interesting account, by M. Charles Morel, of the discovery of a considerable number of Latin inscriptions found in the Dobroutscha, the Danubian district, which, during the Crimean war, obtained a melancholy celebrity. Under the Roman Empire the provinces of Upper and Lower Moesia, now the United Principalities, were organised on a military footing, as being the outposts destined to protect the empire from the inroads of the barbarians. Each of these provinces was defended by two legions and by a few auxiliary cohorts. The camps of these forces, which were often engaged in the more peaceful pursuits of making roads and building bridges, generally became the point of attraction towards which the inhabitants gravitated, owing to the great security afforded them by the presence of the army. It was thus towns and villages sprang up, and the Latin element was so firmly implanted there that to this day the country retains the name of Roumania, and a dialect which is a distinct offshoot of the tongue of Horace and Virgil. Here also antiquarian remains have been more respected than elsewhere. M. Engelhardt, the French Commissioner for the navigation of the Danube, residing at Galatz, has sent the inscriptions above alluded to, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They were discovered on the site of the ancient city of Trœsmis, the ruins of which still exist at the northern extremity of the Dobroutscha. This town had a senate of decurions, from which the decemvirs entrusted with the local administration were chosen. Most of the inscriptions are of the reigns of the Antonines; another belongs to that of Philip, and one is posterior to Constantine. They cast considerable light on the career of several of the most distinguished generals of the Romans—such as Avidius Cassius, for instance, who subsequently usurped the purple. Nearly all the bricks of the locality bear the mark of the 5th Macedonic Legion, "Leg. v. Mac." This legion was followed by the 1st Italic one, under Marcus Aurelius, and is also mentioned in several of the inscriptions alluded to. An Italian collector, returning from Egypt, has brought back the statue of no less a personage than Potiphar's wife. An inscription on the base leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. The features are said to be exceedingly ugly.—*Galignani*.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

HOMER AND HIS TRANSLATORS.

The Iliad of Homer, rendered into English blank verse. By Edward, Earl of Derby. (2 Vols. Murray. 1865.)

The Iliad of Homer, translated into blank verse. By Ichabod Charles Wright, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. (2 Vols. Longmans. 1859—65.)

The Iliads of Homer, Prince of Poets, done according to the Greek. By George Chapman. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. Richard Hooper, M.A. (2 Vols. J. R. Smith. 1865.)

The Iliad of Homer, in English hexameter verse. By J. H. Dart, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. (Longmans. 1865.)

The Odyssey of Homer, rendered into English blank verse. By George Musgrave, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford. (2 Vols. Bell & Daldy. 1865.)

Homeric Ballads, with Translations and Notes. By the late Wm. Maginn, LL.D. (J. W. Parker. 1850.)

The Odyssey of Homer, translated into English verse in the Spenserian Stanza. By Philip Stanhope Worsley, M.A. (Blackwoods. 1863.)

The Iliad of Homer, translated into English verse in the Spenserian stanza. Vol. I. By P. H. Worsley, M.A. (Blackwoods. 1865.)

THE appearance of Lord Derby's translation of the *Iliad* last year, we are credibly informed, woke up into renewed activity the market for Homer's works in an English dress, and brought out from the top shelves in the back shop of many a second-hand bookseller in town and country, the versions of Pope, Cowper, and Chapman, which had slept there soundly and steadily for half a century or more. Scholars were already in the field with, or even before, the noble Earl, as interpreters of Homer; among others, Mr. Ichabod C. Wright, Mr. Dart, and Mr. P. S. Worsley, while Mr. Musgrave has followed in his wake. Others, indeed, had long before made trial of their skill in this direction, such as George Chapman, whose noble version, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, points him out as—

Princeps Mæonium carmen ad Anglicos
Deduxisse modos,

and has been deservedly counted "one of the greatest treasures that the English language has to boast." Others, like Pope, had written English

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Iliads of their own, rather than be troubled with the shackles which a faithful version imposes on the translator. In the succeeding generation, Cowper had tried his hand, and not wholly without success, at the work of rendering Homer's Iliad in Miltonic blank verse; and, some quarter of a century ago, Mr. Lancelot Shadwell had produced the first six or eight books, or possibly more, of the same poem, into what Lord Derby calls "the pestilent heresy of the English hexameter," an example which was followed by Mr. Dart with the first twelve books of the Iliad in 1862.

But none of these versions became extensively popular, if we except Pope's spirited and soul-stirring paraphrase, which is to be found in every English gentleman's library, though generally as clean and as little read as the day that it came forth fresh from the hands of Tonson or Cadell. Cowper's translation, though far more faithful, lacked the spirit and vigour which a man trained in arms would have been more likely to infuse into it than a nervous hypochondriac of eccentric opinions and a morbid and melancholy disposition. Whatever his merits may have been—and they are undoubtedly great—Mr. Ichabod Wright failed to catch the public ear sufficiently to give his translation a chance of becoming a general favourite. Moreover, he brought out his translation in instalments, at the most distant and irregular intervals, spread over six years; the last six books having been given to the world so recently as last month. And Mr. Lancelot Shadwell laboured under the double disadvantage of having brought out his hexameters in the most forbidding and unreadable of all possible shapes and sizes, and of writing before the English public had been familiarised with the English hexameter by the "Evangeline" of Longfellow, and the "Andromeda" of Kingsley.

It is not at all, then, a matter of wonder that a translation of the Iliad by the Earl of Derby, the "honoured Lord and Chancellor" of the University of Oxford, should have attracted the attention of the reading public as quickly and decidedly as it did, more especially as, in spite of his Lordship's modest disclaimer of all high merit in his preface, it was well known in well-informed circles that the book came into the world under the sponsorship—to a certain extent, at least—of so good a judge and critic as Dean Milman.^a Moreover, the British public "dearly loves a lord," and, in spite of all its liberal ideas and professions, it is very apt to fall down and worship a coronet, whether on the outside of a carriage panel or on the outside of a handsome octavo, bound in blue cloth, and fit for a lady's boudoir.

It may be laid down at starting, or rather assumed as an axiom, that Homer is untranslatable, in the sense of giving the reader in English a thorough equivalent for the original. Like Shakespeare in English, so Homer in Greek stands quite alone—approachable, but unattainable. Every attempt to render him, therefore, must be more or less imperfect, as all translators will readily admit. But which is the right plan for translating him, and who has succeeded best upon that plan?

It is obvious that the English hexameter is an exotic, and will not flourish upon our soil; and that it is almost impossible to engraft it successfully upon the Anglo-Saxon tongue. It may, perhaps, serve an author's purpose

^a This was the actual case. It was Dean Milman, and not Dean Stanley (as the newspapers asserted), whom Lord Derby consulted as to whether the version should be published or not, before he handed the MS. to Mr. Murray.

in a short and spirited passage, such as the well-known passage of the *Iliad* so rendered by the late Dr. Hawtrey of Eton; Mr. Arnold has not only shown that he can use it, like Mr. Dart, but has stoutly defended it in theory as the most appropriate vehicle for Homeric translation. But the collective voice of English scholars is decidedly against him; and Lord Derby and Mr. Wright have shown, in our opinion, a correct judgment, in their decided preference for blank verse. To use Lord Derby's words: "If justice is ever to be done to the easy flow and majestic simplicity of the grand old Poet, it can only be in the heroic blank verse." We have seen many isolated passages admirably rendered in other metres; and there are many instances in which a translation, line for line and couplet for couplet, seems naturally to suggest itself, and in which it is sometimes difficult to avoid an involuntary rhyme: but, after all, we must hold blank verse the only metre which, in the hands of a scholar and a poet, is capable of adapting itself to all the gradations, so to speak, of "the tale of Troy divine," from the finished poetry of the numerous similes, in which every touch is nature, and nothing is overcoloured or exaggerated, down to the simple and almost homely style of some portions of the narrative. Least of all can any one other metre do full justice to the spirit and freedom of the various speeches in which the old warriors gave utterance, without disguise or restraint, to all their strong and genuine emotions. "To subject these to the trammels of couplet and rhyme," says Lord Derby, "would be, in most cases, as destructive of their chief characteristics as the application of a similar process to Milton's *Paradise Lost*, or the Tragedies of Shakespeare."

Apparently Mr. Wright, as well as Lord Derby, has intended all through to produce not a paraphrase, but a translation; "not, indeed," as his Lordship remarks, "such a translation as would satisfy, with regard to each word, the rigid requirements of accurate scholarship," but such a version as may fairly and honestly claim to give the sense and spirit of each passage; adhering as nearly as possible, under the disadvantage of a modern language, to the general form of the original.

Tried by this test, we think that both Lord Derby and Mr. Wright come out well from the scrutiny. Take, for instance, Lord Derby's rendering of the prayer of Chryses in the first book:—

"Hear me, god of the silver bow! whose care
Chrysa surrounds, and Cilla's lovely vale;
Whose sovereign sway o'er Tenedos extends!
Once hast thou heard my prayer, avenged my cause,
And pour'd thy fury on the Grecian host.
Hear yet again, and grant what now I ask:
Withdraw thy chast'ning hand, and stay the plague."

"Thus as he prayed, his prayer Apollo heard.
Their prayers concluded and the salt cake strew'd
Upon the victims' heads, they drew them back,
And slew and flay'd; then cutting from the thighs
The choicest pieces, and in double layers
O'erspreading them with fat, above them placed
The due meat off'rings: then the aged priest
The cleft wood kindled and libations pour'd
Of ruddy wine; arm'd with the five-prong'd forks
Th' attendant ministers beside him stood."

No one can accuse Lord Derby here of any departure from the exact and

literal rendering of every line, even down to the word *πεμπαβολα*. And no one can say, on the other hand, that the spirit of the original has not been well preserved. It is true that in the very first paragraph of the first book his lordship has missed the meaning of the words *Διὸς δὲ τελέϊστο βουλή*, which, forgetting that when he was at Eton he would have been told by Dr. Keate or Dr. Goodall to distinguish the imperfect from the pluperfect tense, he renders,

"But so had Jove decreed."

In this passage, it is worthy of note that Mr. Wright, himself also an Etonian and an Oxonian, adheres far more closely to the meaning of the original, rendering it,

"Yet was Jove's will advancing to its end
From the first hour when," &c.

So that, if we were to judge the entire poem by a single passage, we should undoubtedly bestow the prize of sound scholarship on Mr. Wright.

As a specimen of Mr. Wright's best and happiest style, we will give here the concluding lines of the twenty-fourth book, descriptive of the funeral rites of Hector:—

"But when the rosy-fingered morn appeared,
Then went there forth a summons that the host
Assemble round illustrious Hector's tomb.
When all in one vast gathering now had met,
First with dark wine they quenched the pile, where'er
The fire still glowed. Brothers and comrades then,
As still they wept, gathered the snow-white bones,
While down their cheeks the hot tears streamed apace.
The bones, in fine-spun purple cloth enwrap,
They placed within a golden urn, and this
Laid in deep trench, and strewed large stones above.
Over it quickly they a mound upraised,
And round it watchers set on every side,
Lest the Achæans sudden inroad make.
The tomb completed they betook them home.—
Then re-assembling in the halls of Priam,
Jove-nurtured king, they feasted sumptuously.
Such honour in his death the Trojans gave
To mighty Hector, tamer of the steed."

For a specimen of Mr. Dart's style take the following, as giving a good idea of his power over the metre; with the exception of the second line, where the stress on the word *great* is misplaced and awkward, it runs, or rather rolls, on melodiously enough;—

"Speaking, he gave to her father his child; and he joyfully took her.
Hastily then they brought full hecatombs, meet for the great God,
Unto his well-built altar, and ranged them in order before it.
Washing their hands, they waved salt cake o'er the heads of the victims.
Then pray'd Chryses aloud, with hands raised high to the heavens.

"Thou of the silver bow!—Thou that art the protector of Chrysa!
Guardest Cilla divine, over Tenedos mightily rulest!
E'en as when first I invoked thee thou heardest the prayer of thy servant,
Honor awarded to him, heavy doom to the sons of Achaia;
So now, hear him again! hear the voice of thy servant's petition!
Take from the Danaan army the plague thou'st sent to destroy them!"

But though these lines are rhythmical enough, we think that the repetition of their cadence would pall sadly upon the ear before the reader could possibly get to the end of the twenty-fourth Book.

Mr. Musgrave starts upon his translation of the *Odyssey* under some advantages and some disadvantages, for while the military poem of the *Iliad* is familiar to thousands, "*Homer's Nautical Romance*," as the adventures of Ulysses are well designated by him, has met with but comparatively little attention. Even of the best scholars at our universities, if half are acquainted with ten or twelve books of the *Iliad*, we will venture to say that scarcely a tithe have read as much of the *Odyssey*. Such being the case, it is not a matter of surprise that very few modern writers have attempted the task. If therefore he has had comparatively "*virgin*" soil to plough up, he has on the other hand had but little assistance in the way of agricultural implements—so little, that he tells us he never set eyes on Chapman's or Cowper's versions of the poem, and fifty years have passed away since he saw that of Pope. But then, in respect of human character and interest, as a tale of peaceful life, instead of war and battles, and in respect of its thorough truth to nature and nature's scenery, the *Odyssey* comes more nearly home to us than the *Iliad*. We are not gods, and we are not heroes; but we most of us are, or may be, owners of houses and lands, and at all events of a country home; and we may find within our own experience—nay, possibly upon our own property—the counterpart of Eumæus, the "*high soul'd*" swineherd, on whose conduct so much of the plot hinges—that faithful retainer, who reminds us so much of Eliezer of Damascus, the steward of Abraham's household, and whose loyalty and devotedness to his master has been so beautifully and vividly depicted.

Mr. Musgrave very justly observes, with respect to the poem on which he has laboured so industriously, and (in many ways) so successfully—

"The word-painting of Homer in his *Odyssey* brings before the eye with equal forcibleness of illustration the homes of Calypso and Circe, of Alcinous and Nestor, of Menelaus, Telemachus, and Eumæus. These natural and supernatural, real and mythic, primitive yet princely characters, introduced by turn in the course of the poem, invest the romance of Ulysses and Penelope with an interest very little short of that sympathy with which we peruse tales of real life. As for Ulysses himself, he is unique. He stands alone, unapproached by any other fictitious personage that the wild fancy or inventiveness of man has ever sketched. On his raft or in his rags; in peril of being drowned or eaten up, starved or stuffed, . . . he is never out of our sight or mind, as one literally victimised by fate. A more extraordinary personage was never depicted as illustrative of a man always accepting his position, as the phrase is, and living by his wits. Converted by the force of '*uncontrollable circumstances*' from a generalissimo in the camp and battle-field into a sort of High Admiral (somewhat inclined to freebooting, it must be owned), yet combining all the '*dash*' of a Paul Jones with the hardihood and ingenuity of a Crusoe, he passes the prime of his life on this or that island, with '*home*' for ever on his lips, but in a wonderful condition of practical contentedness with his Polynesian rambles, till, at last, like Armenius Vambery, the Hungarian of the present day, he appears before princes, before his wife, son, and father, and his oldest and most loyally attached servants and retainers, '*as a mendicant, terribly disfigured and in rags*'—to use Vambery's own words—and actually kills off all the

invaders of his domestic hearth and marital privileges, under these grotesque disguises and false colours."

But we are in danger of forgetting that we are not dealing here with Homer's *Odyssey*, but with Mr. Musgrave's version of it. To this, we must own, after a close inspection, we are bound to ascribe very great credit on every score, except that of terseness. His style strikes us as having, with that one exception, the virtues of Mr. Wright and of Lord Derby combined. He is simple and straightforward; is fond of plain sterling Saxon-English, and while using metaphors is always forcible and scholarlike, without being affected or giving way to meretricious ornament.

Take the following passage from the commencement of the second book :—

"But when Aurora, mother of the dawn,
With roseate fingers orient re-appeared,
Ulysses' son from slumber's couch uprose,
And in fit garb array'd himself : around
His shoulder a keen-bladed sword he hung,
And on his shining feet the sandals fixed
Of beauteous make, and from his chamber sped
Most in the semblance of a god. And now,
Without delay, did he commandment give
That the loud herald should to conference call
The long-hair'd Greeks : which meeting was proclaim'd,
And in all speed, with one accord, they met."

Or again, the speech of Menelaus in the fourth book :—

"My son, none mortal born
With Jove would think to vie ; since for all time
His mansions and his treasures must endure :
But from among the fragile race of Man
'Twere free for any, in respect of wealth,
To be my peer or not. Most true is it
That after having many a grief endured,
And after wandering wide, this home I reached,
In my good ships conveyed, and my return
In the eighth year accomplished. In my course
I roamed to Cyprus ; to Phœnice, too,
And the Egyptian shores. I also touched
Upon the Æthiop's land, and Sidon saw,
And onward to th' Erembians rov'd, and where
In Libya the lambs, yet scarcely weaned,
Appear with horns—for in those realms the ewes
Thrice in the year bring forth : nor monarch there,
Nor shepherd, need can feel of cheese or flesh,
Or of rich cream ; for through the year entire
The ewes for suckling ample milk provide."

Or the following lines from book tenth, describing the reception of Ulysses by Circe :—

"To Circe's couch
I bent my steps. Four handmaids, servants all
That in her palace ministered, their work
Were plying there. These were the offspring born
Of fountains, groves, and holy river streams
Whose course is to the ocean. One of these
Upon the thrones laid coverlets most choice,
The purple uppermost, and 'neath them placed

Most beauteous linen, and before these thrones
 Another handmaid silver tables set,
 And golden dishes through their length arranged ;
 A third within a silver bowl had blent
 A luscious wine with honey, and dispensed
 The draughts in golden chalices : a fourth
 The water bore, and 'neath a tripod vast
 A flaming fire enkindled, over which
 The fluid soon felt heat, and when at length
 Within the bright resplendent brass it boiled,
 She, having o'er a footbath made me sit,
 From the vast tripod my ablution made,
 The water on my head and neck at once
 Downpouring most delectably, until
 The sense of that fatigue which wears the mind
 She from my frame had totally dispersed.
 Thus having lav'd me, and with viscid oil
 My limbs anointed, she a splendid cloak
 And close-investing garb around me cast,
 And to the inner chambers guiding me,
 Upon that throne with silver studs bedecked
 Most splendid, and with curious art ornate,
 She bade me sit, and underneath my feet
 The footstool laid."

We might go on multiplying examples without number, but these passages will suffice to show that Mr. Musgrave has not missed the meaning or spirit of the original, and has produced a readable translation, which really has the merit of being a poem and a novel in one.

We have casually remarked above that if terseness is not Mr. Musgrave's characteristic virtue, it is not his besetting sin. This will be the more apparent to the reader on casting his eyes down the following tabular comparative statement, which shows the relative lengthiness of Mr. Musgrave, Lord Derby, and Mr. Wright:—

THE ODYSSEY.			THE ILIAD.		
Book.	Homer.	Mr. Musgrave.	Book.	Homer.	Mr. Wright. Lord Derby,
I.	445	709	I.	611	688 717
II.	434	691	II.	877	956 1020
III.	497	809	III.	461	505 536
IV.	847	1351	IV.	544	573 622
V.	493	769	V.	909	987 1034
VI.	831	514	VI.	529	572 611
	3047	4743		3931	4281 4540

We should not have dwelt at such length on Mr. Musgrave's translation, perhaps, except for the plain reason that it has hardly had fair play shown to it by the daily and weekly press. It is very well to assume that all which an Earl does is excellent of its kind, and to speak of his sitting down to translate Homer as an act of "condescension"; at the same time ignoring, or "damning with faint praise," an equally meritorious translation, if done by the hands of a plain and untitled clergyman, whose name is but little known in courtly and literary circles. But it is the duty, and the pride and pleasure of Sylvanus Urban, to give every man his due meed of praise, be he peer or be he peasant.

But, may not Chapman, after all, have been right when he chose the

antiquated rhyming verses of twelve syllables as the fitting vehicle for reproducing the songs of Homer, the early ballads—for such they really were—of ancient Greece? We venture, in spite of the very noble and beautiful version of Chapman, to hold, that the truth is on the side of Lord Derby, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Musgrave. Chapman's version is grand and imposing, and here and there it is soul-stirring in the highest degree; and we trust that it will for a long time maintain its position as an English classic of the Elizabethan era. But more than this we cannot say. We doubt its being equal to ordinary blank verse, and we must own that the rhyme, carried on over so long a poem, is monotonous in the extreme.

To take, as a specimen, the impassioned speech of Agamemnon to Achilles in the first Iliad—

“If thy heart serve thee, fly;
Stay not for my cause; others here will aid and honour me;
If not, get Jove, I know, is sure; that counsellor is he
That I depend on. As for thee, of all our Jove-kept kings,
Thou still art most my enemy; ships, battles, bloody things,
Make thy blood-feasts still. What then lifts thy pride in this so high?
Home with thy fleet and myrmidons: use there their empery;
Command not here. I weigh thee not, nor mean to magnify
Thy rough-hewn rages; but instead I thus far threaten thee;
Since Phœbus needs will force from me Chryseis, she shall go;
My ships and friends shall waft her home.”

The number of syllables in each line gives Chapman one advantage, and that is, that he renders each book of Homer in fewer lines than the original—no small matter of praise—though Mr. Dart also has succeeded in restricting his own version to the same length as the original. Moreover, Chapman's quaint, nervous, and forcible expressions, savour strongly of the age in which he wrote, and give an air of staidness and majesty to the verse, both narrative and dialogue, for which we might look in vain among more modern translators. Thus it is that C. Lamb, in his “Specimens of English Dramatic Poets,” says, “Of all the early English play-writers, Chapman perhaps approaches nearest to Shakespeare in the descriptive and didactic, in parts which are less purely dramatic He would have made a great epic poet, if indeed he has not abundantly shown himself to be one, for his Homer is not so properly a translation as the stories of Achilles and Ulysses re-written. The earnestness and passion which he has put into every part of these poems would be incredible to a reader of more modern translations.”

Mr. Worsley's translation of the *Odyssey* into the Spenserian stanza, which has been before the world for some three years, has had, as it deserves to have, ardent and enthusiastic admirers; and the translator, we must own, has shown himself no ordinary scholar, and more than a fair poet. His *Iliad*, or rather, we should say, the first instalment of it, consisting of the first twelve books, has only just appeared; and we augured that the poetical taste and spirit which animated his version of the nautical poem would not fail him when he came to treat of battles on land. But, if we may venture on an opinion, Mr. Worsley is more happy in his rendering of the more tender and pathetic passages. Take, for instance, the well-known scene between Priam and Helen, looking down from the walls of Troy upon the Grecian host. Mr. Worsley Englishes it thus:—

"Then Priam called her: 'Sit near me, dear child,
And thy once husband, kindred, friends survey.
Thee hold I guiltless, but the Gods, less mild,
Scourge me with war when I am old and grey.
Now tell me this large warrior's name, I pray,
This so majestic in his port and mien!
Others yet taller I behold to-day,
But none till now so beautiful I ween,
So estimable and grave, so king-like, have I seen.'

"Helen, divine of women, answering saith:
'Father, thy grey hairs speak with awful power.
O that for dear life I had chosen death,
When with thy son I left my bridal bower,
My child, and sweet companions! but the hour
Passed, and I wail for ever. Thou dost see
Lord Agamemnon, Atreus' son, the flower
Of kings, and a strong warrior. This is he
Who was my husband's brother, unless I dream. Ah me!'"

Here is grandeur, simplicity, and tenderness, and although we might perhaps feel inclined to take exception to the word "estimable" as tame and poor, yet as a whole the version pleases the ear, and satisfies the requirements of a scholar's taste. The Alexandrine with which the second of these beautiful stanzas concludes, is not "needless"; the "Ah me!" of Mr. Worsley being, to our judgment, the happiest possible version of the self-reproach which Helen expresses by the word *κυνέπιδος*, but which would scarcely bear a literal translation into English. The Spenserian stanza, we should fancy, by suggesting, and almost inviting, a slightly antiquated style, such as that of our Bible and the Prayer Book version of the Psalms, acts as a help, rather than a fetter, to a translator like Mr. Worsley, who is a thorough master of its cadence and rhythm.

It remains only to add, that the student of Homer's *Odyssey* will find much to assist him in the very amusing and suggestive translations which the late Dr. Maginn gave to the public many years ago; first in the pages of *Fraser's Magazine*, and afterwards in a collective volume. They are in every possible variety of metre; but the several metres chosen are admirably suited to their respective subjects, and those who once read them will not fail to remember them. In fact, we do not know a book better calculated than that of Dr. Maginn to inspire a clever youth with a love of the Homeric poems; and for our own part we are not sure that the most perfect plan of translating Homer would not be to employ blank verse for the narrative, and to vary the monotony of its flow by the use of various metres, like Dr. Maginn, according to the subject, in the speeches and other episodes.

SOCIAL LIFE IN FORMER DAYS, CHIEFLY IN THE PROVINCE OF MORAY.

Illustrated by Letters and Family Papers. By E. Dunbar Dunbar, late Captain 21st Fusiliers. (Edmonston & Douglas.)

Captain Dunbar has done good service to the antiquary, and to the general reader too, by this contribution to the pages of Scottish history during the two last centuries. It is a trite observation, but eminently true, that his-

torians are too apt to content themselves with the records of the deeds of kings, princes, and statesmen, and to forget that there is such a thing as the inner life of a people, and that this needs illustration in order to give us a real insight into the times of which they treat. Sir Walter Scott did much in his day to throw light upon those traits of private life, and he perhaps was the first who appreciated the real worth of original documents stored up in the archives of noble and wealthy families. Captain Dunbar, however, may congratulate himself on having worked usefully in the same direction, first by publishing in local journals large portions of the family papers of his relatives—Sir A. Dunbar, at Duffus House; Sir A. Gordon Cumming, at Gordonston; and of his kinsman, Captain J. Stewart, at Lesmurdie; and now by collecting these materials into the portable shape and form of a handsome octavo volume.

As might be expected, from a moment's reflection on the times over which these papers extend, including as they do the later Stuart and the early Hanoverian days, Captain Dunbar's documents savour strongly of an age of war and conflict, and of religious and political, as well as personal and family, feuds; but if any one wishes for information upon the state of education among the Scotch,—their medical knowledge and skill, the prices of provisions, the postal arrangements, the mode of travelling, their personal correspondence, their town and country gossip, their drinking songs, their merchants' offices, their ecclesiastical affairs, their trade, their soldiers, and such like matters,—he cannot do better than make himself acquainted with the contents of this most interesting volume, where he will find the subjects as carefully docketed and arranged for him as are the papers in his solicitor's office. If he would like to go a step farther, and to inform himself as to more exciting matters, such as the field sports of Morayshire, and of Scotland in general, the plan on which smuggling and cattle-stealing were carried on, and how their men were "impressed" for his Majesty's service, he will be satisfied with the materials ready to his hand. Indeed, he will find that the programme of the work includes things supernatural, such as witches, real and reputed, and the confessions and trials of those who were accused of witchcraft; and he will do well to study Captain Dunbar's 32nd chapter, more especially the petition of the "Magistrates and Town Counsell of Pittenweem, and Minister and Kirk Session theirow," dated 1704-5; and the documents which follow, including the "confessiones" of Beatrix Laing, Nicholas Lawson, and Isobell Adam, and the "letter from a gentleman in Fife," relating the unhappy fate of one of the number of the accused—one Janet Corphar—whom the rabble of Pittenweem dispatched by Lynch law, beating her and dragging her through the streets, and then hanging her on a "rope stretched betwixt a ship and the shoar." It is sad to know that Mr. Cowper, the minister of Pittenweem, from whose house the rabble thus seized poor Janet, in preaching to his people "the Lord's-day immediately after, took no notice of the murder; which," as the writer observes, "at least makes him guilty of sinful silence." Such things, no doubt, were too common at the time to cause much remark, much less inquiry.

The letter from a gentleman of the Lyon office, who "seed George III. anointed with the holy oil" in Westminster Abbey, and the verses which were printed and privately circulated among Jacobite families, which are given at the end of the volume, are an acceptable addition to the literature of the period; as also is the document addressed by the Bishops of the

Reformed Church in Scotland, dated April, 1788, soon after the death of Prince Charles Edward, (whose brother and representative, Cardinal York, could leave no lawful descendant,) expressive of their resolution henceforth to pray for George III. as king in their public service, and urging their clergy and congregations to follow the example of their spiritual fathers. The signatures to this document,—now published *in extenso*, we believe, for the first time,—stand as under:—

ROBERT KILGOUR, *Bishop and Primus.*

JOHN SKINNER, *Bishop of Aberdeen.*

ANDREW MACFARLANE, *Bishop of Ross and Moray.*

WM. ABERNETHY DRUMMOND, *Bishop of Edinburgh.*

JOHN STRACHAN, *Bishop of Brechin.*

A HISTORY OF THE GIPSIES; WITH SPECIMENS OF THE GIPSY LANGUAGE.

By Walter Simson. Edited with Preface, Introduction, and Notes, and a Disquisition on the Past, Present, and Future of Gipsydom. By James Simson. (Sampson Low, Son, & Marston.)

This is a very strange book,—containing some amusing matter, certainly, but so mixed up with prosy disquisitions, that no one but a reviewer is likely ever to read it through. Though so over-edited that Mr. James Simson has nearly as much to say for himself as Mr. Walter, we yet learn very little as to who either of them may be, or have been. From the address of a letter, we gather that the author was, in the year 1829, “Superintendent of Quarantine, Inverkeithing;” and he himself tells us that he was known to Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, and others,—and that, having been brought up in Tweed-dale, “the resort of many Gipsies,” he became interested in them, and published some of the results of his inquiries in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The publication, however, was soon dropped, at the advice of Sir Walter, “who feared that his own plantations at Abbotsford might suffer from the vengeance of the tribe,” anything like a systematic inquiry into their habits—and still more into their language—being known to be very disagreeable to them. Mr. Simson, therefore, pursued his investigations very quietly; and being, as his editor says, “a nervous and timid man,” never ventured to bring any more of his hardly-acquired knowledge before the world. His papers somehow came into the hands of Mr. James Simson (probably a relative, though he does not say so), who seems to be a dweller in the United States: and he, being as “nervous and timid” as the author, sends the book to England for publication, with the idea that “it constitutes a work of interest to many classes of readers, being a subject unique, distinct from, and unknown to the rest of the human family.”

We are sorry to say that we cannot indorse this high estimate. The subject of a half-wild race existing, *totally unchanged* for ages, in the midst of a civilized society, would no doubt be a very interesting one if investigated in a philosophical spirit; but we demur to the fact of unchangeableness, on the authors' own showing—for they tell us repeatedly, that one constant complaint of the Gipsies is, that they have become “dreadfully mixed” with the people among whom they dwell. Taking this to be a fact,

it seems to us a very profitless inquiry, whether the Gipsies, who first appeared in Europe in the 15th century (according to Messrs. Simson), were the lineal descendants of "the mixed multitude" that left Egypt along with the Jews? whether the so-called "Gipsy language" at the present day is anything more than "cant," or "slang," such as Mr. Hotten has lately discussed? or whether John Bunyan was acquainted with this "language" or not?

But we must draw a distinction between the two Messrs. Simson. The author appears to have taken at first a moderate view of his subject, and to have used the term "Gipsy" in its popular sense, as confined to vagrants usually dwelling in tents—really living by plunder, fortune-telling, &c., though sometimes disguising the fact by carrying on also tinkering, broom-making, and such like craft. But the Editor improves on this: he distinguishes Gipsies into two classes, wild and tame; and making a knowledge of the "language" his test, he finds Gipsies in every position of life—from the peer to the peasant. In fact, he regards "Gipsyism" as a kind of freemasonry, with its "signs" and "language" known only to the initiated: and all who do know something of this are Gipsies. At this rate, the Messrs. Simson are Gipsies; so ought to be all readers of their book. And we will go further, by making our readers also acquainted with a few of the words of this choice "language:" when they will be in a position to say whether they care to know anything more about the Gipsies; but if they do, we should advise them to consult Mr. Borrow, rather than Messrs. Simson.

At p. 301 of these gentlemen's work we have the following words and phrases, which Mr. Walter "collected during a short interview" with some Gipsies, by getting "Mr. James H. Cobban, Deputy-Comptroller of Customs, Inverkeithing," to assure them that Mr. Walter "had been a *tramper* in his youth, but had now nearly lost the language."

Without noticing that the expression "*tramper*" gives up the whole argument of lineal descendants of the "mixed multitude," we may say that it was rather shabby of the "Deputy-Comptroller" and the "Superintendent of Quarantine," thus to deceive the poor wanderers; and it seems that all Mr. Walter Simson's knowledge, such as it is, was acquired by "acting a lie;" but there is consolation in the thought that his informants probably saw through him, and "fooled him to the top of his bent," by giving any but the thing (if such there be) that he was in search of. But now for the specimen of the "language":—

Gaugie, man.
Riah, gentleman.
Raunie, lady.
Vast, hand.
Sonnakie, gold.
Sonnakie vanister, gold ring.
Roug, silver.
Lowie, money.
Grye, horse.
Aizel, ass.
Jucal, dog.
Matchka, cat.
Baurie, great.
Vile, village.

Baurie vile, great village.
Nawken, Gipsy.
Davies, day.
Beenship davies, *Nawken*! Good day,
 Gipsy!
Pen yer naam? What is your
 name?
Shucha, coat.
Calshes, breeches.
Gogle, hat.
Coories, blankets.
Roya, spoons.
Skews, platters.
Hebben kairer, baker of bread.

If our philological readers can discover anything more in this than what Sir Walter Scott took the "Gipsy language" to be—viz., mere "cant" imbedded in ordinary Scottish for dishonest purposes—we shall be glad to be enlightened by them ; till then, we bid farewell to the "Nawkens" and their admirers.

The Domesday Manors in Cornwall.—In our report of the spring meeting of the Royal Institution of Cornwall,^a we briefly noticed a manuscript Identification of the Domesday Manors in Cornwall, which had been prepared by the Rev. John Carne, M.A., Incumbent of Merther. This has since been printed in the fourth Number of the Society's Journal, and a copy is now before us. We have been informed that it is the result of several years' labour, and we can readily believe it. Our readers, we take it, will be of our opinion when we state that the whole number of manors to be investigated was no less than 340, and the learned author has, up to the time of our going to press, absolutely identified 212 of them ; 96 more he is somewhat less certain about, and therefore puts them down as "probable" only. Of the remaining 32, he has arrived at conjectural identifications of 31 : 1 only remains untouched—namely, Borge.

The conjectural identifications are—Garverot (Garuro, Exon. D.) ; Tretland (Tretlant), Tragol, Lanwenhoc (Languihenoc), Turgoil, Treiswantel, Heli, Lanher, Treverim, Richan (Ricann), Polescat (query for Tolescat ?), Woderon, Sanguiland (Sainguilant), Treverbet, Trewallen (Trewallein), Clunewic (Gluinawit), Rosminvet, Roslech (Roslet), Landmanuel (Lantmanuel), Brecelesbeorge, Orcet, Roscaret (263) (Roscarec), Avalde (Avalda), Bret, Lanthien (Lantien), Trefitent, Chenmerch (Chienmerc), Trelamar, Ermenheu (Hirmeneu), Widewot, Riguen ; according to the Exchequer and the Exeter Domesday ;—and we print the names in the hope that some of our readers may be successful in their identification.

The only absolute blank is at No. 262, where the identification of Borge has been found to be erroneous. No. 40 has been filled up by Medlane ; No. 42 by Penryn ; No. 149 by Cossawis ; and No. 150 conjecturally by Tolakedy.

Where a man has worked so hard as Mr. Carne has evidently done, and with such an abundant measure of success, it is a pleasure as well as a duty to lend a helping hand.

The City of the Dead, and other Poems. By John Collett, late of Wadham College, Oxford. (3rd edition. Moxon.)

This little volume of poems, which at its first appearance gained the high commendation of the late Lord Macaulay, has reached, we are glad to see, a third edition. It contains very many poems of the most tender and touching pathos, and some which show considerable powers of wit and humour. In the latter class, the best perhaps is "The Schoolboy's Farewell," a sketch evidently taken from nature, and photographed *con amore* by a master's hand.

^a G. M., Vol. I. 1865, p. 754.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE next mail to that which brought the news of an insurrection in Jamaica, brought the tidings of its suppression by the energy of the Governor, Mr. Eyre, though at a heavy sacrifice of life among the insurgents. In consequence of some strong representations on the subject, addressed to Earl Russell by parties at home, Sir Henry Storks has been dispatched to Jamaica, with instructions to inquire and report upon the outbreak, and armed with full civil and military authority as acting Governor *ad interim*.

Victor Emmanuel opened his first Parliament at Florence on the 18th of November, with a glowing discourse on the prospects of the kingdom of Italy, where a strong feeling of the necessity of a Reformation, on sound principles, seems to be gaining ground even among the Romish clergy. The Sella ministry has resigned, owing to the state of the country's finances, and General La Marmora is engaged in constructing a new cabinet.

The South American trade has been thrown into sudden confusion by news that a Spanish fleet is blockading the coast of Chili; but on remonstrances being made at Madrid, it appears that the Spanish admiral has been somewhat exceeding his instructions: it is not at all certain, however, that the "complication" is at an end.

The American Government, through its Legation here, has published a suitable acknowledgment of the numerous addresses which the assassination of President Lincoln called forth in this country. The Message of its President is distinguished by its conciliatory and statesman-like tone towards the defeated South, and by the general moderation of its language on foreign relations.

The news of the death of Leopold, King of the Belgians, on the 10th of December, has caused great grief to our beloved Queen and the rest of the Royal Family, and also throughout the country, where his memory, as the husband of the Princess Charlotte, and the revered uncle of our Queen, is regarded with much affection. A sketch of his chequered life and career will be found in our obituary columns.

It is officially announced that H.R.H. the Princess Helena is betrothed to Prince Christian of Augustenburg, the younger brother of the Duke Frederick whose pretensions to Schleswig and Holstein have caused so much difficulty at Copenhagen and Berlin. It is anticipated that, as the Prince has no ties abroad, he and his future wife will take up their abode permanently in England.

It is stated, semi-officially, that Her Majesty's Government will introduce a new Reform Bill early in the approaching session.

Stephens, the "head centre" of the Fenian conspiracy in Ireland, has been arrested, and confined in Richmond Gaol, Dublin; but, owing to the carelessness of his keepers, he contrived to escape, and has not as yet been recaptured. Some of the minor "Fenians" have been brought to trial, and sentenced to various terms of transportation. The Fenian organisation in America has collapsed.

The Central Committee appointed for the relief of the distress in Lancashire have closed their labours, with a surplus of nearly £100,000 in hand.

The rinderpest appears to be still on the increase; the number of cattle lost has risen to 5000, and last week to 7000; this weekly sacrifice is preparing people for accepting, with more readiness than they showed at first, the measures recommended by the Royal Commission, namely, the stoppage of all transit of cattle, or at all events its reduction to the narrowest possible limits.

Sir Robert Peel has resigned the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, in which he is succeeded by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, whose place as Under-Secretary for the Colonies is given to Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. for Bradford, the son-in-law of the late Dr. Arnold. Mr. Göschen, the new M.P. for the city of London, has succeeded Mr. (now Sir William) Hutt as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Sir F. T. Baring, many years M.P. for Portsmouth, and Sir J. Romilly, Master of the Rolls, have been raised to the Peerage as Lords Northbrook and Romilly; Sir Roderick Murchison, and Fergusson, the eminent surgeon, are created Baronets. The death of Sir C. Eastlake is announced as we are going to press.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Nov. 21. The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce to be Second Church Estates Commissioner, in the room of the Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, resigned.

Nov. 24. The honour of Knighthood conferred upon Robert Lush, esq., Serjeant-at-Law, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench;

Edward Hilditch, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets; and

John Campbell Lees, esq., late Chief Justice of the Bahamas.

Nov. 28. The Right Hon. Sir James William Colville to be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, resigned.

The Right Hon. William Hutt, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to be an Extra Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Nov. 29. The Right Hon. George Joachim Göschen was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Dec. 1. The Right Hon. George Joachim Göschen to be President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to

Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the President of the said Committee for the time being.

Dec. 8. Douglas Galton, esq., late Captain in the Royal Engineers, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the War Department; and

Henry Burrard Farnall, esq., an Inspector of Poor Laws, and Robert Rawlinson, esq., an Inspector in the Local Government Acts Office, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Dec. 19. The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted unto the Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, knight, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Romilly, of Barry, in the county of Glamorgan.

The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted unto the Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, bart., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Northbrook, of Stratton, in the county of Southampton.

Dec. 22. Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the

Island of Malta and its dependencies), to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and the territories depending thereon, during the prosecution of certain inquiries about to be instituted respecting the late disturbances in that Island, and for such further time as to her Majesty may seem fit.

Dec. 23. The Right Hon. Granville George, Earl Granville, K.G., to the office of Constable of Her Majesty's Castle at Dover, and also the office of Warden and Keeper of Her Majesty's Cinque Ports, and the office of Admiralty within the said Cinque Ports, in the room of Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, deceased.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 18. At Nagpore, Central India, the wife of Major F. H. Hammer, a dau.

Aug. 29. At Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Capt. C. A. F. Creagh, 50th (Queen's Own) Regt., a son.

Sept. 8. At Chinsurah, near Calcutta, the wife of Captain H. J. Lawrell, Commanding Depôt, a son.

Sept. 15. At Lingsoogoor, the wife of Capt. Pedler, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

Sept. 16. At Coimbatore, Madras, the wife of Huntly Pryse Gordon, esq., H.M.'s Civil Service, a daughter.

Sept. 17. At Saugor, Central India, the wife of Major Frederick Arthur Walter, 97th Regt., a son.

Oct. 2. The wife of the Rev. C. H. Deane, M.A., Chaplain, Cannanore, Madras Presidency, a son.

Oct. 8. At Jubbulpore, Central India, the wife of Major R. Ranken, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

Oct. 9. At Murree, the wife of Lieut. Farry Lambert, Royal Engineers, a son.

Oct. 10. At D'Urban, Natal, the wife of Captain Day, 99th Regt., a son.

Oct. 13. At Nynee Tal, N.W.P., India, the Hon. Mrs. Robert A. J. Drummond, a son.

At Camp Changly Jullee, near Murree, Punjab, the wife of Major K. R. Maitland, 79th Highlanders, a son.

Oct. 14. At the Parsonage, Tokomairiro, Otago, N.Z., the wife of the Rev. R. L. Stanford, a dau.

Oct. 15. At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the wife of Capt. A. K. Comber, Deputy-Commissioner, a dau.

Oct. 16. At Newcastle, Jamaica, the wife of Captain Field, 2nd Battn. 6th Regt., prematurely, a dau.

Oct. 20. At Pietermaritzburg, Natal, the wife of Capt. F. Potter, Paymaster 99th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 21. At Cannanore, the wife of Lieut. and Adj. J. Duncan, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, a son.

Oct. 22. At Fyzabad, Oude, the wife

of T. Henry Cavanagh, esq., V.C., Assistant-Commissioner, a dau.

At St. Helena, the wife of Augustine Charles Colin Mackenzie, esq., Royal Engineers, a son.

Oct. 27. At Shajehanpore, the wife of Major E. C. Butler, 36th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 28. At Surat, the wife of George E. Hancock, esq., Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

Oct. 29. At Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, the wife of George Baunister, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Bombay Army, a son.

Oct. 31. At Wymondham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Preston, M.A., a dau.

At Buxar, Bengal, the wife of C. C. Stevens, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

Nov. 2. At Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Capt. George Lamont Hobbs, 45th Regt., a dau.

Nov. 3. At Madras, the wife of G. De la Poer Beresford, Capt. Madras Staff Corps, a son.

Nov. 5. At Washington, the wife of Joseph Hume Burnley, esq., First Secretary of H.B. Majesty's Legation, a dau.

Nov. 8. At Charlott, Chippenham, the wife of the Rev. Charles H. Raikes, M.A., a dau.

At the Rectory, Hutton, near Brentwood, the wife of the Rev. W. M. Daniel, a son.

Nov. 10. At Malta, the wife of Capt. Henry Chamberlayne Farrell, Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Enys, Penryn, the wife of Commander Henry Rogers, R.N., a son.

Nov. 11. At Valetta, the wife of Colonel Lightfoot, 84th Regt., a son.

At Yately, near Farnborough, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Egerton Tapp, a son.

At Trent Park, Enfield, the wife of R. C. L. Bevan, esq., a dau.

At Nuffield Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Hamersley, a son.

At the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, Mrs. Cooper Key, a dau.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Dr. Duirs, Staff Surgeon, a dau.

Nov. 12. At Enville, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Boldero, a son.

Nov. 13. At Salford, Manchester, the wife of the Rev. Edward Allen, a son.

At Bramcoate Hall, Notts, the wife of F. C. Smith, esq., a dau.

At Bathwick Priory, Bath, the wife of Richard Cowan, esq., a dau.

Nov. 14. The Hon. Mrs. Oakeley, a dau.

At Belmont, Mill Hill, Hendon, the wife of Thos. Cave, esq., M.P., a son.

At Hamilton-terrace, Hyde-vale, the wife of Capt. Rolland, H.M.S. *Phæbe*, a son.

At 12, Lower Belgrave-street, the wife of Capt. Julian Hall, Coldstream Guards, a son.

At Mears Ashby, Northamptonshire, the wife of H. M. Stockdale, esq., of Mears Ashby Hall, a dau.

At 23, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, the wife of G. Faulkner Wilkinson, esq., Military Train, a dau.

At Welton-le-Marsh, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Wright, a son.

At Bowdon, Cheshire, the wife of Henry Wilbraham, esq., Barrister-at Law, a son.

At 3, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., the wife of R. L. S. Curtois, esq., of Rochester, Kent, and late Capt. in the Royal Regiment, a dau.

At 10, Westbourne-park-crescent, W., the wife of the Rev. Raphael Harris, a dau.

Nov. 15. At 32, Rutland-gate, the Lady Wm. Compton, a son.

At the Supreme Court, Ceylon, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Thomson, a son.

At St. James's, Trinidad, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop, 2nd West Indian Regt., a son.

At 2, Kensington-crescent, the wife of Octavian B. C. Harrison, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At 22, Park-square, Regent's-park, the wife of Arthur Kekewich, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

Nov. 16. At East Horsley Towers, the Countess of Lovelace, a son.

At Edmonton, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Keeling, a son.

At North Lodge, Alverstoke, the wife of Commander George Winthrop, a dau.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Robert Hamilton Vetch, esq., Lieut. Royal Engineers, a son.

At Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, the N. S. 1866, VOL. I.

widow of the Rev. James Taylor, Little Dew Church, Herefordshire, a son.

Nov. 17. At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Patrick Paget, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.

At Lake House, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Edward Duke, a son.

At 6, Park Villas, Plumstead, Kent, the wife of the Rev. John M'Allister, a son.

At Narberth, the wife of Arthur Hastings Lascelles, esq., a son and heir.

Nov. 18. At Clifford Hall, Finchley, the Hon. Mrs. Kavanagh, a dau.

At 80, Inverness-terrace, the wife of Sir Charles Lawrence Young, bart., barrister-at-law, a son.

At 34, Oxford-terrace, London, the wife Major-Gen. Whittingham, C.B., a son.

At Woodlands, Darlington, the wife of J. W. Pease, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Bayswater, the wife of Capt. H. C. Roberts, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

Nov. 19. At Croydon, the wife of Major Frederick Ditmas, twins—boys.

At Wimborne, the wife of Captain and Brevet Major D. G. Anderson, Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Nazing Park, Essex, Mrs. A. Villiers Palmer, a son.

At Tewkesbury, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Peers, a dau.

At Glendon House, Southsea, the wife of Capt. M. C. Browning, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, a dau.

At Thurlbear, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lance, a son.

At Wavendon House, Bucks, the wife of Henry Arthur Hoare, esq., a son and heir.

At Belvidere, Erith, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Wood, a son.

At Horton, Northumberland, the wife of Matthew T. Culley, esq., of Coupland Castle, a son.

Nov. 20. At 4, Rutland-square east, Dublin, the Countess of Granard, a dau.

At Landford House, near Salisbury, the wife of Com. Hon. Maurice H. Nelson, H.M.S. *Royalist*, a dau.

At Albury, the wife of Sir George Hewett, bart., a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Donaldson, King's Own Hussars, a son.

At the Vicarage, Anwick, the wife of the Rev. Henry Ashington, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Riverhead, near Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Burn-Murdoch, a dau.

Nov. 21. At 49, Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. A. Douglas Pennant, a son.

At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Capt. Charles Dent, R.N., a dau.

At Swinhope House, Lincolnshire, the

widow of the Rev. William C. Sharpe, vicar of Holme, Yorkshire, a son.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Lieut. H. Vaughan, R.N., a dau.

At Park House, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. T. Aikin Sneath, M.A., twin sons.

Nov. 22. At the house of her father, in Merriam-square, Dublin, the wife of Edward Wingfield Verner, esq., M.P., a son.

At Dreden, the wife of Major Ashton, a son.

At Great Sarratt Hall, Herts, the wife of George Wade, esq., a dau.

At The Aloes, Croydon-common, the wife of Captain Edward Vere Jones, R.L.M., a son.

At Streatham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, a son.

At Durdham Down, Bristol, the wife of the Rev. R. C. Jones, a daughter.

At Edmund-terrace, Kensington-park-gardens, the wife of the Rev. F. Shewell, of Frankley Vicarage, Birmingham, a son.

In Canada East, the wife of Capt. Norris, Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, a dau.

Nov. 23. At Addison-road, Kensington, the wife of Albert Grant, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Clifford E. F. Nash, esq., M.A., a dau.

At Culham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Gillam, a son.

At Almeley Vicarage, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. W. P. A. Campbell, a dau.

At Tubney House, Berks, the wife of John Bradney, esq., late 14th Hussars a son and heir.

At 9, Johnston-street, Bath, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Luckman, a dau.

Nov. 24. At Knoddishall, Suffolk, the wife of Oswald Peter Leigh, esq., of Marton House, Cheshire, a dau.

At 2, Ladbrooke-square, the wife of Capt. Rawlins, 48th Regt., a son.

At Eastbourne, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Landon, a son.

At 47, Priory-road, Kilburn, the wife of Henry Bret Ince, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a son.

Nov. 25. At Witton Park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Feilden, a son.

At Tenby, the wife of Capt. E. M. Beadon, 85th Light Infantry, a dau.

At Oaklands, Hildrop-road, the wife of the Rev. G. Albert Rogers, incumbent of St. Luke's, West Holloway, a dau.

Nov. 26. At 11, Rutland-square, Dublin, the Lady Lurgan, a son.

The wife of Colonel Armstrong, C.B., a son.

At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Col. Elrington, Commanding 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Brynderwen, Mrs. Penry Lloyd, a son.

At Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. John Bird, M.A., a son.

At Pennard House, the wife of Berkeley Napier, esq., a dau.

At Glan-Alwyn, near Corwen, Merionethshire, the wife of Godfrey T. Faussett, esq., of Heppington, Kent, a dau.

Nov. 27. At Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. T. Powell Symonds, Hereford Militia, a dau.

At 23, Maryon-road, Charlton, the wife of Major Govan, Royal Artillery, a son.

At the Vicarage, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. George Hogarth, a dau.

At 64, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of F. A. Hankey, esq., a son.

At Stone Rectory, Dartford, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Frederick W. Murray, a son.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. P. Bowden Smith, a son.

At Ker-street, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. John F. G. Grant, R.N., H.M.S. *Impregnable*, a son.

At Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. D. J. Welburn, a son.

At the Vicarage, Morwenstow, Cornwall, Pauline, wife of the Rev. R. S. Hawker, a dau.

Nov. 28. At 79, Eaton-place, Lady Cairns, a son.

At 16, Arlington-street, the Hon. Mrs. North, a dau.

At Quebec, Canada, the wife of Major Large, Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Odiham, the wife of the Rev. Francis C. Cole, incumbent of Long Sutton, Hants, a son.

Nov. 29. At Arlington Court, Barnstaple, the wife of Sir Bruce Chichester, bart., a dau.

At Brandon Villa, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. W. B. Ellis, R.A., a dau.

At St. Helen's, Portsea, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Churchill, a son.

At Marble-hill House, Cork, the wife of P. Sinclair Laing, esq., Staff Surgeon-Major (late Royal Welch Fusiliers), a dau.

At Kingston, Upper Canada, the wife of Capt. Dunn, Royal Canadian Rifles, a son.

Nov. 30. At Hampton Court Palace, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Desborough, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Kent Villa, Lansdowne-road, Not-

ting-hill, the wife of E. M. Ward, esq., R.A., a son.

At Headley Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. J. Ballantine Dykes, a son.

Dec. 1. Lady Rosehill, a son.

At Cavendish Villa, Aldershot, the wife of Major Stewart Cleeve, 13th Light Inf., and late of the 51st K. O. L. I., a son, prematurely.

At Grove Lodge, Hammersmith, the wife of the Rev. J. Galloway Cowan, a son.

At Broadstone, Dartmouth, the wife of S. S. D. Wells, esq., Staff-Surgeon H.M.S. Britannia, a dau.

At Kingswood Parsonage, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. S. Barnard Taylor, a dau.

At Clarence Villas, Windsor, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Image, M.A., a dau.

At Milton House, Milton, Berks, the wife of John Basil Barrett, esq., a son and heir.

At Nettleton Rectory, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. C. C. Domville, a son.

Dec. 2. At Upper Walmer, the wife of Capt. Alexander B. Tulloch, 98th Regt., a dau.

At Burnham, near Maidenhead, the wife of the Rev. Henry Prentice, a son.

At Porthpean, St. Austell, Cornwall, the wife of Commander Alston, R.N., a son.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Robert John Hickman, 60th Rifles, a dau.

At Newtimber Rectory, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Arthur P. Gordon, a son.

Dec. 3. At Cambridge House, Cheltenham, the wife of Major R. C. Barnard, a dau.

At Lily Cottage, Gosport, the wife of Capt. Henry R. Luard, Royal Engineers, a son.

At Richmond Barracks, Dublin, the wife of W. J. Watson, esq., 8th (the King's) Regiment, a dau.

Dec. 4. At No. 19, Warrington-place, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gaisford, a son.

At Little Plumstead Parsonage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles Berners Penrice, a son.

At Tacolnestone Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Francis G. M. Boileau, esq., a son.

At Balloch Castle, Dumbartonshire, the wife of A. J. Dennistoun Brown, esq., of Balloch, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Swardston, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Cavell, a dau.

Dec. 5. At Folkestone, the wife of Major George Bray, 96th Regt., a dau.

At 3, St. Katherine's, Regent's-park, the

wife of the Rev. Edward Josselyn Beck, M.A., a son.

At Ardross Castle, Mrs. Matheson, of Ardross, a dau.

At Tedstone Delamere Rectory, the wife of the Rev. I. Gregory Smith, a dau.

At Ickleford Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Gerrard Andrewes, a dau.

Dec. 6. At 20, Carlton House-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Byng, a dau.

At 78, Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd, a dau.

At Eltham, the wife of Major Hornby Buller, Military Train, a son.

At Broadoak, Bexhill, Sussex, the wife of Major Henry Lane, a dau.

At Scarborough, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Scholfield, a son.

At 3, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, the wife of Capt. Arthur W. Macnaghten, Bombay Light Cavalry, a dau.

At Moorfield Place, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. John H. Bright, a dau.

At South Thoresby Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. R. Wright, a dau.

At Alverstoke, Gosport, the wife of Irving S. Allfrey, esq., 75th Regt., a son.

At Sunbury, the wife of the Rev. Harcourt Skrine, a dau.

Dec. 7. At Monkstown, near Dublin, the wife of Col. Guise, a son.

At 5, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. and Brevet-Major Stirling, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

At Southwell, Notts, the wife of Capt. C. W. Sherlock, a dau.

At Reading, the wife of the Rev. Robert Wood, a son.

Dec. 8. At Aberdeen, the wife of William Keith, M.D., J.P., of Easter Muchills, Kincardineshire, a dau.

At Charing-cross Hospital, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Russell, Resident Chaplain and Director, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. Master White, incumbent of Masbrough, a dau.

At St. Peter's Parsonage, Halliwell, Bolton, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Lindon, a dau.

Dec. 9. At Dundalk House, Ireland, the wife of Capt. Harry Marshall, 9th Royal Lancers, a son.

At 3, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. William Speare Cole, The Friars, West Chilton, Sussex, a dau.

At Edwinstowe Hall, Notts, Mrs. Cunliffe Shawe, a dau.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Low, 74th Highlanders, a son.

Dec. 10. At Bitteswell Hall, Leicestershire, Mrs. Robert Fellowes, a dau.

At Donnington, Berks, the wife of Capt. Brigstocke, 51st Regt., a son.

At New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. E. M. Grain, Royal Engineers, a dau.

Dec. 11. At Butville, near Kingsbridge, Devon, the wife of Major-Gen. William Ilbert Birdwood, a son.

At the Great Western Hotel, the wife of J. B. Lind, esq., Capt. and Bt.-Major H. M.'s 46th Regt., a dau.

At 8, Leinster-street, Dublin, the wife of Joseph Gubbins, esq., of Kilfrush, county Limerick, a son and heir.

In Bryanston-place, the wife of Henry F. Beaumont, esq., M.P., of Whitby Beaumont, York, a son.

At Killanane House, Bagenalstown, Ireland, the wife of Lieut.-Col. James Jackson, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of W. A. Biddle, esq., late Capt. 36th Regt., of Longham, Dorset, a son.

At Princetown, Dartmoor, the wife of Walter James Stopford, esq., late Capt. 52nd Lt. Infantry, a dau.

At Sandall Rectory, near Doncaster, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Gibbs, a dau.

At Dadnor, Herefordshire, the wife of Arthur Armitage, esq., a dau.

At Temple House, co. Sligo, the wife of Alexander Percival, esq., a son.

Dec. 12. At 22, Chesham-place, Lady Augusta Fremantle, a son.

At Heather Ley, Inverness, the wife of Capt. C. R. Fraser, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. T. H. Vines, Bir-
lingham, Pershore, a dau.

At Wooburn House, Bucks, the wife of Alfred Gilbey, esq., a son.

At Waterford, the wife of J. H. Wade, esq., 53rd Regt., a dau.

At 39, George-street, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. J. V. D. Butler, R.N., a son.

Dec. 14. At 32, Montague-place, Russell-square, the wife of Reginald Southey, esq., M.B. Oxon, a son.

At Borley Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. H. D. E. Bull, a son.

Dec. 15. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a son.

At 1, Eaton-terrace, the Lady Harriet Fletcher, a dau.

At Bridgewater House, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Egerton, a dau.

At 19, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Jones, Dolben Hall, St. Asaph, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. R. Elwyn, Head Master of St. Peter's School, York, a dau.

At Struan Grove, near Elgin, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. James Campbell, Retired List Madras Army, a son.

At the Rectory, North Tawton, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hole, a dau.

At Mildenhall Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Soames, a dau.

Dec. 16. At Stonebrook, Torquay, the wife of Col. Fredk. Green Wilkinson, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. J. B. Rainier, 14th Regt., a dau.

At 27, Rue La Pérouse, Paris, the wife of Ainslie Grant Duff, esq., of H.B.M.'s Embassy, a son.

At 35, Pulteney-street, Bath, the wife of Ambrose Awdry, esq., a dau.

At Laughton Vicarage, Hurst-green, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Benwell, a dau.

Dec. 17. At Llanvair Grange, Monmouthshire, the wife of Capt. Ussher Morris, R.M.L.I., a son.

At the Vicarage, Bexhill, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Arthur B. Simpson, a son.

Dec. 18. At No. 71, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Capt. Sotheby, R.N., C.B., a son.

At 20, Eaton-place, S.W., the wife of Major James Legh Thursby, a son.

At Ealing, the wife of the Rev. J. Langton Clarke, a dau.

At Shottery Lodge, near Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of William Feilding Harding, esq., a son.

At Luptons, Brentwood, the wife of Christopher J. H. Tower, esq., a dau.

Dec. 19. At The Mote, Maidstone, the Lady Constance Marsham, a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Lieut. C. C. Hassall, R.N., a dau.

At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, the wife of F. T. Lloyd, esq., Royal Artillery, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 19. At the Cathedral, Cape Town, the Rev. Albert Zinn, of Beaufort West, to Maria Jane, elder daughter of George Machonochie, esq., A.M., Orsett House, Essex.

Sept. 26. At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Lieutenant George Thomas Halliday, late

4th Bengal European Cavalry, second son of Sir Frederick J. Halliday, K.C.B., to Marianne Louisa Cartwright, second daughter of Colonel George Williams Bishop, commanding at Jullundur.

Oct. 5. At Halfway-Tree Church, Jamaica, James Bannatyne Blair, esq., Lieu-

tenant 6th Royal Regiment, to Helen Josephine, only surviving daughter of the late Hon. George Geddes, Member of the Legislative Council.

At St. Andrew's, Darjeeling, Captain Charles Tucker, H.M.'s 80th Regiment, youngest son of Robert Tucker, esq., of Ashburton, Devon, to Matilda Frederica, youngest daughter of John Hayter, esq., of Delamere-street, Hyde-park.

Oct. 7. At Dhurmsala, Lieutenant Chas. McNeile, Assistant Commissioner, Punjaub, to Fanny Sophia, youngest daughter of Col. C. Prior, commanding 1st Goorkha Light Infantry.

Oct. 13. At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, the Hon. J. B. Phear, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, and Senior Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, to Emily, daughter of John Bolton, esq., Stockwell, Surrey, and widow of George Cardale Tabart, esq.

Nov. 1. At St. Luke's Church, Abbottabad, Punjaub, Francis Blake Eagle, esq., 41st (Welsh) Regiment of Foot, only son of the late Francis King Eagle, esq., Judge of County Courts for Suffolk, to Emma Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Henry Bond, of the 15th Hussars.

Nov. 7. At Naples, Edward William, son of Edward Walter Bonham, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Consul-General at Naples, to Anne Sarah, second daughter of the late Robert Bage, esq., of Naples.

At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, the Rev. Mortimer Lloyd Jones, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Walthamstow, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late George Walker, of Walthamstow, Essex, esq.

At Hognaston, Henry Graham Lloyd, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Henry James Lloyd, of Selattyn, to Eleanor Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thos. O'Grady, of Hognaston Vicarage, Derbyshire.

Nov. 9. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Major Henry Evans, to Katherine Mary Brindly Firniger, of Chepstow-place, Bayswater, and Drayton Villa, Ealing, eldest daughter of the late John Firniger, esq.

At Knockbreda, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., incumbent of Clerkenwell, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Edward Maguire, M.A., rector of Dunluce, county Antrim, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Kinahan, M.A., rector of Knockbreda, county Down.

At Kamptee, Captain Henry Glover Puckle, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, to Cecilia Emily, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Tod, Madras Staff Corps.

Nov. 13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, and afterwards at the Italian Church of St. Peter, Hatton-garden, Andrea Giorgi, esq., of Rome, to Matilda, eldest daughter of Josh. Tarratt, esq., of Berrington-park, Herefordshire, formerly of Ludford Park, in same county.

Nov. 14. At Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. George Thornton Mostyn, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Kilburn-park, uncle of the bride, Gavin Sibbald Jones, esq., to Margaret, third daughter of the late Captain John Tracy William French, R.N., of Ripple Vale, Walmer, J.P. and D.L. for Kent.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, the Rev. Gilbert Vyryan Heathcote, to Helen Maxwell, only child of the late John James Cunningham, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

At St. John's, Paddington, Richard Wallace, esq., Austinfriars, to Emily, eldest surviving daughter of the late Dr. Richard Bright, of Saville-row.

Nov. 19. At Canewdon, the Rev. J. R. Barber, D.D., rector of Little Stambbridge, Essex, to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Twycross, esq., of Dublin.

Nov. 16. At Christ Church, Windsor, Nova Scotia, Francis Ironside Rawlins, esq., H.M.'s 15th Regiment, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Butler, of Martock House, Hants, Nova Scotia.

At St. Philip's, Kensington, by the Rev. Fitzgerald Uniacke, brother of the bridegroom, Crofton James Uniacke, esq., Dep.-Assist. Com.-General, youngest son of Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Major J. Campbell, late 60th Royal Rifles.

Nov. 17. At St. John's, Southwick-crescent, John Barrett Lennard Nevins, esq., 4th Hussars, to Rosalie Toldervy, fourth daughter of the late Francis Valentine Lee, of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, and Boraston, Shropshire, esq.

Nov. 18. At Bathwick Church, Bath, Captain Desaguliers West, of Waterhouse, near Bath, to Eliza Harriet, widow of Clinton Baddeley, esq., of the Bengal Army.

Nov. 20. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, General Sir Thomas Brotherton, G.C.B., to Thomasina, daughter of the late Rev. Walter Hore.

Nov. 21. At St. Paul's Church, Knights-bridge, the Earl of Dudley, to Georgina Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncreiffe.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, rector of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, uncle of the bride, Samuel Edmund, only son of Colonel Sir Samuel Edmund Falkiner, Bart., of

Annemount, Cork, to Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Berkeley Call, Bart., of Whiteford, Cornwall.

At Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, assisted by the Rev. John T. Harding, brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. Richard Shard Gubbins, M.A., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Gubbins, C.B., to Ellen, youngest daughter of John E. W. Rolls, esq., of The Hendre, Monmouthshire.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, William Law Brockman, esq., Lieutenant, 86th Regiment, to Avis Sarah, youngest daughter of the late James Scrivener, esq.

At Cowthorpe, Yorkshire, Charles Thos. Robinson, esq., of Bucklersbury, E.C., and Southey, Downham Market, to Marianne, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas White, rector of Cowthorpe.

Nov. 22. At St. Margaret's, Plumstead, Alexander Dickson Burnaby, esq., Capt. R.A., eldest son of Major-General R. B. Burnaby, R.A., to Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Capt. Charles Granet, 12th Regt.

At Kirkham, Lancashire, the Rev. G. Brewin, A.M., Incumbent of Wortley, near Sheffield, to Margaret, only dau. of the late Rev. G. Lewthwaite, B.D., Rector of Adel, Yorkshire.

At the Parish Church of Stepney, the Rev. Richard Lee, M.A., Rector of Stepney, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Hayes, M.A., Vicar of Wybunbury, Cheshire.

Nov. 23. At Christ Church, Bayswater, John Cromie, esq., of Cromore, co. Londonderry, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Lord William Montagu.

At Woolmet, near Edinburgh, Capt. Peter Dods, of Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, Director of Public Instruction for the Central Provinces of India, eldest son of William Dods, esq., banker, Haddington, to Agnes Allan, eldest dau. of John Gibson, esq., Woolmet.

At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, O'Connor d'Arcy, esq., M.D., Surgeon, Half-pay, Military Train, son of John d'Arcy, esq., late 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regt., to Theresa, dau. of Major-General John McCourtie Short, H. M.'s Army.

At Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, George Allen Butlin, esq., of Braunston, Northampton, late Royal Dragoons, to Lydia Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Newall, M.A., Vicar of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore.

Nov. 24. At St. James's, Tunbridge-Wells, Walter Rowlandson, esq., 17th Madras N. Infantry, son of Col. M. J. Rowlandson, late H.E.I.C.S., to Agnes Mary, eldest dau. of the late R. Turner, esq., of Tunbridge-Wells.

Nov. 25. At the British Embassy, Paris, John Scobell Armstrong, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Rev. John Armstrong, Rector of Dinder and Prebendary of Wells, to Fanny Emma Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Daniel Woodruffe, esq.

Nov. 28. By special Licence, at Ardbraccan Rectory, Ireland, the Hon. Sir John Duncan Bligh, K.C.B., to Anne Julia, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Francis and Lady Catherine Brownlow.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. the Warden of all Souls, Albert Basil Orme Wilberforce, esq., to Caroline Charlotte Jane, eldest surviving dau. of Capt. Netherton Langford, R.N.

At Doneraile, William Orme Bourke, esq., Lieut. 18th (Royal Irish) Regt., to Jane, third dau. of the late Henry Morrogh, esq., J.P., Park Farm, Glanmire, co. Cork.

At St. Andrew, Westland-row, Dublin, Francis E. J. MacDonnell, esq., J.P., Dunferth, co. Kildare, eldest surviving son of the late Sir Francis MacDonnell, of Dunferth, to Georgina, only surviving dau. of James Gernon, esq., J.P., Athcarne Castle, co. Meath.

Nov. 29. At Kinnessburn, St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, Irvine Low, esq., Lieut. H. M.'s Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of Lieut.-General Sir John Low, of Clatto, to Janet Agnes Harriet Liston Foulis, only dau. of the late Sir William Liston Foulis, Bart., of Colinton.

At Amblecote, by the Rev. Richard M. Grier, brother of the bride, Charles Eyre Wheeler, esq., 95th Regt., youngest son of Major-General the late Sir Hugh Massy Wheeler, K.C.B., to Jane Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. John W. Grier, Incumbent of Amblecote.

At St. Nicholas' Church, Arundel, Edward Brace Pritchard, esq., Capt. Roy. Mar. Lt. Inf., youngest son of Rear-Admiral Pritchard, to Margaret Rosamond, youngest dau. of William Osborn, esq., Arundel.

At Byculla Church, Bombay, Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, youngest son of the late Capt. W. Granville Sharp, of the 1st (or Royal) Regt. of Foot, to Amy Charlotte, second dau. of Charles Matthew Harrison, esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

Nov. 30. At Stoke Albany, the Rev. W. H. Davies, youngest son of the late Sir David Davies, M.D., K.C.H., to Lætitia Blanche, youngest dau. of R. B. Humphrey, esq., of Stoke Albany House, Northamptonshire.

At Whitehaugh, by the Rev. William Forbes-Leith, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, brother of the bride, William James Lumaden, esq., of Balmedie, to Williamina Stewart, eldest dau. of the late Col. James John and Williamina Helen Stewart-Forbes-Leith, of Whitehaugh, and granddaughter of the late Col. James Stewart, of the 42nd Royal Highland Regt.

At Stokenham, T. Eaton Swettenham, esq., Capt. 31st Regt., only son of Thomas Eaton Swettenham, esq., of Westergate, near Chichester, Capt. Sussex Militia, to Augusta Ashley, second dau. of Arthur B. E. Holdsworth, esq., of Widdicombe House, Devon.

At Killinchy, county Down, Ireland, Valentine Dudley Henry Cary-Elwes, esq., late 12th Royal Lancers, of Desborough House, Northamptonshire, only son of Cary Charles Elwes, esq., of Great Billing, Northamptonshire, and Roxby and Brigg, Lincolnshire, to Alice Geraldine, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ward, rector of Killinchy.

At Barnes, Surrey, Henry Goddard Awdry, of Notton Lodge, Chippenham, Wilts, esq., to Mary Edmunds, eldest dau. of Henry Cremer, esq., of Hampstead.

Dec. 4. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Sir Robert Buxton, bart., of Shadwell Court, Norfolk, to Mary Augusta Harriet, only child of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. Johnstone, second son of the late James Raymond Johnstone, esq., of Alva, Stirlingshire.

At St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, Frank Hunt Mickleburgh, esq., of Upper Walmer, Kent, second son of the late Rev. F. Mickleburgh, to Gertrude Alice, third dau. of Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Coke, of Debdale Hall, Mansfield.

Dec. 5. At St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, James Dennis, esq., 5th Lancers, to Agnes, dau. of the late Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart., of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire.

At St. John the Evangelist's, Kenilworth, the Rev. H. D. Hill, M.A., Emm. College, Cantab. incumbent, younger son of Sir Hugh Hill, to Helen Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Draper, esq., Kenilworth.

At Wateringbury, the Rev. Henry Stevens, vicar of Wateringbury, eldest son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late James Patterson, esq., of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park.

By special licence, at the Temple Church, by the Rev. Richard Buller, M.A., rector of Llanreath, Cornwall, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev.

Charles Robinson, M.A., incumbent of Holy Trinity, Milton-next-Gravesend, and Hon. Canon of Rochester Cathedral, brother of the bride, Arthur, second surviving son of the late John Hornby, esq., of The Hook, Hants, to Esther Dornford, second dau. of the Ven. the Master of the Temple.

Dec. 6. At Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, the Hon. William Arbuthnott, Captain in the Forfar and Kincardine Regiment of Artillery Militia, to Elrington, widow of Neil Fergusson Blair, esq., of Balthayock, and third dau. of the late Lieut.-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.H., &c.

At King's Cople, Herefordshire, the Rev. William Clement, eldest son of the Rev. William Ley, of Sellack, Herefordshire, to Elizabeth Crockett, youngest dau. of Vice-Admiral Hillyar, Aramstone House, King's Cople.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Eugene Sweny, esq., Admiralty, eldest son of the late Major Sweny, King's Dragoon Guards, to Fanny, youngest dau. of Henry Lamb, esq., Salisbury-square.

At St. John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Matthew James Popplewell, esq., third son of Capt. Popplewell, R.N., of Croydon, Surrey, to Margaret Helen Geraldine Mackay, second surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Mackay, of Bighouse, Sutherlandshire.

At St. Luke's, Tiptree-heath, William Morley Farrow, esq., of Bridgewick Hall Chapel, Essex, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Mr. Alderman Mechi, Tiptree Hall.

At St. Michael's, Highgate, by the Rev. Halford H. Adcock, late vicar of Humberstone, Leicestershire, uncle of the bride, the Rev. T. Thackeray, incumbent of Usworth, in the county of Durham, to Eliza Fanny, eldest dau. of David Wilmer, esq.

Dec. 7. At St. Paul's, Sketty, Glamorganshire, Major Heneage, V.C., 8th Hussars, eldest son of G. W. Heneage, esq., of Compton Basset, Wilts, to Henrietta Letitia Victoria, third dau. of the late J. H. Vivian, esq., M.P., of Singleton, Glamorganshire.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Samuel Thornton, esq., J.P., The Elms, Birmingham, to Elizabeth Smith Burridge, niece of the late Thomas Whitford, esq., banker, St. Columb, Cornwall.

At St. Nicholas, Rochester, by the Rev. G. Keightley, rector of Dunbsy, Lincolnshire, cousin of the bridegroom, James H. R. Cruickshank, esq., Bombay Engineers, eldest son of the late Major J. J. F. Cruickshank, Bombay Engineers, to Mary Emma, only dau. of John Wright, esq.,

M.I.C.E., of Rochester, and 11, Park-street, Westminster.

At Chelsham, Surrey, Ayscough, eldest son of the Rev. Ayscough Fawkes, to Edith Mary, eldest dau. of Anthony Cleasby, esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

At Stanwick, F. W. Smith, esq., Farnborough Hall, Kent, to Marian Weston, third dau. of the late George Gascoigne, esq., Stanwick Hall, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Lewellyn Thomas, esq., late 5th Dragoon Guards, of Dulais-Fach, Neath, S. Wales, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late T. Montgy-Swan, esq., of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.

At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, William Richardson, esq., of South Cockerington Hall, Lincolnshire, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Richard Mitchell, esq., of Louth, Lincolnshire.

Dec. 11. At Christ Church, Blackfriars, the Rev. Thomas Carpenter, M.A., son of the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, Paul Vicarage, Penzance, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of John West Hugall, esq.

Dec. 12. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major-General March, to Mary, the widow of J. Wilkins, esq., R.N.

At St. Michael's, Chester-square, the Rev. Henry G. J. Veitch, to Sibella Matilda, youngest surviving dau. of the late Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, and Lady Vere Cameron.

At Chadshunt, the Rev. Christopher Dunkin Francis, vicar of Tysoe, to Isabella, fifth dau. of Bolton King, esq., of Chads-hunt, Warwickshire.

At Birmingham, Robert Trotter, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Ann Elizabeth, dau. of the late James Hare, esq., of Lyon's Hall, Herefordshire.

At St. Saviour's, Chelsea, Samuel Crosby Atthill, esq., only son of the late Saml. Atthill, esq., of the H.E.I.C.'s Bombay Engineers, to Isabella Mary, youngest dau. of Henry Hopkins, esq., of Brighton.

At St. Mary's, Worsborough, near Barnsley, the Rev. John Mason, M.A., to Fanny, dau. of William Newman, esq., of Darley Hall, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

At St. Mary's, Chester, the Rev. W. M. Fallon, incumbent of St. Bride's, Liverpool, to Anne, third dau. of the late Robert Semple, esq., of Liverpool.

Dec. 13. At Barwick-in-Elmet, Valentine Baker, esq., Colonel 10th Royal Hussars, to Fanny, only child of Frank Wormald, esq., of Potterton Hall, Yorkshire.

At North Otterington, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Henry Swan Dudding, rector of Stanton, Suffolk, Capt. John Mulhall, late

of the 17th Regt., to Susanna Jane, eldest dau. of J. Dudding, esq., late of Lincoln.

Dec. 14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. C. Carus-Wilson, brother of the bride, Sir Trevor Wheler, bart., of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire, to Frances, widow of the late Rev. Jocelyn Willey, of Camblesforth Hall, Yorkshire.

At St. John's, Paddington, Charles O. F. Cator, esq., of 8, Bryanston-square, son of Lady Louisa Cator and the late Rev. Thos. Cator, to Isabella Maria, eldest dau. of Sir George Baker, bart.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Lieut.-Colonel William Jervis, of Laurie-park, Sydenham, to Harriett, widow of Major W. S. Prole.

By special licence, at 96, Lower Baggot-street, David John Copeland, only son of the late Major Shawe Jones, Inniskilling Dragoons, to Gertrude Egerton, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Bushe, rector of Castle Townsend, co. Cork, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Chief Justice Charles Kendal Bushe.

At St. John's Church, Oban, Isaac Colquhoun, esq., of Londonderry, to Constance, third daughter of Captain Bedford, R.N.

At Christ Church, Clifton, the Rev. Thomas Miller, Fellow and Lecturer of Queen's College, Cambridge, second son of the late Rev. J. H. Miller, rector of Tamlaght O'Crilly, Londonderry, to Caroline Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Rev. C. C. Townsend, of Derry, Ross Carbery, co. Cork.

At Llanynys, Vincent Paines, esq., of Parliament-street, eldest son of Thomas Baines, esq., F.S.A., of Southfield Grange, Wandsworth, to Charlotte Pryce, youngest dau. of the late James Eyton, esq., of Rhydyllgwyn-issa, Denbighshire.

At Towersey, the Rev. Sydney Thelwall, B.A., eldest surviving son of the late Rev. A. S. Thelwall, to Susan, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. S. W. Barnett, vicar of Towersey.

Dec. 16. At St. James's, Notting-hill, Augustin William Langdon, esq., M.A., of Lincoln's-inn, eldest son of Augustus Langdon, esq., of Norland-square, to Catharine Henrietta, only daughter of the late Major H. C. Baker.

Dec. 18. At 37, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, the wife of Richard Olivers, esq., of a son.

Dec. 19. At St. James's Church, Dover, Henry Horace Powell, eldest of Henry Perry Cotton, esq., of Q Park, Thanet, Kent, to Matilda Christ third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. G. T. Gordon, of the Bombay Cavalry

Obituary—Memoirs.

Emori nolo; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.]

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.



Dec. 10, 1865.—At his palace of Laeken, near Brussels, within a few days of completing his 75th year, His Majesty Leopold George Christian Frederick, King of the Belgians, uncle to Queen Victoria.

The deceased king, who in early life was known as Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, was born on the 16th of December, 1790, the eighth of a family of nine children, of whom two died in infancy, so that he was the youngest survivor. Among his elder brothers and sisters were, Prince Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg, the father of our Prince Albert; Prince Ferdinand, grandfather of the present King of Portugal; and the Princess Victoria, afterwards Duchess of Kent, and mother of our Queen. The kingdom which the wisdom and prudence of Ernest the Pious had made a power in Germany had not only become insignificant by repeated divisions, but that portion of it which remained in the Coburg-Saalfeld branch of the family had also suffered severely from the injudicious administration of Leopold's grandfather, Duke Ernest Frederic, during whose reign a considerable debt had been accumulated, to add to other misfortunes. Leopold's father, Duke Francis, did not much improve the state of affairs, and before his death war had come to aggravate domestic miseries. We get our first glimpse of the

future monarch while his country was suffering the most terrible of calamities, and he himself one of the bitterest of domestic bereavements. When, in 1806, the French army crossed the Rhine and entered the territory of Saxe-Coburg, Leopold was watching alone by his dying father's side, his two elder brothers being then engaged—the one in the Austrian, the other in the Prussian army. Saalfeld was attacked, taken, and pillaged in October, and two months afterwards the unfortunate Duke Francis died, having lived only to see the fatal battle of Jena place Germany at the mercy of the conqueror. Leopold obstinately adhered to the old system of dividing his forces, and covering an immense tract of country with his communications. He utterly failed; the name of Coburg lapsed into obscurity, and no one anticipated that it would again become more powerful than ever, and would be associated in jest or in earnest with the salvation of Europe. And yet, in our own days we have seen King Leopold repeatedly acting as the arbiter of European destinies, so that M. de Laguéronnière has not scrupled to call him *le Juge de Paix de l'Europe*. He displayed in a very marked manner the judicial character; and his grave, serious, reserved temperament, his reflective and balanced intellect—above all, his devotion to Liberal ideas, and to the cause of human progress, are hereditary gifts which may be said to belong less to himself than to his family. He was not the man to make events; he was the man to whom events offer, and to whom they are not offered in vain.

Duke Francis' eldest son was recognised as his heir by the Treaty of Posen, but his dominions were seized by Napoleon. Prince Leopold was thus driven from his native land, and entered the service of Russia, where he soon attained the rank

of General in the army, a favour which doubtless he owed to the marriage of his third sister, Julienne, with the Grand Duke Constantine. The Peace of Tilsit in 1807 effected a favourable change in the fortunes of the Saxe-Coburg family, for by the arrangements concluded between France and Russia, Duke Ernest was restored to his hereditary possessions. Prince Leopold then paid a short visit to his native place, and in 1808, during the absence of his elder brother in Russia, undertook the government of the principality, though he was but a boy of 18. Returning again to Russia, he appeared by the side of the Emperor Alexander during that monarch's interview with Napoleon at Erfurt. He was not, however, permitted to remain long at rest, Napoleon having quarrelled with the Czar, required, as Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, that Duke Ernest should resign his Austrian, and that Prince Leopold should resign his Russian command. Bowing to necessity, Leopold went to Paris, and, if Napoleon's statement to O'Meara be correct, applied to become one of his Aides-de-camp. The fact, however, seems doubtful. Napoleon's accuracy in his late years was open to question; and from what we know of the foresight and astuteness of Prince Leopold, not to say his patriotism, it does not seem likely that he would have been willing to change sides thus suddenly, and, above all, to side with the bitter foe of his family, of his country, and of his most powerful friend. Certain it is, however, that he spent some time in Paris and in Imperial Society, where, according to Napoleon, he was accounted "one of the handsomest and finest young men of his time." He formed intimate friendships with many of the most illustrious personages of the Empire, among whom Queen Hortense is especially mentioned.

The next two years of his life were uneventful. In 1811 we find him at Munich concluding a treaty with the King of Bavaria as to the boundaries of that kingdom and the Duchy of Coburg. In 1812, when Napoleon's Russian designs became apparent, he offered his services to the Emperor Alexander, but they were declined. This refusal may be explained in two different ways. Either the Czar generously wished to prevent the young Prince from placing himself in a position of difficulty with Napoleon; or, what is

more likely, he was offended with him for having too easily abandoned the Russian service, and for having formed French connexions. Whatever the cause may have been, Prince Leopold remained in comparative retirement, travelling in Austria, Switzerland, and Italy till the eventful year 1813, when Germany rose as one man against Napoleon. Leopold was then selected as the fit person to communicate the state of German feeling to the Emperor Alexander. He accordingly joined the Czar in Poland, and whatever temporary estrangement existed seems to have entirely disappeared. He returned to active service, and commanded a Russian corps at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipzig. He entered Paris with the Allied Sovereigns, and he accompanied them to England. There he met the Princess Charlotte for the first time, and was so fortunate as to attract her regards. Returning once more to the Continent, he was present at the Congress of Vienna, where he managed to obtain an increase of territory for his brother. The unexpected return of Napoleon recalled him to the Army of the Rhine, and with it subsequently he re-entered Paris. It was during his stay there that he received an invitation to revisit England, and to revisit it as the accepted suitor of the heiress to the throne. Sudden as the lightning the most splendid destiny flashed upon the obscure prince of a petty German province. Prince Leopold won without an effort the bride who seemed destined to the Prince of Orange, as some years later he obtained without seeking half the kingdom of the Netherlands. It was a strange fortune which thus fell to him, that he should supplant the Prince of Orange in the affections of the most coveted princess in Europe, and that, again, he should supplant both him and his father in the possession of half their kingdom.

On the 16th of March, 1816, the Prince Regent sent a message to Parliament announcing the intended marriage of his daughter to Prince Leopold. On the 2^d of the same month the fortunate prince was naturalized; he received the title of Duke of Kendal in the English peerage and the rank of general in the army. On the 2nd of May the marriage was celebrated at Carlton House. A year half of domestic happiness and followed, which must have been pec

grateful to one whose whole youth had been exposed to continual vicissitudes. He took no active part in public affairs, devoting himself entirely to study and domestic enjoyment, and foreshadowing in miniature that policy of reserve which his nephew, in the more prominent position of Prince Consort, most successfully adopted. We need not dwell on the sudden blighting of his hopes. His calamity was no less sudden than his good fortune. The Princess Charlotte died in November, 1817; but the Prince had so identified himself with the nation, and had so won their confidence, that even after the bond which attached him personally to England had been severed, he continued to be regarded by the nation as one of themselves. He resided at Claremont in the closest retirement, and before long it happened that a new object of interest arose for him. His sister had married the Duke of Kent, and in 1819 a daughter was born to her, who, under certain not improbable contingencies, would succeed to the British throne. He gave his sister the benefit of his advice and experience. The Duchess of Kent came to England comparatively ignorant of its language and its manners, and her position here, left as she soon was a widow, with the responsibility of training up the heiress of the Crown, might have been insupportable had her brother not been at hand to assist her. For him it is difficult to imagine a history more strange, or more full of vicissitude. In one day he is master of the most splendid position in the world. In one day he is removed from his pride of place, and falls back into his original obscurity. In one day, again, there gleams upon him the hope that his sister is to be the mother of an English Sovereign, and that through her his family may rise to the first place in the eyes of Europe.

Prince Leopold did not remain many years in obscurity. In February, 1830, he was offered the kingdom of Greece. He accepted it on certain conditions which we need not recapitulate, as it was impossible to comply with them. The result of non-compliance was, that he remained in retirement at Claremont. It has been asserted that when he thus declined the Crown of Greece, he had some knowledge of the better fortune which was awaiting him. This, however, is quite impossible. The Greek Crown was declined on the 21st of May, and the revolution at Brus-

sels did not take place till the following September. When that revolution broke forth, it was not until after the claims of the Duke of Leuchtenberg and of the Duke of Nemours were interdicted—the former by France and the latter by England—that the Belgian people turned towards Prince Leopold. In June, 1831, he was elected their King, and in July he solemnly swore to observe the constitution, and to preserve the independence and integrity of the country. He had first, however, to fight for his crown, for the Dutch had not yet consented to the severance of Belgium. King Leopold had to fight the Dutch. He was beaten at Louvain, and he was compelled to seek the assistance of the French. An army of 50,000 men came to his relief, and the King of the Netherlands withdrew his troops. In September, 1831, King Leopold opened for the first time the Legislative Chambers, and then commenced the most arduous of tasks, the organisation of a new kingdom. In less than a year the nation was constituted, an army of 80,000 men was ready for the field, credit was established, and a national loan of 80,000,000 florins was negotiated. In order still further to consolidate his position, the King married, in August, 1832, the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Louis Philippe. In the same year, the Dutch being still reluctant to acknowledge the independence of Belgium, active measures were taken to enforce a recognition, and Leopold, with the assistance of a French army, laid siege to and recovered Antwerp. The result was, that in May, 1833, a provisional treaty with Holland was signed, though it was not made final and definite till some years afterwards. Henceforward the King devoted himself unceasingly to the development of the internal resources of the country, and with what success those who know the high position Belgium now holds in manufactures and in commerce can testify. In 1834 the vast network of railways now covering Flanders was projected, and in 1837 the National Bank was established. The birth of two sons—one in 1835, the other in 1837 (and a daughter in 1840),—gave assurance of the stability of the dynasty, and the good government of the country is proved by the tranquillity which it has enjoyed.

When in 1848 revolution broke out in Paris, it was feared that the sympathy

which existed between France and some of the Belgian provinces might lead to an outbreak; but all fears were quickly dispelled by the conduct of the King. As soon as the news reached Brussels of what had occurred in Paris to his father-in-law, King Leopold assembled the leaders of the different parties, reminded them of the circumstances under which he had accepted the Crown, and declared himself ready to resign it again into the hands of the nation, if the people really thought they could be more happy under a republican form of government. He added that violence was unnecessary, as he himself would like nothing better than to live in retirement at Claremont. This declaration put an end to all revolutionary ideas, if any such had ever been entertained. All parties agreed in rallying round the King, and when some insurrectionary bands crossed the French frontiers and threatened to raise disturbances, a very few troops were sufficient to put them to flight. The only question which of late years has disturbed the tranquil progress of Belgium arose in 1857, in connection with the laws of charitable institutions. The difficulty which occurred in that year, and the temporary separation which it produced between the King and the dominant majority in the Chambers, arose solely from the desperate struggles made by the Ultramontane party to acquire supreme power in the State. The King's prudence and energy enabled him to foil their attempts, and to curb the reactionary, as he had formerly curbed the revolutionary, party.

Leopold's position as King of the Belgians, however, sank into insignificance when compared with the part he played in the State affairs of Europe. He occupied a position in Europe which the most powerful monarch might envy. With singular unanimity he was chosen the umpire in international disputes; the grievances of hostile Governments were confidentially submitted to him; and the secrets of most Royal Houses were in his keeping. We have already quoted the title which he received of "*Juge de Paix de l'Europe*." The peculiar qualities of his mind, his calm, judicial intellect, his habit of close and accurate reasoning, gave him this position. England and France are deeply indebted to him. During the reign of Louis Philippe, he was the real connecting link between the

two countries; and whenever an international difficulty arose, he it was who stepped in as mediator. In the disputes which arose between the two countries on the Eastern question in 1840, and in the still more irritating disputes about the Spanish marriages, he it was whose influence was brought to bear upon both parties, with the happiest results. Family circumstances, doubtless, contributed to his success, for, as son-in-law of the King of the French and uncle of Queen Victoria, he could mediate with great effect; but these advantages would have been of little service had it not been for the confidence which every Government in Europe had learnt to repose in him.

"In King Leopold," says the *Times*, the head and prop of the most powerful family is gone. He was the head and prop of it in this sense—that he was its guiding spirit. And now our Queen has lost, in quick succession, a mother, a husband, and an uncle, who were among the most illustrious members of that great family. Two of them, at least, had an European fame; and their departure is far more than a family loss. The Prince Consort we learnt to regard, not only as 'the father of our kings to be,' but as a true King among us, performing many of the duties of a King; and Leopold, King of the Belgians, had by his age, his experience, and his many connections, come to be the pacific Arbitrer of Europe.

"If not a great monarch, he was perhaps the wisest of his time. His intellect was more diplomatic than legislative, and he wanted the ambition of Imperial minds; but few men that care so little for power have enjoyed more. He had one of the smallest of kingdoms, yet he was one of the most powerful princes in Europe, and certainly he was the most trusted. His life was wonderfully calm, yet it is one of the most extraordinary romances in history."

The King's death can scarcely be said to have been unexpected. He had been long afflicted with a distressing malady of which, however, to the honour of English surgery, he was completely cured about two years ago. It had defied leading surgeons of the Continent, yielded to the skill of Mr. Henry Thorson, who successfully performed the operation of lithotomy. After this remarkable cure, it seemed as if the king, notwithstanding his great age, might still

on the enjoyment of not a few years of life. He had a strong constitution, and easily underwent fatigues from which many younger men shrink. He delighted in walking, and, to the dismay of his attendants, used to think little of twenty or thirty miles a day. Only in January last, whilst shooting at his château in the Forest of Ardennes, he might be seen for six hours a day on ten successive days tramping through the snow and defying fatigue, although he had then entered his 75th year. He was, indeed, too confident of his strength, and took liberties with it. Just before coming to England last spring, he had a slight paralytic seizure. Although he was subject to a bronchial weakness, he came to visit the Queen, careless of the weather; and he left our shores, against all advice, equally careless. Since then the papers more than once have reported the state of his health as more than doubtful and failing.

A writer in the *Standard* says, that "the settlement voted by Parliament to the late King of the Belgians, then Prince Leopold, of 50,000*l.* per annum, in the event of his surviving his first wife, the Princess Charlotte, his Majesty did not draw in full after he became King of the Belgians, in 1831; but always drew from the Treasury some 12,000*l.* a year, which went in part to pay certain annuities to servants and bequests to charities which the Princess directed should be paid, and also to keep up Claremont, where his Majesty resided with the Princess after their marriage. The reason why the claim to the 50,000*l.* annuity was never waived, was in case his Majesty should have had, at any time, to vacate the throne of Belgium."

The late King's body lay in state for three days at the Palace of Brussels, and was deposited in a vault beneath the old church at Laeken, on Saturday, Dec. 16th, the 75th anniversary of his birthday.

The late King, by his second marriage, had the following issue:—(1.) Louis-Philip-Victor-Leopold-Ernest, Prince Royal, born July 24, 1833, and died May 10, 1834. (2.) Prince Leopold-Louis-Philip-Marie-Victor, Duke of Brabant, who succeeds as King Leopold II., born April 9, 1835; married August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Maria-Henrietta-Anne, second daughter of the late Archduke Joseph-Anthony-John of Austria, Palatine of Hungary, and has issue—Princess Louisa-Maria-Amelia-

Jane, born February 18, 1858; Prince Leopold-Ferdinand-Elie-Victor-Albert-Marie, Count of Hainault, born June 12, 1859; and Princess Stéphanie-Clotilde-Louisa-Hermine-Marie-Charlotte, born May 21, 1864. (3.) Prince Philip-Eugene-Ferdinand-Maria-Clement-Baldwin-Leopold-George, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837. (4.) Princess Mary-Charlotte-Amelia-Augusta-Victoria-Clementina-Leopoldina, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, the Archduke Ferdinand-Maximilian, brother of the Emperor, and now Emperor of Mexico.



BARON DIMSDALE.

Nov. 21, 1865. At Camfield Place, Herts, aged 69, the Hon. Thomas Robert, fourth Baron Dimsdale of the empire of Russia. He was the elder son of the late Hon. Robert Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place (who died in 1825), by Finetta, eldest daughter of the late Charles Pye, Esq., of Wadley House, Berks. He was born at Hertford in the year 1796, was educated at Hackney, and graduated at Christ College, Cambridge, in 1817. While there he was one of those selected to present the address of congratulation on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, and the following year that of condolence on her death to the Prince Regent on behalf of the University. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Herts, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1831, and also a magistrate for Essex and the liberty of St. Albans. He married in 1819 Lucinda, eldest daughter of Henry Manning, Esq., of Wonford House, Devon, by whom he has left four daughters, who inherit the estate of Camfield. He is succeeded in the title of baron by his only brother, Charles John Dimsdale, Esq., of Essenden Place, Herts.

The title was bestowed on the baron's grandfather, Dr. Thomas Dimsdale, by the Empress Catherine of Russia in 1762. The ample fortune he enjoyed had induced him to retire for some years from the practice of his profession, when his high reputation in the art of inoculating for the small-pox having reached the Empress, he was specially invited by Her Majesty to the Court of St. Petersburg, for the purpose of inoculating herself and the grand duke, her son, which invitation he accepted, and having acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of his imperial patient, Her Majesty rewarded his services with the appointment of actual councillor of state, and physician to Her Imperial Majesty, with an annuity of 500*l.* per annum, conferring upon him at the same time a barony of the Russian empire, with the title of "Honourable" attached, to be borne by him and the eldest of his lawful descendants in succession. She likewise gave him the sum of 10,000*l.* sterling, with 2000*l.* for the expenses of his journey, and presented him with a miniature of herself and the grand duke, richly set with diamonds. Dr. Dimsdale was accompanied to Russia by his second son, Nathaniel, who had conferred upon him at the same time a similar dignity, with similar limitations. Her Imperial Majesty, as a special favour, granted them permission to add to their family arms, a wing of the black eagle of the Imperial coat, on a gold shield placed in the centre. The late baron was interred in the family vault at Essenden.

SIR J. NELTHORPE, BART.



Nov. 22, 1865. At Scawby Hall, Lincolnshire, Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., aged 51. The deceased was the elder son of the late John Nelthorpe, Esq., of South Ferriby, in the county of Lincoln, by Christian, daughter of John Brown, Esq. He

was born at South Ferriby, in 1814, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a magistrate for Lincolnshire (of which county he was High Sheriff in 1842), and patron of three livings, namely, Scawby, Bradley, and Legsby. He married in

1838, Fanny Maria, daughter of the Rev. Sir C. J. Anderson, Bart., of Lea, in the county of Lincoln.

As the late Baronet left no issue, the title becomes extinct; the family estates of Scawby, South Ferriby, Bradley, Legsby, North Kelsey, and Twigmore, pass to his sister Charlotte, who married the Rev. Robert Sutton, M.A.

The family of Nelthorpe has long held a high place in the northern division of the county of Lincoln, and many of its members have served the office of High Sheriff—Richard Nelthorpe, the founder of the free school of Scawby; Sir Henry, fifth Baronet; Sir John, sixth Baronet; John Nelthorpe, Edward Nelthorpe, and Sir Henry, 1803.

The first Baronet, Sir John (so created in 1666), founded a school at Glandford Brigg, still flourishing. James, M.P. for Beverley, the cousin of the first Baronet, was appointed one of the judges of Charles I., but erased his name from the warrant, declaring he would not embroil his hands in the blood of his Sovereign. Cotemporary with Sir Goddard Nelthorpe, second Baronet, was Richard Nelthorpe, a collateral branch of the same family, who was implicated in Monmouth's rebellion, and being tried for high treason, was condemned to death by the notorious Judge Jeffries, who would have spared him for a bribe of 10,000*l.*, but Richard Nelthorpe magnanimously refused to save his life by depriving his children of their fortunes.

The late Baronet's only brother, Henry, served in the 9th Lancers in the battles of Chillianwallah, and other engagements in the Seikh war, and died a few years ago. Sir John was greatly beloved by his tenantry, who presented him with a very handsome centre-piece of silver only a few months before his death, as a testimonial of their gratitude and esteem.

SIR C. SULLIVAN, BART.



Dec. 3, 1865. In Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, aged 45, Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., of Embury Court, Surrey. He was the elder son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. (who died in 1862), by Jean Ann, only daughter of late Robert Taylor, Esq., of Em

late Robert Taylor, Esq., of Em

Court, and was born at Thames Ditton, Surrey, in 1820. The late Baronet's family is of very ancient origin, and of Irish extraction, said to be descended from Oliol Ollum, King of Munster, who reigned early in the second century of the Christian era. The name was originally O'Sullivan, the head of the family being entitled to the designation of O'Sullivan-More; the last of the family who used the prefix "O" to his surname being Benjamin Sullivan, Esq., of Dromeragh, co. Cork, who held the appointment of Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Cork and Waterford towards the end of the last century. This gentleman was the father of Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esq., of Thames Ditton, who was created a baronet in 1804, and who was grandfather of the late baronet. As Sir C. Sullivan died unmarried, the title devolves upon his brother Edmund Robert, who was born in 1826, and married in 1859, Mary, youngest daughter of Henry Currie, Esq., of West Horsley, Surrey, and cousin of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., by whom he has issue one surviving daughter.

SIR C. R. TEMPEST, BART.



Dec. 8, 1865. At Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, aged 71, Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Bart., of Broughton Hall, Yorkshire. He was the eldest son of the late Stephen Tempest, Esq., of Broughton Hall, who died in 1824, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, co. Lancaster, and was born in April, 1794. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, and was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for Lincolnshire in 1856; he served as High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1839. Sir Charles, who was created a baronet in 1841, used to be one of the most celebrated breeders of cattle in the country. He was a claimant of the ancient barony of De Scailles. On the 11th of August, 1859, the House of Lords sat as a Committee of Privilege to hear evidence. Lord Redesdale was in the chair. He claimed as one of the co-heirs to the barony, which was created by Edward I., and which fell into abeyance in 1491. The petitioner claimed under

Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert, the third Lord de Scailles, who married Sir Robert Howard. The further consideration was adjourned *sine die*. The ancient and noble family of De Scailles, for several generations, resided in great splendour and power at the Castle of Middleton, near Lynn. The first Robert (Lord de Scailles) signalised himself in the Scots war of Edward I. He married Catherine, one of the daughters of Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. Thomas, Lord de Scailles, Knight of the Garter in the reign of Henry VI., left an only daughter, the wife of Sir Anthony Woodville, who, in her right, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Scailles in 1461. He succeeding his father as Earl Rivers, the title merged in Rivers, but ended with the extinction of that family in 1491, as stated above. The father of this Earl Rivers, who married the daughter of Baron Scailles, was beheaded at Pomfret in 1483, with Lord Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Richard Hawse, by order of Richard III. Elizabeth, sister to Margaret above-named, under whom the barony was claimed by Sir C. Tempest, just deceased, married Sir Roger de Felbrigg; they had an only son, Simon, who married Margaret, daughter and heir to the Duke of Silesia, in Germany, nephew to the King of Bohemia, by reason of which descent Sir William Tyndal (her grandson, he having married Alana, her daughter and heir), of Deene, Northamptonshire, was declared heir to the kingdom of Bohemia. The Tempests descend from Roger Tempest, who lived *temp.* Hen. I. They are an ancient Roman Catholic family, and are described as being "noted for their liberality, and their universal respect throughout the country." Many of its members held places of great trust in the reigns of the Edwards and the Henries. John Tempest, Lord of Bracewell and Waddington, was one of the confederacy under Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester, that subverted the power of Piers Gaveston, *temp.* Edw. II. His son, Sir John, married the sister of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, husband of the "Fair Maid of Kent," the remains of which couple were buried in the Grey Friary, at Stamford. Sir John Tempest served the office of Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 34 Henry VI., and was zealously devoted to the house of Lancaster, affording a place of concealment at one period to its

royal chief, the unfortunate King Henry. Sir Richard Tempest fought gallantly under the Earl of Surrey, at Flodden Field. His son and successor, Sir Thomas, also served under the Earl of Surrey, and burnt Jedburgh; and his brother Nicholas was involved with Lord d'Arcy in the pilgrimage of Grace, *temp.* Hen. VIII. The family acquired the estate of Broughton by marriage with an heiress as early as the year 1434, but the mansion house does not appear to have been built until 1597, when it was erected by Sir Stephen Tempest, Knt. His son Stephen, who succeeded to the property on his demise, having arrayed himself under the royal banner, obtained a captain's commission in the service of King Charles; he subsequently suffered from confiscation, and the estate of Broughton was seized upon by the Parliament, but was afterwards purchased back by the family.

The late Sir C. R. Tempest having died unmarried, the baronetcy becomes extinct, but he is succeeded in the family estates by his nephew, C. H. Tempest, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Broomlands, Cheshire, eldest son of the late Henry Tempest, Esq., of Newland Hall; he was born in 1834, and married in 1862 Cecilia Elizabeth Tichborne, daughter of J. H. Washington Hibbert, Esq., of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire, and half-sister of Bertram, 17th Earl of Shrewsbury.

SIR J. EASTHOPE, BART.

Dec. 11, 1865. At Fir Grove, near Weybridge, Surrey, Sir John Easthope, Bart., aged 81. He was the second surviving son of the late Thomas Easthope, Esq., of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Leaver, Esq., of Overbury, Worcestershire, and was born at Tewkesbury, in the year 1781. He was a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey; in early life he had been a member of the Stock Exchange, and he was also for many years proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* in its palmy days. He was also chairman of the London and South Western Railway Company, a director of the Canada Land Company, and chairman of the Mexican Mining Company. He represented the now disfranchised borough of St. Alban's in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, from the year 1826 to 1830, having been an unsuccessful candidate in 1821. In 1831 he was returned

as M.P. for Banbury, and in 1837, having unsuccessfully contested the borough of Lewes, he was returned for Leicester, which he continued to represent until his retirement from Parliamentary life in 1847.

The late baronet was twice married, first, in 1807, to Anne, daughter of Jacob Stokes, Esq., of Leopard House, Worcester, and secondly, in 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. A. Skyring, R.A., and widow of Major Longley, R.A. By the latter lady, who died early in the year just brought to a close, he had issue, a son, who died unmarried, and three daughters. His title therefore becomes extinct.

SIR W. R. HAMILTON.

Sept. 2, 1865. At Dublin, aged 60, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Astronomer-Royal for Ireland.

An old article in a review, written on the subject of this memoir, reminds its readers that each of the three kingdoms has its Sir William Hamilton. The Englishman was noted for his patronage of art; the Scotchman was among the first in philosophy; and the Irishman was among the first in mathematics. In this race it is clear that England, if placed at all, comes in a bad third. Her representative is sufficiently described in the review quoted, as "holding a distinguished place among the virtuosos of his time." But Scotland and Ireland have added each a great man to the rolls of fame, and each honours the memory of one of those who make lasting marks upon the subjects which they studied. Those subjects are so different that no comparison can be made.

William Rowan Hamilton belonged to a branch of the Scotch family, which settled in the North of Ireland in the time of James I. He was born August 5, 1805. His father was Archibald Hamilton, a solicitor at Dublin, a man of character and ability. His mother was Miss Sarah Hutton, of a well-known Dublin family related to the late Dr. Hutton. When a very early age, the boy showed signs of talent, and his father placed him with uncle, the Rev. James Hamilton, co. of Trim (who died about 1847), whom he remained until he went to college. This gentleman must have been a Hebrew scholar, for he

on the Punic passage in Plautus. His nephew had made some progress in Hebrew at four years old. The father had intended him for the East India Company's service, and the uncle must have been well able to prepare him; for, besides some knowledge of Latin and Greek, the boy, at the age of thirteen, had gained the rudiments at least of French, Italian, Spanish, German, Syriac, Persian, Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Malay. Very likely he knew but little of some of these languages; and we might have supposed that little the least possible, if some positive evidence had not been produced. A Dublin examiner in Hebrew declared that, at seven years old, he showed more knowledge than many candidates for the fellowship; and the Persian ambassador, to whom the boy wrote a letter of compliment on his arrival at Dublin in 1819, declared that he did not think there had been a man in England who could have penned such a letter in Persian. We may add, that in six months he taught his eldest son Hebrew enough to gain a premium when he entered at Trinity College.

In mathematics he was nearly self-taught. He fell in with a Latin Euclid at ten years old; at twelve he became acquainted with Newton's Universal Arithmetic. From fifteen to seventeen he was employed on the *Principia*, the Differential Calculus, and the *Mécanique Céleste*. His studies were rapid, and his own thoughts produced the germs of his subsequent writings. A paper on Optics was presented to the Royal Irish Academy in 1824, and was followed by the request that the author would develop the subject more fully. This gave rise to the celebrated papers on Systems of Rays. Hamilton entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1823, and rumours of his genius had then begun to spread. These, in a short time, reached the University of Cambridge, where they were fixed in the thoughts of many by those which circulated concerning another young Irishman. Robert Murphy began residence at Cambridge in October, 1825, and was said, and truly, to have given marks of talent very unusual at his age. The early promise was made good in both cases; though Murphy's career was cut short by death twenty-two years before that of Hamilton. In both cases the exaggerated expression of an admiring witness of their early proficiency is recorded. Dr. Brinckley, about 1823,

said of Hamilton, "This young man, I do not say *will be*, but *is*, the first mathematician of his age." Another Irish mathematician, who had found out Murphy's talents, said to a patron of his, "You have a second Sir Isaac Newton in Mal-low: pray look after him." These prophecies are recorded after verification, and sometimes, if it be not a bull, produced by it. They are exceedingly common: every boy who shows anything like genius is the object of them: those which succeed gain public admiration; those which fail are sure of comfortable oblivion. Dr. Brinckley was, as our account says, "habitually sober and truthful in speech." We remember him well, and his quiet manner; and we will undertake to say that he went no further than—"If the young man goes on as he has begun, he will become," &c. &c.

We will not record the details of a college career unexampled in brilliancy, as a conjoint specimen of literature and science. It is unique in having obtained the judgment of *optime* at examinations both in a branch of literature and a branch of science—Greek and Physics. This distinction, very rarely given, answers to the Cambridge myth—we doubt whether there be any foundation for it—of a Senior Wrangler of unusual goodness being officially pronounced *incomparabilis*. His career as a student was closed in an unusual way, while he was studying for both the gold medals, with the intention of afterwards competing for a fellowship. The greatest distinction, beyond a doubt, which an Alma Mater can offer to one of her sons is, to cut short his career as a student by declaring that she must have him as a teacher; and this distinction was conferred on Hamilton. In theory, the same thing is sometimes done at Cambridge and Oxford; for a Bachelor of Arts is still *in statu pupillari*. Many smiled when Mr. Airy, then only B.A., took his seat as a University Professor among the Heads of Houses in the *Golgotha* of St. Mary's. But the distinction conferred on Hamilton was still more unusual. Mr. Airy, in spite of his pupillar rank, was Fellow and Lecturer in his college: Hamilton rose from the very benches of the lecture-room to the Professor's chair. In 1827, he was elected Professor of Astronomy, on the resignation of Dr. Brinckley, an early encourager of his talents.

This appointment gave rise to remark which lasted his whole life. He was not especially addicted to astronomy; he was not at all given to practical astronomy and the management of an observatory: it was not either hoped, expected, or desired that he should become so. His University saw the importance of attaching the rising genius to itself by a permanent tie, and acted a wise part in postponing the claims of astronomy for a season. The event has justified the course taken: the renown which Hamilton has conferred on the Dublin University, the influence of his name, example, and teaching, in the formation of an Irish school of mathematicians of a force which no one could have predicted, have been worth many times the best results which could have been obtained from the utmost rivalry which Dublin could have offered to Greenwich, Cambridge, Oxford, or Edinburgh in practical astronomy. He lectured on astronomy most admirably, and superintended an assistant in the ordinary work of an observatory. In his later years he had classes at the Observatory for instruction in the theory and use of the instruments.

Young Hamilton accordingly started in life at the age of twenty-two, as Andrews' Professor of Astronomy and superintendent of the Observatory near Dublin. The post was not, in the strictest sense, *offered* to him; but such a discussion took place at the managing board of the College, that his tutor, Dr. Boyton, wrote immediately to press him to become a candidate. He did so, and the result was announced within a week. He took up his residence at the Observatory, with his sisters for his housekeepers. These ladies inherited the talent of their parents. One of them, "E. M. H.," long deceased, was well known in the pages of the *Dublin University Magazine*, as well as by a volume of poems. From this time his life, apart from scientific labours, presents but few events. He was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant (Normanby) at the first Dublin meeting of the British Association. He afterwards received a pension of 200*l.* a year.* In 1833 (April 9), he married Miss Helena Maria Bayly, daughter of the rector of Nenagh, of an old family in the south of Ireland. This lady survives him, with the three children, two sons and a daughter, who were all the offspring of

* This pension has been continued to his widow.

the marriage. In 1837 he was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy. We pass over the various medals, degrees, and diplomas which he received from academies and universities. These things are the distinctions of the individual while he lives, but after death the honour attaches to those who gave them.

Sir W. Hamilton never was a Fellow of the Royal Society: the reason was, we believe, that he could not afford the annual payments. His income was small, and he resided far from London. It is one of our anomalies that the distinction which is considered as the highest scientific order of knighthood, is, in truth, also a sign of pecuniary capacity: and F.R.S. testifies to a money-power of four guineas a-year, combined with other merits. So, in different degrees, do all the other combinations of letters which we see in title-pages: and to an Irishman of very moderate means, the Royal Irish Academy would probably be as much as he could manage. It would be well if the Royal Society were to admit Irish and Scotch members, actually residing in their own countries, and supporting their own national academics, at a reduced rate.

In the earlier part of his career Hamilton occasionally had a pupil residing in the house. He did not court this mode of adding to his income; and we may close this allusion by recording that in this manner commenced his acquaintance with his dearest friend, Lord Dunraven.

During the year 1865, Sir W. R. Hamilton declined in health. The last occasion on which he appeared in public was the opening of the Dublin Exhibition. An attack of gout soon followed, under which he languished, though still able to work, until June, when a second and very sudden attack brought him into a dying condition, and closed his life on the 2nd of September. He retained his faculties to the last: not only his intellectual power, but his keen apprehension of *data*. He remembered that a Dublin physician, who was called in late in his disorder, had been in the house "a quarter of a century ago," which turned out to have been the fact to the very year.

Before giving a few words to his scientific labours, we shall attempt some description of his personal character. Hamilton was a man who combined different talents to an extent which is often attributed, by exaggeration, to the gen

essor of one powerful faculty: but in his case there is abundant evidence. He was scholar, poet, metaphysician, mathematician, and natural philosopher. Highly imaginative and fluent of tongue, he was an orator in all that he knew; even in mathematics, to the details of which he could give almost a rhetorical cast in a letter. In metaphysics he was very well read, and could talk in a way which suggested a comparison to Southey, and a difference. Hamilton one day preached to Southey on this subject until the latter remarked, as they passed a ploughman, "If you had been Coleridge, you would have talked to that ploughman just as you have been talking to me." He has left a large collection of unpublished papers; and it is to be hoped that some of them will relate to other studies besides mathematics.

Hamilton was not only an Irishman, but Irish: and this with curious oppositions of character. He was a non-combatant: there was too much kindness in his disposition to allow any fight to show itself. Impulsive and enthusiastic, with strong opinions and new views, he was never engaged in a scientific controversy. In this matter he was the Scotchman, and the Edinburgh Sir W. Hamilton—never quite out of hot water—was the Irishman. William Rowan Hamilton's preservative was his dread of wounding the feelings of others. In his youth, "Defender of the Absent" was his nickname. One person, who must not be named, wrote against him in an ignorant manner; and for once he replied, and pointed out how unfit his opponent was to be a critic. But afterwards, and long afterwards, he spoke with great remorse of his proceeding: "He found," he said, "that he had hurt the man's feelings;" and he exerted himself to get a pension for the widow. He had a morbid fear of being a plagiarist; and the letters which he wrote to those who had treated like subjects with himself sometimes contained curious and far-fetched misgivings about his own priority. But, with all this, there was a touch of the national temperament in him. An Englishman who never strikes, can, nevertheless, clench his fists, which the most warlike Frenchman cannot do: an Irishman who never gets into a row may give quick but quiet symptoms of opposition of opinion, and of what, were it more than a rudiment, would be called pugnacity. We may

seriously illustrate this by Hamilton's first thought, on seeing the commencement of a bit of verse written in the visitor's book at Glendalough:—

"From soft Shillelagh's shady vale come down—"

"Soft shillelagh!" said he: and he took his pencil and added,

"Hard sticks on many a bald and tempting crown."

Hamilton was apt to work by fits and starts. He has been known several times to work fourteen hours in one day, standing nearly all the while; but there were intervals of comparative inaction. The laudatory article to which we have referred, accused him of procrastination: we may add, that he was the most methodical procrastinator who ever lived. What other specimen of this class was much given to keeping copies of his letters?—aye, even of letters which were never sent? Sometimes a letter was written and copied which was not sent for months, and then only the first sheet, with promise of the rest. It has even happened that the letter was knowingly never forwarded at all, and that when, long after, he found reason to wish to send it, he could not find it, and sent the copy instead. But with all this, he made more notes than anyone, and was exceedingly particular about minute accuracy of points, crosses, and dates in the most trifling memoranda. His first lectures on Quaternions, to our knowledge, had a dozen sheets printed off by December, 1851, and appeared only in the middle of 1853: the second set, which will probably appear by the time this account is printed, took a much longer time in passing through the press. The proof-sheets were held in hand until the author had satisfied himself about himself, and about others: and neither was easy work.

We have said he never had a controversy. The nearest approach we can find is that when churchwarden—an office he accepted on condition of a sinecure—he was involved in a defensive discussion with Archbp. Whately—a man greatly admired by him—who objected to the insertion of a certain stained-glass window in a church. When a piece of road was placed under his superintendence, he insisted, like a mathematician, upon the stones being broken until they would pass through a gauge. His papers were in most pic-

turesque confusion, but he knew how to lay his hand on any one he wanted: he could detect the removal, were it only by a quarter of an inch, of any one out of hundreds, and any such offence against the laws of his study would throw him into what our informant calls a "good, honest, thundering passion."

The religion of a modern man of science is a difficult subject to mention in most cases. When the man is officially attached to the Establishment he has an official orthodoxy presumed for him, unless he take pains to get another character; this imputed correctness he may deserve in any degree, from nullity to totality. When free of trammels, no one pretends to guess what he may be, and biography generally treats the subject in terms either loose or guarded. In the case of Hamilton there is no occasion to state anything but the simple fact, known to all his intimates, that he was in private profession, as in public, a Christian, a lover of the Bible, an orthodox and attached member of the Established Church, though of the most liberal feelings on all points. He had some disposition towards the life of a clergyman, but preferred to keep himself free to devote all his time to science: he was offered ordination by two bishops. It is rarely that a man of genius, who has devoted much time to metaphysics, finds himself quite in harmony with the belief of the multitude in all but its denunciatory part: he may keep prudent silence, but he seldom volunteers assent to private friends of different opinions. And this without any affectation. In the matter of right and wrong, Hamilton was very simple-minded. To say he was truthful would be only a part of the truth: his aptitude to entertain misgivings, already alluded to, made him often think it right to express his opinions to avoid the possibility of being misunderstood. But it may be said that it was not he and others who differed, but his opinions and the opinions of others: his tolerance was perfect. He delighted in music, in playing with children, in reading their fairy tales: and by rolling hoops, leaping, walking round on the parapet of the Observatory, and other remains of old gymnastic practice, he provoked a staid Scotchman of science to call him an overgrown boy. His hair was, in youth, of a dark, curling, and silky chestnut colour; his eyes were violet, his hands were fair and soft,

his finger-ends broad. He was of middle height, with a broad chest. His voice was distinct, sweet, and powerful.

He very much liked Goldsmith's writings, and we think points of similarity might be traced between him and the author whom he so much admired. But the parallel would break down altogether in one point: Hamilton spoke as well as he wrote. He relished the extremes both of simplicity and splendour, though in his own habits and manners as plain as possible. He thought much of the comfort of others, and lightly of his own. When some housebreakers were caught on the premises, and detained until they could be carried before a magistrate, he amused his family by directing that the felons should be asked whether they preferred tea or milk for breakfast. A full memoir of his private and public life would present a genial combination of intellectual greatness, moral goodness, and piquant peculiarity of thought and manner, all brightened by never-ceasing benevolence of feeling, and toned by rare gentleness of manner.

Our notice of Hamilton's scientific character must be brief: and it is not in our power to dwell on those parts which are not in evidence before the public. The scholar, the poet, and the metaphysician must be set forth in some large and well studied memoir, or not at all. Hamilton himself often said, "*I live by mathematics, but I am a poet.*" Such an aphorism may surprise our readers, but they should remember that the moving power of mathematical invention is not reasoning, but imagination. We no longer apply the homely term *maker* in literal translation of *poet*: but discoverers of all kinds, whatever may be their lines, are *makers*; or, as we now say, have the creative genius.

Hamilton was once called the *Irish Lagrange*, and the comparison was a good one. The styles of mathematicians differ as much as the styles of poets; and Hamilton is distinguished by that power over symbols, combined with elegance of expression, which is so remarkable in the writings of Lagrange. The mere list of his scattered writings, which we are afraid we cannot make very perfect, is as follows:—

There is one separate work, the *Lectures on Quaternions*; Dublin, 1853, 8vo (about 900 pages). In the *Transactions of*

Royal Irish Academy, as follows (we take the dates on the titles of the separate copies, which best show the time when the results were widely made known to the world, but the dates of communication are sometimes several years earlier): —In 1828, 1830, 1830, 1833, the Theory of the Systems of Rays, and three supplements; 1830 and 1831, Error in a Received Principle of Analysis, and note; 1834 and 1835, two Papers on a Method in Dynamics; 1835, on Algebra as the Science of Pure Time; 1838, on Abel's Argument concerning the Roots of an Equation of the Fifth Degree; 1842, on Fluctuating Functions; 1843, on Equations of the Fifth Degree; 1847, on Quaternions.

In the *Philosophical Magazine* are various small papers, to which we give slight reference. 1831 and 1832, Mathematical Optics; 1833, Characteristic function in Optics; 1834, Application to Dynamics of Method previously applied to Optics; 1835, New Theory of Logologues; 1836, Calculus of Principal Relations; 1838, Propagation of Light in *Vacuo*; Propagation of Light in Crystals; 1842, Mode of expressing Fluctuating Functions by Formule; 1843, Theorem of Differences; Investigations connected with the Calculus of Probabilities; Equations of the Fifth Degree; 1844 and 1845, On Quaternions; 1847, Isoperimetrical Problem treated by Quaternions; 1849, New Applications of Quaternions to Geometry; 1850, Polygons inscribed in a surface of the Second Order; 1852, Biquaternions; 1854, Extension of Quaternions; 1855, Conception of the Anharmonic Quaternion, and Application to Involution in Space; 1857, Icosian Calculus; 1859, Application of Quaternions to the Geometry of Fresnel's Wave-Surface; 1861, Geometrical Rests in Space.

In the first four volumes of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* are papers on symbolical geometry, and on quaternions. There is also, but we have not the reference, a mathematical game, which the framer called *Icosian*: and there are other small tracts.

It is impossible to give the least account of the remarkable paper on *rays* by which Hamilton first established his reputation. The third supplement contains the memorable prediction of *conical refraction*. By reasoning it was shown that, under certain circumstances, a ray of light is split by a crystal, not into one or into two,

but into a *cone of rays*. The assertion was tested and verified by Professor Lloyd in 1833. Opticians had no more imagined the possibility of such a thing, than astronomers had imagined the planet Neptune, which Leverrier and Adams calculated into existence. These two things deserve to rank together as, perhaps, the two most remarkable of verified scientific predictions.

The new method in dynamics is a very remarkable extension or completion of Lagrange's general equations for dynamical problems. The paper on algebra as the science of pure time, is one of those explanations of algebra, in its full extent, which will hereafter be held as a noted feature of our day. The paper on Abel's argument against the possibility of expressing the root of an equation of the fifth degree, is a masterly examination of one of the most difficult of controversies. The paper on fluctuating functions, the name of which is not suggestive, is an investigation of the modes of expressing discontinuity which contains the soundest demonstration ever given of Fourier's celebrated theorem on the subject.

The *quaternions* are perhaps the things by which Hamilton's name will be most widely known in future times. He was himself a lover of fame: he did not hesitate to avow that he took pleasure in the thought of being remembered for ages. So do many who are able to enjoy the satisfaction, and will never know that their houses were built upon sand. But the founder of a *new algebra*, of great power and flexibility, will be remembered in the daily life of all the mathematicians who use it, and in the history of science even when, if the time should come, the quaternions are supplanted by something yet more powerful. The old algebra, as all know, went through stages of difficulty, consequent upon the appearance of symbols which the mechanism of the science furnished, but which the definitions of the science were inadequate to explain. First came the *negative quantity*; and when that was conquered, its square root, long called the *impossible quantity*. In this and the last century the second difficulty was gradually overcome; and algebra, with a field of explanation embracing all lines in *one plane*, became a fully explained science. But where is the algebra which has a grasp of symbols wide enough to take into its field of explanation lines

drawn in all possible planes? Hamilton answered this question by producing the *quaternions*, as one solution of the problem; and he made his new algebra a powerful instrument of application. We quarrel with the name *quaternion*; we contend that the system is the *triple algebra*, in the sense in which ordinary algebra, when fully explained, has been called *double algebra*. But we accept good things under any names. Such is the glimpse we can give, in an article like the present, of the writings of a man of true and rare inventive genius,—a man whose place among mathematical discoverers we cannot venture to assign: those who see the ultimate consequences of the quaternions will be the proper judges on this point.

There is an article, to which we have alluded and from which we have borrowed, in *Fraser's Magazine* for January, 1842, which gives a genial and interesting account of Hamilton. It is accompanied by a portrait, representing him sitting in the chair of the Royal Irish Academy. This portrait is not thought to do justice to him, and a marble bust in the possession of Lord Dunraven is to be preferred to it. But the great size of forehead and the intelligence of the expression are strongly indicative; and both the engraving and the photograph from the bust shew humour and a sense of the ridiculous.



THE REV. HENRY PALMER, M.A.

Nov. 20, 1865. At Dorney Court, after an illness of six weeks, aged 68, the Rev. Henry Palmer, M.A., of Dorney Court, the head of one of the best and oldest county families of Buckinghamshire. He was the third but last surviving son of the late Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer,

Bart., of Dorney Court, by his cousin, a lady who was always recognised in her lifetime as Lady Palmer, but of whose legal union with her husband formal proof could not be found, so that the title became extinct, at all events dormant, at his death about a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Palmer was born in 1798, and was educated at Reading school, under the late Dr. Valpy, to many members of whose family he was firmly attached to the end of life. From Reading he passed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and proceeded M.A. in 1820, in the December of which year he was ordained by Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, to the curacy of West Woodhay, Berks, which he held for several years. In February, 1832, he was appointed by his father to the vicarage of Dorney, which he held until the year 1856, four years after he had succeeded his elder brother John in the family property. Mr. Palmer was patron and lord of the manor and lay rector of Dorney, and also lord of the manor of Burnham. His brother, Philip Palmer, Esq., of Oakley Place, Berks, died at Brighton on the 2nd of November, thus predeceasing him by a little more than a fortnight. Mr. Palmer represented an ancient and noble family of Danish origin, and one which was already of high repute in England before the Norman conquest, and he had also a descent from John of Gaunt. In the 12th century a member of the family was founder of a religious house at Dublin. In more recent times the Palmers held extensive estates at Steyning, Angmering, and Parham, in Sussex, and at Wingham, in Kent. They were raised to the baronetage for military services by James I., and the late Sir C. H. Palmer, through female lines, was 20th in descent from Rhys-ap-Teudur Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and 32nd from Charlemagne. The Palmers of Dorney are a branch of the ancient and knightly family of Palmer, whose name carries us back to the days of the earliest crusades, and which has ever held a high and proud position in this land, both socially and heraldically. They suffered severely in the cause of Charles I., the then head of the family having maintained a troop of horse on behalf of that unfortunate monarch at his own cost for several years. This forced outlay it probably was that compelled them to dis-

mantle two-thirds of Dorney Court, and to reduce it to the size of an ordinary mansion. The great house, as it is still called, formerly consisted of three courts or quadrangles opening into each other, and must have covered, if we may judge from pictures still in possession of the family, some four or five acres of ground. Timber was largely used in its construction, and some of the old beams, dating from long before the Reformation, may still be seen, more especially on the north side of the house, where visitors may notice, carved in black oak, a sort of canopy—under which a soldier in other days stood sentry, no doubt, keeping

watch and ward, day and night, against marauders from Burnham and Dorney.

The old house contains a handsome dining-hall, in the ancient Gothic style, and full of paintings and other valuable heirlooms. Among them are several fine portraits, and also an illuminated pedigree on vellum in a volume, containing the alliances of all the different branches of the family, with the Palmer arms quartered with those of the different heiresses and co-heiresses, all heraldically emblazoned, from the time of Edward I., authenticated by Sir Wm. Segar, Garter King-at-Arms. It is said to be one of only four similar pedigrees now known to



DORNEY COURT.

exist in the United Kingdom. It was compiled and dedicated to Lady Anne Palmer, only child of Roger Palmer (M.P. for Windsor, 1660, who was created in 1661 Baron Palmer of Limerick and Earl of Castlemaine), who was the only son of Sir James Palmer of Dorney, by his second wife, daughter of Sir William Herbert, Earl of Powis, by his wife, who was Barbara Villiers, daughter and heiress of the 2nd Viscount Grandison. The paintings consist of works by the first artists—Correggio, Canaletti, Rembrandt, Sir Peter Lely, &c. Portraits of the head of the Palmer family, of each generation, are preserved since the reign of

Richard III. There is a tradition that the family jewellery, &c., was hidden during the "troublesome times," and Dorney Manor is not without its ghost story.

It is stated in the "*Monasticon Hibernicum*" (printed for Wm. Mears at the Lamb, without Temple Bar), that "at Dublin was formerly a priory of the Invocation of St. John the Baptist, founded in the year 1188 by one Palmer, who was an Ostman, that is, of Danish original, and of that family which were afterwards Earls of Castlemaine. This Palmer, the founder, was also the first prior; and this priory was afterwards an hospital, and in

the reign of King Edward III. there were in it 155 sick persons, besides the chaplain and lay brothers; in short, this house was one of the richest of the order in Ireland."

Mr. Palmer married, in 1827, Sarah, daughter of George Gerrard, Esq., and niece of James Gerrard, Esq., some time Deputy-Governor of Bengal, by whom he has left surviving issue a daughter, Rosa, unmarried, and an only son, Charles James, now of Dorney Court, barrister-at-law, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Bucks, and a magistrate for Berks, and late captain in the Bucks Militia. He is married to Catharine Millicent, daughter of Peter Hood, Esq., M.D., of Windmill Hills, Gateshead, Durham, by whom he has issue a daughter. Mr. Palmer's body lay in state for two days in the great hall at Dorney Court, where it was visited by upwards of 100 persons. He was buried in the family vault on the north side of the communion table in Dorney Church, on Monday, the 27th of November, the body being carried to the grave by his tenantry, who also acted as pall-bearers on the melancholy occasion. The church was crowded to suffocation by the poor of Dorney, and by a large number of personal friends, who had come together from distant parts to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one of the kindest and best of men, and the most popular of landlords. *Requiescat in pace.*

MARTIN BOSSANGE.

Nov. 3, 1865. At Paris, M. Martin Bossange, bookseller, who was within a month of attaining the age of 100. He was a native of Bordeaux, and came to Paris about the commencement of the Revolution, when the influence of the *Encyclopédie* was waning, and Mirabeau was in the ascendant. Pancoucke and Madame Le Jay were then the chief booksellers, and it was in the salon of the latter that the young Bossange met with the author of "*Le Mariage de Figaro*"—the adventurous Beaumarchais, who was at the expense of editing the Kehl edition of Voltaire's works, in 1785–89. M. Bossange, however, was far from ranking among the enemies of the old *régime*; on the contrary, he was born a royalist, and both from gratitude and instinct loved the

age of the "Grand Monarque," in whose reign so many great works appeared which have conferred on that period the enduring title of the Augustan age of French literature. To enumerate the works published by M. Bossange would be a task too extensive for our pages; and the name of his house, in various ramifications, is known in the chief capitals of Europe. It was no common pleasure to hear him discourse of the literary and other celebrities with whom he had had friendly relations in the course of his long career—Talleyrand, Chateaubriand, Madame De Staël, Villemain, &c.; and as his centenary approached, he spoke of the celebration intended for it with gaiety and confident hope. His friends had arranged to have met him on that day, at the Hôtel du Louvre, on the 1st of December, at a table where a hundred covers were to be got ready; and nothing was to be wanting, in poetry and music, that could give éclat to the feast. But death stepped in and forbade the entertainment.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.C.S.

Nov. 23, 1865. In Onslow Crescent, South Kensington, aged 74, Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.C.S. He was born in Fleet Street, London, Oct. 28, 1791, the son of William Pettigrew, a retired naval surgeon, then practising his profession on shore. At a very early age, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew evinced his fondness for the study of anatomy, a taste which was particularly encouraged by a friend of his father, Mr. W. Hilliard, of Stockwell, surgeon; so that at twelve years he was already engaged in the study of bones, ligaments, and muscles, and even in dissection. His father's ideas of a "practical man" were not favourable to an early acquaintance with books, and it was left to himself to enter upon the enlarged studies of medical science, which he soon perceived to be necessary, and to make that close acquaintance with the dead languages, and with modern tongues, which he soon discovered to be indispensable to his progress. At the age of sixteen, he became the pupil of Mr. John Taunton, a zealous anatomist and good medical practitioner, and quickly obtained the confidence of that gentleman, so that he largely assisted him in the formation and arrangement

his excellent anatomical museum. At this time, Mr. Pettigrew had the opportunity of studying an incredible number of cases in the dense population of Clerkenwell, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, and Spitalfields, and at the City and Finsbury dispensaries, and was besides indefatigable in attending lectures on every branch of his profession, and the practice at the Hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy. He, moreover, sought the opportunity of himself becoming a lecturer, which led to the formation of a school, where the pupils of Mr. Taunton attended, and medical science was expounded, chiefly by Mr. Pettigrew and Dr. H. H. Ayshford, and with the use of Mr. Taunton's museum. Dr. Ayshford became attached to the Royal Artillery, and published, in 1810, his work, "Tabular Views of the Anatomy of the Human Body," in which Mr. Pettigrew assisted; the tables relating to the arteries, the brain and nerves, being made by him. He had, however, already on his eighteenth birthday, published his first work, a small quarto volume, entitled "Views of the Basis of the Brain and Cranium, accompanied with Outlines, and a Dissertation on the Origin of the Nerves, interspersed with Surgical Observations." In 1808, he became a Fellow of the Medical Society of London, the admission to which body afforded him the best opportunity for gratifying his taste for books, and within two years he was elected secretary to that society. The post conferred upon him many advantages, but it was matter of regret to him, that the warm feeling of his friend, Mr. Taunton, in bringing him forward, should have placed him in competition with Dr. Birkbeck, one so justly esteemed, and so much his senior in the profession. It was not long before the new secretary became registrar of the society, and till 1818, he conducted the home and foreign correspondence of the society, and reported the various subjects and discussions which engaged its meetings, besides contributing original matter himself. It was now that he acquired the friendship of the celebrated Dr. Lettison, a chief patron of the society, through whose instrumentality he became, in 1813, secretary to the Royal Humane Society. Upon the death of his friend and patron, in 1815, he commenced his second literary work, and in 1817 brought out in three vols. octavo, his "Memoirs of the

Life and Writings of Dr. Lettison," in which he devoted the two first volumes to biography and correspondence, and the last, as an almost distinct work, to the medical attainments and practice of this eminent physician. In the midst of all these occupations, Mr. Pettigrew projected the Philosophical Society of London, and actively associated himself with it. He delivered the first address at the opening of this society, in 1810, "On the Objects of Science and Literature, and the Advantages arising from the Establishment of Philosophical Societies." He communicated also numerous papers to the *Philosophical Magazine*, edited by Mr. Tilloch, of which the most interesting, perhaps, is that in Vol. XLIX., pp. 232-277, in reference to the introduction of vaccine into America. In 1818, his "Memoir of Dr. Thomas Cogan," with an enumeration of his writings, was printed with the Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, of which Dr. Cogan was a founder; and he also contributed an "Appendix on Suspended Animation," to Mr. R. H. Black's translation of Orfila's work on "Treatment in Cases of Poison and Apparent Death," and in the same year he contributed to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" for his friend Mr. Coleridge, the articles on Albino and Aliment; in the former showing the nature of this peculiar variety, both in the human and animal species, and in the latter giving an extended disquisition on that extensive subject. In 1819, together with the Chevalier Aldini, professor at the Imperial University of Wilna, he engaged in experiments, at his own house, on the employment of galvanism in cases of suspended respiration, the enforcement of which was a chief object in the professor's visit to England. The result was a joint publication, entitled "General Views of the Application of Galvanism to Medical Purposes." Mr. Pettigrew's position with the Royal Humane Society brought him under the notice of the Duke of Kent, who became his warm patron, and so continued after he resigned his office of secretary, in 1820. The Duke of Kent appointed him his surgeon in ordinary, and upon the birth of the Princess Victoria, Her present Majesty, he was honoured in company with the domestic physician, Sir Isaac Wilson, with being entrusted to select a subject for the inoculation of the Princess with the vaccine. A

grandchild of his old friend Dr. Lettsom was chosen, and Mr. Pettigrew attended at Kensington Palace and vaccinated the Princess. A few months after, death deprived him of his illustrious patron. The Duke of Kent had previously with much kindness, among other marks of esteem, introduced Mr. Pettigrew to the Duke of Sussex, whose literary tastes, he perceived, would open a further field for Mr. Pettigrew's ardour in those pursuits. Whilst he carried on his professional practice at the Medical Society's House in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, he delivered four courses of elementary lectures on "Anatomy and Physiology," and founded a Dispensary for the treatment of Diseases of Children, of which he was appointed Senior Surgeon. It commenced at St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, and afterwards became the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of Children, situated in the Waterloo Road. In 1819 he removed his residence to Spring Gardens, and became surgeon to the Asylum for Female Orphans. He delivered in this year the annual oration of the Medical Society, and selected for his subject, "Medical Jurisprudence." His object was to draw attention to the exceptional condition of this branch of study in England. In Scotland, and still more so on the Continent, it forms an important item in the instruction given for the medical profession; but in England nothing had then been done to show the bearing the profession has upon the administration of the law. The oration was published in the "London Medical Repository," vol. xi., p. 520. Soon after his removal to the west end of town, he was solicited to connect himself with a Dispensary in Villiers Street, established principally by Dr. Golding, and called the Royal West London Infirmary, which led to the foundation of the Charing Cross Hospital. When that was accomplished, he found that his endeavours for its improved arrangement and management were not received in the spirit in which they were offered, and this led to his separation from it, and to his publication, in 1836, of "An Address to the Governors of Charing Cross Hospital on its Management." As senior surgeon of this institution, he delivered various lectures, and also an entire course on "Anatomy and Physiology," illustrated by an extensive series of preparations mostly made

by himself, and which afterwards passed into the well-known collection of his son, Dr. W. V. Pettigrew. His involuntary separation from the Charing Cross Hospital was a matter of sincere regret to himself; but it was no small consolation to find himself associated in all the circumstances with that eminent physician, Dr. Sigmond, and to perceive that the Royal College of Surgeons supported his own view. A painful matter in which he was engaged almost at the same time was the endeavour to improve the condition of the pauper children of St. James's, Westminster, then *farmed out* at Norwood. In this matter he proceeded at the instance of one of the churchwardens, and the result was the improvement of several circumstances affecting the health of the children. Although at first his efforts were not received by the highest officers of the Poor-Law Board in the benevolent spirit which originated them, yet in the end the whole of the children were removed.

To return, however, to an earlier period. Very soon after his introduction to the Duke of Sussex, Mr. Pettigrew not only was appointed his surgeon, but was installed in office as his librarian, and found himself charged with the arrangement of about 6000 books. His Royal Highness was eager in the collection of literary treasures, and in procuring them Mr. Pettigrew was so actively engaged, that when he retired the library contained more than 40,000 volumes—nor was he satisfied till he had undertaken to write a particular account of the treasures thus amassed. In 1827 he accomplished the first portion of this undertaking, and published the first volume in two parts. It was entitled "Bibliotheca Susssexiana: A Descriptive Catalogue, accompanied by Historical and Biographical Notices, of the MSS. and Printed Books contained in the Library of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G., &c., &c., in Kensington Palace." The first part is devoted to the theological MSS., many of them very curious, and in fourteen different languages. The second part describes a portion of the printed theological books; but the labour was found to be of so overwhelming a nature that, after several years, Mr. Pettigrew contented himself with the production of a third part (in 1839), which completed the description of the immense and valuable varieties of the versions of Holy Scripture. This last

volume refers to 1151 works in nearly forty languages. Whilst the earlier part of this splendid work was in progress, Mr. Pettigrew removed his residence to Saville Row, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was still actively contributing to various medical journals, and in 1831, having had access to the Indian Reports relative to the cholera, he published "Observations on Cholera; comprising a Description of the Epidemic Cholera of India, the Mode of Treatment, and Means of Prevention." In 1833 he communicated to the Royal Society "A Relation of the Case of Thomas Hardy Kirman, with Remarks on Corpulence." The subject of this paper, then nearly twelve years of age, measured sixty-one inches high, and weighed 198 pounds. The paper noticed the prevalence of corpulence in humid and marshy districts. In 1834 he published a pamphlet, "The Substance of a Clinical Lecture on Hydrophobia," founded on two cases received at Charing Cross Hospital. In 1835 he published in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* descriptions of various cases of "Fractures." Mr. Pettigrew had throughout his life been deeply interested in the study of antiquity, and now began to turn his attention more particularly to those archaeological subjects which, for the next thirty years, afforded him matter for relaxation or amusement. He enjoyed the acquaintance of Belzoni, of Burton Mangles, the Earl of Munster, Dr. Lee, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and other eminent Egyptian travellers, and, above all, of that accomplished scholar, Dr. Young. This led to his study of Egyptian antiquities, and to the production of his valuable quarto book in 1834, "A History of Egyptian Mummies, and an Account of the Worship and Embalming of the Sacred Animals by the Egyptians, and Observations on the Mummies of the Canary Islands, of the Ancient Peruvians, Burman Priests, &c.," dedicated by permission to His Majesty William IV. In the second volume of the *Magazine of Popular Science*, published by Mr. Parker, he also gave some account of the same subject, from an examination of a mummy at the Royal Institution in 1837. At a later period, he contemplated a much more extensive work on Egypt, and with a view to producing a dictionary of Egyptian antiquity, published 'A Preliminary Essay and Specimen of

an Intended Encyclopædia *Ægyptiaca*," which, however, for want of public sympathy, was not further proceeded with. In the midst of these multifarious occupations, Mr. Pettigrew never ceased to refresh himself with domestic enjoyments; but, at this period (1837), he sustained a severe bereavement in the death, at the age of twenty-four, of his eldest son, who had commenced a career of high promise in the Madras Light Cavalry. As a diversion of his thoughts from this calamity it was that he commenced a work, which was completed in 1840, "The Medical Portrait Gallery," in four imperial octavo volumes. It comprises biographies of sixty eminent physicians and surgeons, illustrated by portraits, several of them taken expressly for the work. It concludes with his own autobiography. His next work was an octavo volume, produced in 1842, "On Superstitions Connected with Medicine and Surgery," replete with curious and amusing anecdote and history. After this he produced "Memoirs of Admiral Lord Nelson," in two octavo volumes, containing a great number of original letters and much information not previously made public, and he, for the first time, conclusively proved the nature of the tie which connected Lord Nelson with Lady Hamilton, and furnished evidence of the birth of their child. His latest separate publication was "The Chronicles of the Tombs," an octavo volume, filled with examples of inscribed memorials of the dead in different ages, and contributed to "Bohn's Antiquarian Library."

Mr. Pettigrew had for some time confined himself professionally to private practice, and after 1843 mainly sought for relaxation in archaeological pursuits. He was, from the beginning, a member of the British Archaeological Association, and their first treasurer; and holding this office, with that of vice-president, and after a few years also that of editor of their Journal, he continued to the last their most active and zealous servant. The loss of his wife in 1854 was a shock from which he never recovered, and he then withdrew from Saville Row to Brompton, and ceased to burden himself with professional cares. His contributions to archaeology now became numerous, and chiefly appeared in the pages of the Journal of the British Archaeological Association. The variety of the

subjects upon which he wrote is eminently characteristic of his catholic love of knowledge. The following is a list of Mr. Pettigrew's contributions to the above Journal:—Vol. IV., p. 337, On the Practice of Embalming among the Ancient Egyptians. Illustrated by a Mummy from Thebes, presented by Joseph Arden, Esq. Vol. VI., p. 143, Warrants under the King's Sign Manual, 1673-78, directed to Captain W. Fasby, Commander of the King's Yachts. Vol. VII., p. 1, On a Roman Urn, with Coins, found in Charnwood Forest; p. 143, Contributions towards a History of the Society of Antiquaries; p. 239, On the Discovery of the Ancient City of Tharros, in Sardinia. Vol. VIII., p. 18, On Ancient Chinese Vases; p. 95, History of the Barber-Surgeons of London. Vol. IX., p. 14, On Newstead Abbey; pp. 121, 308, On the Origin and Antiquity of Playing Cards. Vol. XI., pp. 9, 95, On Leper Hospitals; p. 177, On the Antiquities of the Isle of Wight. Vol. XII., pp. 55, 145, 223, Notes on the Seals of Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales; p. 291, On the Antiquities of Somersetshire; p. 344, On the Cathedral of Wells. Vol. XIII., p. 34, On the Vicars' Close, Wells; p. 211, On Egyptian Glass; p. 299, On Antiquities at Kertch. Vol. XIV., p. 1, On the Antiquities of Norfolk; p. 110, On the Convent of the Black Friars at Norwich; p. 215, On the Walls and Gates of the City of Norwich; p. 223, On Caister Castle, Norfolk; p. 293, On the Antiquities of Cuma in the Campagna; p. 311, Notes on the Seals of Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales; p. 331, On the Reputed Vision of Henry I. Vol. XV., p. 1, On the Antiquities of Wiltshire; p. 246, On the Ancient Royal Palace of Clarendon. Vol. XVI., p. 25, On the History and Antiquities of Berkshire; p. 62, On the History of Aldermaston in Berkshire; p. 177, On Reading and its Antiquities. Vol. XVII., p. 293, On Ogham Inscriptions. Vol. XIX., p. 81, On Thuribles. Vol. XX., p. 308, On Monumental Crosses at Ilkley and Collingham. Vol. XXI. p. 217, On Roman Penates discovered at Exeter. Besides these there will be found in Vols. III., VI., and X., addresses delivered by him on the Science of Archæology; and in every volume from the ninth, Obituary Notices of the deceased members, many of them possessing

much interest, and all evidencing the kindness of heart which guided his pen.

Among the other publications of the British Archæological Association there is, in the Winchester Volume, an Introductory Address by him; and in the Gloucester Volume, p. 221, an article on Peg Tankards, also from his pen. In the quarto publication, the *Collectanea Archæologia* in Vol. I., p. 163, is his account of a very curious Sepulchral Slab in the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury, and p. 171, his paper "On Seals of Admirals of England;" in Vol. II., p. 1, an account of the Maeshow in the Orkneys; and at p. 174, an interesting account, condensed from that of his friend, Daniel Gurney, Esq., F.S.A., of the House of Gournay.

The Newbury Congress in 1859 led to the consideration of the history of Cumnor, and the connection of Amy Robsart with that place. Mr. Pettigrew published an interesting pamphlet upon it, showing that Sir Walter Scott's narrative of her tragical end, in his novel of *Kenilworth*, is not founded in fact, and thus relieving the memory of the Earl of Leicester from a grievous odium.

To the Percy Society, of which he was a member, he also contributed in 1844, by editing the very curious medical disquisition of "John Halle, Chyrurgien," published originally in 1565, entitled "An Historiall Expostulation against the Beastlye Abusers, bothe of Chyrurgerie and Physyke, in oure tyme: with a goodlye Doctrime and Instruction, necessarye to be marked and folowed, of all true Chirurgiens."

To the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries Mr. Pettigrew contributed, in 1844, "An Account of a Bilingual Inscription taken from a Vase at St. Mark at Venice," the characters being Persipolitan and Egyptian hieroglyphic. Also in the same year, "Observations upon an Ancient English Medical MS. in the Royal Library at Stockholm." In 1851, he gave a short account of the "Deities of the Amenti, as found in the Egyptian Mummies;" and in 1852 he was one of the Committee of this Society appointed to investigate concerning a mummified body discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, in the Palace at Westminster, and which, in the opinion of the Committee, proved to be the remains of William Lyndewode Bishop of St. David's, who died in 144 The body was found in a good state

preservation. In 1856 he contributed an account on an unrecorded contract made in 1476 between Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain and the King of Sicily for the marriage of their daughter Isabella with the Prince of Capua. In this account is printed the original contract which had accidentally come into his possession with a number of Spanish deeds. Mr. Pettigrew's personal activity in the affairs and at the congresses of the British Archaeological Association is well known. After his return home from the Exeter Congress in 1861, his liability was first discovered to the inroads of an insidious and painful disorder. At times in extreme suffering, and under a continual access of weakness,

he still pursued his archaeological labours, and was even present at the Ipswich Congress in 1864, and at that held at Durham in 1865—although upon his arrival he found himself unable to share in the work. The last production of his pen was the Obituary Notices published at p. 155 of the current volume of the *Archæological Journal*, executed under the most depressing weakness and acute suffering. Of his family of twelve children, three sons and three daughters survive him. The solace of their affection, and the support of his own deep but unostentatious religious feeling, relieved and calmed him to the last.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 18, 1864. At Toronto, Canada West, of consumption, at the residence of his brother (the Hon. Justice Wilson), aged 58. Mr. Andrew Wilson, eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew Wilson, formerly of Edinburgh.

Aug. 1, 1865. In Bengal, aged 61, Major-Gen. Sir Stuart Corbett, K.C.B. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Stuart Corbett, and was born at Tankersley, Yorkshire, in 1803. He entered the Bengal army in 1814, became Col. 16th Bengal Native Infantry 1853, and Major-Gen. 1859, having formerly held the commandship of the 7th Kemaon battalion. He was created a K.C.B. in 1862.

Sept. 2. At sea, between Melbourne and New Zealand, aged 37, John Macadam, esq., M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Melbourne, Victoria, second son of the late William Macadam, esq., of Glasgow. Dr. Macadam was a native of Glasgow, and studied at the University there, taking his degree of M.D. before leaving for Australia about ten years ago. He filled the office of Government Analytical Chemist, Professor of Practical Chemistry at the University, and Health Officer to the city of Melbourne; was several years Lecturer in Chemistry to the Scotch College, and Hon. Secretary to the Royal Society of Victoria. In the latter capacity he was immediately concerned with the arrangements of the Bourke and Wills and other exploring expeditions. Dr. Macadam represented the district of Castlemaine in the Legislative Assembly from 1859 to 1864, and was Postmaster-General during the latter part of the existence of the

Heales Administration. In May last he met with an accident, breaking several of his ribs, which shattered his constitution a good deal; but he had recovered considerably, and his medical advisers thought him sufficiently strong to proceed to New Zealand to give rather important evidence in a murder case. The weather was very bad; he was attacked severely with sickness, and being in a weak state succumbed. He leaves a widow and one son.

Sept. 16. At Monghyr, Bengal, aged 28, Harriett Marion, wife of Lieut. H. R. Wintle, H.M.'s Indian army.

Sept. 19. At Lagos, West Coast of Africa, Lieut. J. G. G. McHardy, R.N., late commanding H.M.S. "Investigator," son of Vice-Admiral J. B. B. McHardy, from the effects of climate, after four years' service on that pestilential coast, in command of H.M.S. "Penguin" and "Investigator."

At Ceylon, from the effects of a fall, aged 19, Nevinson J. W. de Courcy, only son of Captain Michael de Courcy, R.N.

Sept. 22. At his residence, Pool Park, Derbyshire, aged 64, Mr. George Richards Elkington, the patentee of the electroplating and gilding processes. He was born in Birmingham, Oct. 17, 1801, and he introduced the new processes to his native town in the year 1840. So rapid was the application of the principle to the manufacture of all kinds of articles, that from the small beginning of perhaps a score of persons employed by Mr. Elkington in the first instance, the firm which he founded now employ upwards of 1,000 persons, and the trade has become one of the most important in Birmingham,

where he may thus be said to have been the founder of an entirely new branch of industry, giving employment, directly and indirectly, throughout the United Kingdom to probably not less than 10,000 persons. His great enterprise and good taste have no doubt largely conduced to place the products of his works in the high estimation in which they are universally held. He was an extensive exhibitor at all the great international exhibitions, and never failed to carry off a large share of the medals and rewards that were obtainable. Though always desirous of encouraging native talent in all branches of his trades, he was still obliged to admit that in designing and modelling this country has still much to learn from the French, and he has, consequently, always employed both French and English artists in those departments. He was well known to be always ready to adopt any improvements in machinery—so much so, that any new methods of accomplishing any of his processes of manufacture were generally at once offered to him by the inventors, and his works at Birmingham now comprise all the leading improvements, and are among the standard attractions of his native town. He was also extensively engaged in copper-smelting and coal-mining operations in South Wales, employing several hundred work-people, which businesses, as well as those carried on by him in Birmingham and London, in connection with which he was more generally known.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

Sept. 24. At Lingsoogoor, aged 30, Laura, wife of Captain Pedler, Bombay Staff Corps, and daughter of Col. Pritchard, Judge Advocate-General, Madras.

Oct. 6. At Batticaloa, Ceylon, aged 39, John Randolph, fourth son of the late Sir W. Gordon Cumming, bart., of Altyre.

Oct. 7. At Bombay, Major R. J. Edgerley, of H.M.'s Bombay army.

Oct. 8. At Fort William, Calcutta, aged 57, Major-Gen. St. George Showers, C.B., late commanding the Presidency Division of the Bengal army. He was son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Howe Showers, and grandson of the late Col. Howe Showers, of Woodside, Windsor.

Oct. 11. At Kurnool, Madras Presidency, aged 45, Lieut.-Colonel James Douglas Dale, commanding 28th Regiment Madras army, eldest son of the late David Dale, esq., of the Hon. East India Co.'s Bengal Civil Service.

Murdered by the negro insurgents, in Jamaica, the Baron de Ketelhodt, custos of St. Thomas in the East, a gentleman of great acquirements.

Also, Capt. E. Hitchins, of the Volunteers, a member of the legal profession.

Also, Mr. Charles Anthony Price, for many years a justice of the peace and the representative of the parish of St. John in the House of Assembly. He was a black gentleman, and to distinguish him from the Hon. George Price, of Worthy Park, he was more generally known as "Black Price." He was an architect and builder, and in his profession he distinguished himself. The new and unfinished church at Morant-bay was the last edifice upon which he was professionally engaged.

Also the Rev. Victor Herschell. He was educated at King's College, London, and was ordained by the late Bishop of London. He arrived in Jamaica about the year 1853, and, after officiating for some months at the Grove in St. Andrew's as the curate of the late Archdeacon Panton, he was appointed to the Moore-town curacy in the parish of Portland. Thence, about five years ago, he was translated to the curacy of Bath, in St. Thomas-in-the-East. His ministry was forcible, plain, and energetic. He could interest and edify a most intelligent congregation, as well as adapt himself with striking effect to an illiterate assembly. The Maroons, among whom he laboured, were greatly attached to him. "If we had been at hand," said one of them, "not a hair of his head should have fallen before the last drop of our blood had been shed."

Oct. 13. At Calcutta, aged 39, Charles, fourth son of the Rev. C. A. Sage, vicar of Brackley.

Oct. 14. At Calcutta, aged 27, Harriet Margaret, wife of Captain Wm. Raffles Tucker, Royal Engineers.

Oct. 15. At Allahabad, aged 43, the wife of Rowland Money, esq., C.S.

Oct. 16. While on a tour in Banda Oriental, South America, aged 21, Joseph Arthur, son of William Peel, esq., of Ackworth Park, Yorkshire.

Oct. 18. At Hongkong, aged 24, of fever, contracted in the performance of his arduous duties as Fort Adjutant, Lieut. Ellsworth Fursdon, of H.M.'s 9th Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Fursdon, of Fursdon, Devon.

Oct. 19. At the Hermitage, Vere, Jamaica, aged 26, Reginald Henry Elliott, esq., J.P., the fourth son of James Elliott, esq., C.E., of New Hall, Dymchurch, Kent.

Oct. 21. Admiral Henry Stanhope, aged 72. He entered the Royal Naval Academy in Sept. 1802, and embarked in Sept. 1806, on board the "Blanche," 38, and was wrecked on the coast of France.

and taken prisoner March 4, 1807. In March, 1811, he made an attempt to escape, but, being intercepted, he was a second time placed in close confinement. In the following May, however, he again broke through his bonds, and on June 4 gained the coast, near Flushing, where, after encountering many dangers and hardships, he got into an open boat on the night of July 28, and on the following morning reached the "Inconstant," 36. A few weeks afterwards he joined the "Pique," 36, stationed in the Downs; was promoted to Lieut., Dec. 30, 1811, and in that capacity was employed on the Home Station, and was advanced to Commander, June 27, 1814. He served for three years on the South American station, and obtained Post rank Dec. 26, 1823. He accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846; became Rear-Admiral, Dec. 17, 1852; Vice-Admiral, Jan. 5, 1858; and Admiral, June 26, 1863.

Oct. 23. Captain John Sykes, R.N., entered the Navy as Master's servant January 29, 1789, on board the "Blonde," 32, and served on the Jamaica station until July, 1792. He was Midshipman of the "Charon," 20, in Lord Howe's action of June 1, 1794, and was promoted to Lieutenant, July 15, 1796. In 1797 he served in the "Dictator," 64, and co-operated in the reduction of Trinidad. In July, 1799, he joined the "Constance," 24, and was frequently engaged with the enemy's gunboats in the Straits of Gibraltar, and at the capture of three large privateers, near Cape Ortegal. He served in the war with the United States in 1812; was commander of the "Variable," on the Mosquito shore, 1814-15; and was publicly thanked for his services at a great fire in Port Royal. He became retired Captain, August 15, 1851.

Oct. 24. At Windsor, Nova Scotia, aged 58, Harry King, esq., D.C.L., barrister-at-law, and Judge of the Court of Probate for the county of Hants.

Of fever, at Mean Meer, aged 31, Major Henry Chad Cattley, Bengal Staff Corps, second in command of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, third son of the Rev. Stephen Reed Cattley, of Bagthorpe House, Clapham, Surrey.

Oct. 27. At his residence, Bristol, aged 75, Francis Greville Prideaux, esq.

Oct. 28. Drowned accidentally from on board the "Futty Allum," in the river Hoogley, aged 30, Robert Charles Bruce, H.M.S., only surviving son of the late Capt. Robert Bruce, R.N.

Oct. 29. At 33, Union Place, Aberdeen, aged 87, Capt. Geo. Dougal, R.N.

At Jamaica, William Smith, esq., of

Whitehall, St. Thomas-in-the-East. The deceased, who was one of the victims of the insurrection, was a son of Mr. James Smith, sen., Bishopmill, Scotland. On the forenoon of the 12th Oct., Mr. Smith was forced to fly to the woods from a band of armed rebels, who attacked his house. On that, and the four following days, he wandered and slept in the bush, and in the hut of a friendly negro, from the effects of which exposure death ensued. Mr. Smith had resided for more than twenty years in the island, and was greatly respected.

Nov. 2. At Chandernagore, Emily Grace, wife of Capt. F. Bagnell, H.M.'s 12th Regt.

Nov. 4. At Allahabad, aged 35, Capt. Henry R. Brownlow, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance.

Nov. 6. At Madras, suddenly, from the effects of sunstroke, aged 30, Arthur Charles Easton, Lieut. Madras army, eldest surviving son of the late Arthur Easton, esq., of 44, Hyde Park Square.

Nov. 7. At Christiania, Norway, aged 33, Henry Woodfall Crowe, esq., H.M. Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, and second son of J. R. Crowe, esq., H.M. Consul-General at Christiania. The deceased gentleman was the bearer of the flag of truce at the capture of Bomarsund during the late war with Russia, and it was he who planted the English banner on the fortress after its surrender. In recognition of his services during this campaign, her Majesty was pleased to confer on him the Baltic medal. In 1862 he married Miss Selma Augusta Krook, of Stockholm, Sweden, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter.

At Vicar's Hill, near Lymington, aged 19, Amelia Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Shrubbs, vicar of Boldre, Hants.

Nov. 8. At Paris, aged 82, M. André-Marie-Jean-Jacques Dupin, ex-President of the National Assembly. He was born at Varzy, February 1, 1783. He was educated by his father in the rudiments of law, and in 1800 was received as Avocat, and subsequently took the degree of Doctor. He was, with M. Berryer, the defender of Marshal Ney in 1815; and as the steadfast enemy of the Jesuits, enjoyed a large popularity under the Restoration. He has produced two works on the productive powers of France. M. Dupin was elected, in May, 1815, a member of the Representative Chamber by the Electoral College of Nièvre, and opposed the arbitrary government of the various cabinets until 1830. In the new parliament elected after the revolution of

July, he became President and Speaker, and exhibited great tact in directing the debates to a practical conclusion. He is the impersonation of the French *bourgeoisie*, and has often contrived so to adjust his views that they shall not mar his fortune. He was President of the French Commission of the International Jury at the Great Exhibition of 1851. He made a show of moral opposition to the *coup d'état* when the Assembly was dispersed; but has since been on good terms with the government of Louis Napoleon, now emperor. In 1857 he was made Procureur-Général at the Court of Cassation. He is a member of the Académie Française and of the Academy of Sciences, and the author of several works, too numerous to mention here.

At Sonopore, aged 21, Lieut. F. D. Boileau, 17th Bengal Cavalry, third son of Major-General Boileau, late Royal Bengal Artillery. He was accidentally killed by his horse bolting into a clump of trees, when riding a race.

At High-street, Camden Town, aged 40, "Tom Sayers," the prizefighter. He was the son of poor parents of Irish extraction, who settled at or near Steyning, Sussex, and was born at Brighton, in the year 1826. He first became distinguished as a prizefighter in 1849, since which time he had fought no less than sixteen battles; in only one of which he was defeated, namely, that with Langham in 1853. His fame depended mainly on his combat with J. C. Heenan, an American, in April, 1860, which ended in his retirement from the "P. R."

Nov. 9. At Feighcullen Glebe, co. Kildare, aged 38, the Rev. Charles Wolfe, formerly British chaplain at Havre.

Nov. 10. At her residence, Champ de Mars, Mauritius, aged 71, Charlotte, widow of the Hon. W. W. West, Commander Royal Navy and Member of the Legislative Council of that island.

At Norwich, aged 33, Captain John Blake, formerly of H.M.'s 47th Regt., and late of H.M.'s 28th Regt., eldest son of J. J. Blake, esq., of Bramerton, Norfolk.

Nov. 11. At Lisbon, aged 75, William Smith, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that city.

At 12, St. John's Wood Road, aged 71, Mary Morres, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Morres, Prebendary of Salisbury.

Nov. 12. Lady Calthorpe (Dec. 1865, p. 802) was the eldest daughter of the sixth Duke of Beaufort. She was born in 1795, and married in 1823 the present Lord Calthorpe, by whom she leaves issue, three sons and six daughters.

At Richard's Castle, aged 60, Mary,

wife of Richard Sargent, esq., Westbrook, Richard's Castle.

At Stonehouse Court, Gloucestershire, aged 38, Henry Hotspur Marling, esq., M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.

At the Vicarage, Kirk Harle, Northumberland, aged 29, the Rev. J. H. Arrow-smith, A.M., vicar of Kirk Harle.

At Derby, aged 73, the Rev. Rosein-grave Macklin, rector of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, and late incumbent of Christ Church, Derby.

Nov. 13. At Roseneath Manse, Dumbartonshire, N.B., aged 81, Captain Philip Maughan, late Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Plymouth, aged 60, James Wag-horn, esq., formerly of the East India House.

At Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, aged 26, Margaret Hessie, wife of the Rev. J. B. Shattock.

At Poonah, aged 25, William Chafyn Grove, esq., of Zeals House, Wilts.

Nov. 14. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Threipland, relict of T. Moncrieff Threipland, esq., formerly Queen's Counsel, Bombay.

Nov. 15. At West Heath, Hampstead, aged 75, Sarah, wife of Mr. Alderman Hale, late Lord Mayor of the City of London.

At Penn, Staffordshire, aged 72, John Foster, esq., J.P.

At Tarrant Keynston, Dorset, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Henry Austen, late rector of that parish.

At his residence, Risbygate-street, Ipswich, aged 63, Mr. Samuel Frost Hayward, for many years well known as an accomplished whip. In the old coaching days he drove the Phenomenon coach, which for many years passed daily through Ipswich on its way between Norwich and London. Since the coach gave place to the railway, he, as "the Judge's coachman," formed no unimportant feature in the pageantry which at one time graced the entry of the Queen's Justices, and periodically attracted numbers of people to the Angel-hill, where he had ample opportunity to display his old skill with the ribbons. Of late years he had the management of the delivery of the heavy goods of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and in this capacity, as in any other channel into which his industry was diverted, he gave the utmost satisfaction to those with whom he had to do business, retaining the esteem of his fellow-townsmen to the close of his life.—*Bury Post*.

Suddenly, at the Vicarage, Burgh on-Bain, Lincolnshire, the Rev. S. H. Wynn

Nanney, of Maes-y-Neuadd, Merionethshire, North Wales. Only a few months since the deceased succeeded to a large estate in Wales, on which the name of Nanney was added to his former surname of Wynn.

Nov. 16. At 5, Lansdowne-place, Clifton, Edward Mant Miller, esq., last surviving son of the late Major-General Miller, Royal Marines.

At Rousehill, Nairn, from the effect of an accident, aged 20, William Douglas Reynett, youngest son of Brodie of Brodie.

At 40, George-square, Edinburgh, aged 85, Mrs. Margaret McCaskill, widow of Major-General William McCaskill.

At Clyde Cottage, Aldeburgh, John Cartwright Hill, esq., second son of Mr. Commissioner Hill, and nephew of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.

At No. 6, Sillwood-street, Brighton, aged 64, Miss Frances Anne Nesfield, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Nesfield, for many years rector of Brancepeth, county Durham.

At Wimborne, aged 91, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Wickens, of Glanvilles, Wootton, Dorset.

At Crowhurst Parsonage, aged 50, Horatio William Wheelwright, esq., second son of the late Rev. Charles Apthorp Wheelwright, prebendary of Lincoln.

At the Cedars, Bulmer, Essex, aged 82, David Badham, esq., Deputy-Lieutenant, and J.P. for Essex and Suffolk.

At 14, Raby-place, Bath, aged 88, Miss Tufnell, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Tufnell, of the Horse Guards (Blue).

At her residence, 16, Bennett-street, Bath, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Sutton, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield, &c.

In Paris, Thomas Hawarden-Fazackerley, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Gillibrand, of Gillibrand Hall, Lancashire.

At Beaumont-square, Stepney, aged 79, Frances Mestear, relict of Capt. James Poate, R.N.

At 55, Old Steyne, Brighton, aged 67, the Rev. William Crole Wyndham, of 6, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park.

At Terling Place, Essex, aged 79, the Rev. John Faithful Grover Fortescue.

Nov. 17. At Weymouth, aged 57, Lord Frederick Peter Charles Beauclerc, of Little Grimsby Hall, Capt. R.N. His Lordship was the second son of William, 8th Duke of St. Albans (by his second wife Maria Janetta, only daughter and heir of John Nelthorpe, esq., of Little Grimsby Hall), and uncle and heir presumptive

to the 10th and present Duke. He was born at Redbourne Hall, near Brigg, June, 28, 1808. He married, Feb. 16, 1848, Jemima Eleanor, sixth daughter of the late James Raymond Johnstone, esq., of Alva, Clackmannanshire, by whom he leaves Wm. Nelthorpe, born April 7, 1849, and Frederick Amelius, born Oct. 8, 1851. The deceased was a Magistrate for the county of Lincoln, a captain in the Royal Navy, lord of the manor of Little Grimsby, and patron of that living. He entered the Navy from the Royal Naval College, in 1823, as midshipman, on board the "Victor," 18, Captain Thos. Prickett, stationed off the coast of Africa; served in the "Asia," 84, bearing the flag of Sir Edw. Codrington, at the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827; passed his examination in 1828; obtained his first commission Sept. 13 in the same year; and on the 8th December following was appointed to the "Southampton," 52, Captain Peter Fish and John Milligan Laws, on the East India station. In the latter ship his Lordship continued to serve until 1832, when he removed for a short time to the "Cruizer," 18, Captain John Parker, and on the 3rd of August assumed the acting command of the "Zebra," 18, which sloop he brought home and paid off in the spring of 1833. He attained the rank of Commander Jan. 6, 1834, and had not since been afloat, having been promoted from the Commanders' list to the rank of Captain, April 1, 1856. It will be remembered that on the 2nd November, 1861, Lord Chas. Beauclerk, a younger brother of the deceased, was killed in assisting to rescue the crew of the Scarborough lifeboat when wrecked off that place.

At Fareham, aged 72, Admiral Joseph O'Brien. He entered the Navy, June 25th, 1807, as 1st-class volunteer, on board the "Edgar," 74, employed off Rochefort and in the Baltic and North Sea. In August, 1808, he was present as midshipman at the embarkation of the Spanish troops under the Marquis De La Romana, and in March, 1810, he removed to the "Berwick," 74, stationed at first off Flushing and Cherbourg, and then in the Mediterranean. In the latter ship, of which he was promoted a Lieutenant, he witnessed the fall of Genoa, and was present at the siege of Gaeta. While next attached to the "Impregnable," 98, Mr. O'Brien fought under the flag of Rear-Admiral David Milne, at the bombardment of Algiers. His succeeding appointments were on the West India station. Since his post promotion, which took place 8th August, 1829, he had been

on half-pay. His Admiral's commission bears date 12th Sept. 1865.

At Nice, aged 60, Dulcibella, wife of the Rev. Charles Childers, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Chester.

At his residence, 1, Lambourne-road, Clapham, aged 64, Major David Lester Richardson, for many years the proprietor and editor of the *Court Circular*. Major Richardson was born in the year 1801, and had seen long service in India. He was also well known to the literary world, first as the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, and subsequently as the author of many scientific and literary works, and he remained connected with the *Court Circular* till within a week of his death.

At the house of her son-in-law, Major-General J. C. Campbell, C.B., Ronceville, Jersey, aged 70, Jane, widow of Colonel Charles Carson Alexander, R.E.

At the Vicarage, Sopley, near Ringwood, the Rev. John Parish Hammond, vicar of Sopley.

At Johnstown House, co. Meath, aged 31, Peter Constantine Rorke, esq., of the War-office, Pall-mall.

At Lower Ebford, near Topsam, aged 27, Frederick Arthur Pountney, esq., Assistant-Paymaster R.N., youngest surviving son of the late Rev. Humphrey Pountney, M.A., vicar of St. John's, Wolverhampton.

At Folkestone, aged 68, W. D. Davis, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Newton St. Petrock, North Devon, aged 67, the wife of the Rev. F. D. Lampriere, M.A.

At Southampton, Wilhelmina, only surviving daughter of the late Commodore Parr, of Langdon Lodge, Hants.

Aged 24, Sarah, wife of Captain Browne (15th Regiment), and only daughter of Mrs. Green, Eve-hill House, Dudley.

Nov. 18. At his residence, in Cheltenham, from the effects of an accident, aged 71, Lieutenant-Colonel James Glencairne Burns, the youngest son of the poet. He was the youngest of the three brothers, who, on his return from India some 20 years ago, received a great ovation at Ayr, under the presidency of the late Earl of Eglinton. Although not inheriting any of the poetic genius of his father, he was an agreeable and accomplished man, naturally proud of the name which he bore, and which carried with it a happy prestige wherever he went. During later years he resided chiefly, at Cheltenham, but he paid occasional visits to Scotland, and was held in much esteem by intimate friends in Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

At No. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-

garden, aged 51, after 18 months' severe suffering, Mr. Lovell Augustus Reeve, F.L.S. He had been for many years head of the firm of Lovell, Reeve & Co., of Henrietta-street, publishers of a large number of standard works in natural history, chemistry, travels, antiquities, &c. Mr. Reeve was for a few years editor of the *Literary Gazette*. His chief study was conchology, his profound knowledge of which was shown by his various elaborate and costly works.

At the Lower Heath, Hampstead, aged 30, John Reynolds MacInnes, esq., second son of the late General MacInnes.

At St. Leonard's, aged 75, the Rev. Pelly Parker, rector of Hawton, Notts.

Aged 64, William McCance, esq., J.P., late of Suffolk, near Belfast.

At sea, on board H.M.S. Dart, of fever, contracted on the West coast of Africa, Lieut. William Andrew Ewbank, R.N., second son of the Rev. George Ewbank, of Brighton.

At Bower-hill, Repton, Derbyshire, Elizabeth Joanna, widow of the Rev. Joseph Jones, incumbent of Repton, and mother of Henry Cadman Jones, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 46, William White, esq., of Up Cerne House, Dorset, and Fairlee, Isle of Wight.

Nov. 19. At Oxney Court, near Dover, Lieut. Gen. Henry Sargent, of the Madras Army.

At Tunbridge Wells, Jessie, wife of Frank Anderson, esq., M.D., Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Bray, near Dublin, Edward Hare Croker, esq., late Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, of Thistle House, co. Louth, eldest son of Col. Richard Hare Croker, late 18th Hussars.

At Sydenham, aged 27, Josephine Mary, wife of the Rev. George H. P. Barlow, M.A., curate of Sydenham.

Nov. 20. At her residence, Clarendon-road, Jersey, aged 69, Lady Jeremie, widow of Sir John Jeremie, Governor of Sierra Leone.

Aged 84, Ann, the last survivor of the family of the late James Trecothick, esq., of Broadstairs, and formerly of Addington Park, Surrey.

At Inver Lodge, co. Antrim, aged 22, Louisa, wife of Frederick Powell, esq., late of H.M.'s 49th Regiment.

Suddenly, aged 86, M.

John Fane, esq., of W.

At Worthing, aged

Mountney, esq., Ge.

Chamber to King W.

Victoria. He wa.

William Barclay, Bart., of Pierstoun, Ayrshire, N.B., and nephew of the late Sir Robert Barclay, bart., of the Mauritius.

At Dorney, Bucks, aged 68, the Rev. Hy. Palmer, of Dorney Court. See OBITUARY.

At Barbados, Georgina Eliza, wife of Captain Edgar Gibson, 3rd Buffs, and daughter of W. Clarke, esq., M.D., of Tweedside.

At 15, Beauchamp-walk, Leamington, aged 79, Maria, widow of the Rev. Z. S. Warren, vicar of Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

At Abbey Wells, East Woodhay, Hants, aged 73, Robert Davis, esq., Commander, R.N.

At Addlestone, Surrey, Barbara, wife of the Rev. R. N. Gandy, and youngest daughter of the late James Gandy, of Heaves, Westmoreland, esq.

Nov. 21. At his seat, Camfield Place, Hertfordshire, aged 63, the Hon. Thomas Robert, Baron Dimsdale. See OBITUARY.

At Exeter, aged 84, Lady Catherine, widow of the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, sister of the tenth Earl of Devon, and aunt of the present Earl. At the time of her birth the peerage was dormant, having been so from the death of Edward, son of Henry, the attainted Marquis of Exeter, in whose behalf the earldom of Devon had been revived in 1553, till the 15th of March, 1831, when it was adjudged by the House of Lords to William, third Viscount Courtenay, cousin of the late earl, to whom his lordship succeeded on the 26th of May, 1835. The deceased Lady Catherine was born on the 7th of January, 1781, and was married on the 30th of Dec., 1805, to the Archdeacon, who died in 1859.

At Little Walsingham, Norfolk, aged 79, Mrs. Manby, relict of M. P. Manby, Esq., of that place, and eldest daughter of the late Col. Mileson Edgar, of Red House Park, near Ipswich.

In London, aged 59, Emma Wesley, widow of Frederick Newenham, esq., historical painter, and granddaughter of the Rev. Charles Wesley, the poet of Methodism. She was the daughter of Samuel Wesley, esq., the celebrated musician, and sister of the late Mr. John Wesley, formerly clerk and accountant at the Wesleyan Mission house, and of the Rev. Charles Wesley, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and was the last survivor of that branch of the family. She shared the ability of the Wesleys, and was adorned with many accomplishments and virtues.

At Oakham, aged 51, Eliza, widow of Captain Francis Lambert Seaton, of the

Bengal Army, and daughter of the late Captain Daniel Ross, I.N.

At Tyar-y-Graig, Swansea, at the house of her brother-in-law, R. A. Mansel, esq., aged 63, Maria Alicia, wife of Herbert George Jones, serjeant-at-law, second daughter of the late Sir George W. Leeds, bart., of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire.

At Abergele, North Wales, aged 20, Caroline, wife of Captain G. F. Pearson, Madras Staff Corps.

At her residence, 15, Portman-street, Portman-square, aged 40, Harriet Laura, daughter of the late Rev. Theophilus Barnes, rector of Castleford, Yorkshire.

At Bayswater, aged 30, Maria Louisa, wife of Captain H. C. Roberts, Madras Staff Corps, and daughter of William Elliot, esq., late Madras Civil Service.

At Oakham, aged 51, Eliza, widow of Captain Francis Lambert Seaton, of the Bengal Army, and daughter of the late Captain Seaton, I.N.

Helen, wife of Commander Robert Fulton, R.N., of North Berwick.

Nov. 22. At Scawby Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 51, Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. See OBITUARY.

At Torhousemuir House, Wigtownshire, N.B., aged 89, Lieut.-General James M'Haffie, of Torhousemuir. The deceased officer entered the army August 7, 1797; became Lieut., Feb. 1, 1798; Capt., August 24, 1804; Major, June 4, 1814; and was placed on half-pay Nov. 26, 1818. His commissions bear date as Lieut.-Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Col., Nov. 11, 1851; Major-Gen., Aug. 31, 1855; and Lieut.-General, Nov. 12, 1862.

At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Peter Brown, at Dover, Capt. Charles Henry Ackerley, R.N., and brother to Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, esq., of Mangersbury, co. Gloucester.

In The Close, Salisbury, aged 72, Emma Goodenough, wife of Major Emly.

At Hereford, aged 53, Miss Sarah Anne Glasspoole, daughter of the late Henry Glasspoole, esq., of Hemsby, Norfolk.

At Ryde, of smallpox, aged 40, Walter Ferguson Lock, esq., late Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Captain Campbell Lock, R.N., of Haylands, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Aged 48, Richard Frith Rennick, esq., second son of the late Major Alexander Rennick, H.E.I.C.S., of Derryargan, co. Fermanagh, and grand nephew of the late Lieut.-General Richard Frith, H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Mary's-terrace, Penzance, aged 26, Mary Frances, wife of the Rev. G. M. Fenton, of St. Paul's, Penzance.

At Reading, the Rev. Chas. Herbert

Martin, M.A., formerly of Maisemore, Gloucestershire, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Martin, of Severn Stoke, co. Worcester.

At Paris, aged 70, Captain Rees Howell Gronow, formerly M.P. for Stafford. He was descended from an ancient Welsh family, and was the eldest son of the late William Gronow, esq., of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county, and Ann, only daughter of the late Rees Howell, esq., of Gwrrhyd, in the same county. He was born on the 7th of May, 1794, and educated at Eton. He was gazetted to an ensigncy in the First Regiment of Foot Guards in December, 1812, and was promoted to the rank of captain in June, 1815. He retired from the army in 1822, having served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He married in 1825 Antonine, daughter of Mons. Didin of Paris. She died, leaving one surviving daughter, Matilda, who is married to Mons. Coursier, a gentleman of French parentage. Captain Gronow married secondly a French lady, who survives him, together with issue. He was M.P. for the borough of Stafford in 1833-4, and thus sat in the first reform parliament. Captain Gronow was the author of several volumes of amusing anecdotes. *The Morning Post* states, that the late Captain Gronow has left a wife and four infant children wholly unprovided for, and that some friends in Paris are endeavouring to get up a subscription in their behalf.

At the Vicarage, Wickham Market, Suffolk, aged 59, the Rev. Weeden Butler, for twenty-three years vicar of the parish.

At Tenbury, Worcestershire, aged 81, William Wolstenholme Prescott, esq. He was the only son of the late William George Prescott, Banker, of London, and Clarence, Roehampton, Surrey (whose death we recorded in June last, *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, June, 1865, p. 803), by Arabella, only daughter of Edward Breton Wolstenholme, of Newberry Hall, co. Kildare, and of the Honourable Arabella Catherine his wife. He was born in London, May 12, 1844, and died at Ryre House, Tenbury, Worcestershire, Nov. 21, 1865, and was buried in Bockleton churchyard, on the estate recently purchased for him by his mother. His father was grandson of Sir George Prescott, of Theobald's Park, Herts, and for many years, and until his death, the head of the well-known banking-house of Prescott, Grote, and Co. Threadneedle-street, London.

At Kelvedon Hall, aged 49, John Francis Wright, esq., of Kelvedon Hall, Essex, and Aston Hall, co. Salop, was the eldest son of the late John Wright, esq. (who died 1822), by Mary Catharine, daughter of Francis Cholmeley, esq., of Brandsby Hall, York. He was born at Bath in the year 1816, and educated at the Roman Catholic Colleges of Stonyhurst and Ampleforth. Mr. Wright was a magistrate for Essex, and served the office of high sheriff for the said county in 1857. He was of retired habits, and though a sincere and conscientious Roman Catholic, he was moderate in his political opinions, and widely respected in consequence. He was buried at Kelvedon. He is succeeded in the family estates by his nephew, Mr. Edward Carington Wright, born at Richmond, Yorkshire, in 1850.

Nov. 22. At Bromley, Kent, aged 43, the Rev. Alexander Douglas Gordon.

Drowned at Scarborough, the Rev. A. J. Brameld, vicar of St. John Baptist, Wortley, Leeds. Whilst bathing at Scarborough, he was carried away by the strong under-currents which prevailed in consequence of the gale. The body was washed ashore the next day.

Nov. 23. At Ramsgate, aged 64, Augustus Julie Winniett, widow of the late Commander Sir William Winniett, Royal Navy, formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast, and daughter of the late Colonel Fenwick, Royal Engineers.

At Frampton-on-Severn, aged 60, Miss Isabella Keatinge, daughter of the late Colonel and Lady Martha Keatinge.

At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 32, the Rev. Charles Croft Hill, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, vicar of Paul-ecom-Thorne, Yorkshire, E. R., younger son of Arthur Stephen Hill, esq., of Clapham Park, Surrey.

At Dalston, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 61, Major Horace Fenwick, late of H.M.'s 86th Regiment, and late Staff Officer of the Dundee District.

At his residence, 16, Onslow-crescent, South Kensington, after a long and painful illness, aged 74, T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 24. At St. John's, New Brunswick, aged 69, the Hon. Robert Parker, Chief Justice of New Brunswick. Mr. Parker went to the colony at an early age with his father, and obtained a degree at King's College, Scotland, was called to the bar in 1828 he was appointed and acted also as Attorney-General of the province during part

William Barclay, Bart., of Pierstoun, Ayrshire, N.B., and nephew of the late Sir Robert Barclay, bart., of the Mauritius.

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In The Close, Salisbury, aged 72, Emma Goodenough, wife of Major Emly.

At Hereford, aged 53, Miss Sarah Anne Glasspoole, daughter of the late Henry Glasspoole, esq., of Hemsby, Norfolk.

At Ryde, of smallpox, aged 40, Walter Ferguson Lock, esq., late Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Captain Campbell Lock, R.N., of Haylands, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Aged 48, Richard Frith Rennick, esq., second son of the late Major Alexander Rennick, H.E.I.C.S., of Derryrgan, co. Fermanagh, and grand nephew of the late Lieut.-General Richard Frith, H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Mary's-terrace, Penzance, aged 26, Mary Frances, wife of the Rev. G. M. Fenton, of St. Paul's, Penzance.

At Reading, the Rev. Chas. Herbert

At Kildare-street, Dublin, Clement Johnson, Esq., third son of the late Hon. Judge Johnson, and formerly a captain in H.M.'s 60th Rifles.

At Merton Lodge, Upton, Slough, aged 78, Mary Francis Tyrwhitt Drake, only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardeloes, Esq.

At Rossall School, aged 15, Arthur Nembhard Gartside, second son of the Rev. and Mrs. F. Gartside Tippinge, of Llwyn Onn Hall, Denbighshire.

At Berlin, aged 43, Dr. Barth, the African traveller. He leaves behind him an unfinished work on negro languages, the composing of which was a primary object of his journey. After his return he was appointed Professor Extraordinary at the University, and elected President of the Geographical Society of Berlin; but the qualities and accomplishments which had insured his success as a traveller, and had earned him a world-wide reputation, were insufficient to open to him the doors of the profound Academy of Science and Literature in the capital.—*The Times*.

Nov. 27. At York Town, near Sandhurst, aged 75, Lieut.-General John Alexr. Philips, Colonel of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines. He was formerly (as was his late brother, Admiral Philips) in the Navy, and served as a Midshipman on board H.M.S. "Belleisle," at the battle of Trafalgar. As an officer of Royal Marines, he was present at the storming of three of the enemy's entrenched batteries and siege of Santa Maura in 1810, and frequently employed in boat affairs on the coasts of Italy and Dalmatia. In April, 1812, he joined the first battalion; served with it in Spain and in America, and being detached to Canada, he served under Commodore Sir James Yeo, on the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Champlain until 1815. He became captain May 27, 1834; major, Nov. 9, 1846; lieutenant-col., Sept. 4, 1851; col., Aug. 1, 1854; col.-commandant, June 22, 1855; major-general, Feb. 6, 1857; and lieutenant-general, May 29, 1863. In 1851 he was appointed commandant of the Marine Artillery at Portsmouth; in 1855 was made commandant of the Chatham division; and in May, 1865, received the appointment of colonelship of the Woolwich division.

At Newton House, Bedale, aged 19, Harry Vane, eldest son of the late Captain Robert Russell, R.N., and grandson of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington. He was educated at Eton.

At York, aged 92, Lucy Ann, widow of Major Anderson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Hawthorne Cottage, and fifth daughter of the late Stephen Croft, esq., of Stillington Hall, near York.

At Place Latique, Montreal, Canada, aged 30, Captain Edward Welch, Barrack Master, late 93rd Highlanders. He became ensign March 10, 1854, and lieutenant Oct. 10, 1854. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from July 14, 1855, for which he received a medal and clasp. He also served in the Indian campaign from Sept., 1857 to April, 1858, and was severely wounded at the relief of Lucknow. He had also received a medal and clasp for the final capture of Lucknow. He became captain March 12, 1858.

At Langeliffe, Yorkshire, aged 77, Jane, widow of the Rev. John Sedgwick, incumbent of Dent.

At St. Dunstan's-place, Canterbury, Sarah, wife of Edward Holttum, esq., J.P.

Aged 31, Edward, second son of Edward Baines, esq., M.P., of Headingley Lodge, Leeds.

At Tottenham, Jemima Arabella, widow of John Holt, esq., of Tottenham, and formerly of Broxbourne, Herts, and third daughter of the late John Eardley-Wilmot, esq., Master in Chancery, for many years M.P. for Coventry.

At Eppingham, Surrey, Emily Jane, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barker, late vicar of Thirkleby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Nov. 28. At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, Mary, wife of Frank Hodgkinson, esq., 4th (the Queen's Own) Hussars.

At 26, South-street, Brompton, S.W., aged 74, Eliza, relict of the Rev. Anthony Edwards, M.A., rector of Gaile, diocese of Cashel.

Nov. 29. The Hon. Mrs. William Wodehouse. She was the last surviving child of the late Mr. Thomas Hussey, of Galtrim, Meath, and Lady Mary Walpole, daughter of Horatio Earl of Orford (by Lady Rachel Cavendish, sister of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire), and married, 1807, the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse, youngest brother of the late Lord Wodehouse, and great-uncle of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 57, Ann Helena, widow of William Menzies, esq., Judge in the Supreme Court at the Cape of Good Hope, and eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Hood Hanways Christian.

At her residence, The Lawn, Eastbourne, aged 85, Charlotte, relict of John Harry Willard, esq., late lieutenant-colonel Royal Sussex Militia.

At Guildford, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Rogers, sen., a veteran actor and manager. Soon after his initiation into

theatrical mysteries, Mr. Rogers married Mary Simpson, the manager's daughter, and in conjunction with James Morgan, a brother actor, started a dramatic company, which was a kind of nursery for many theatrical tyros, some of whom have achieved comparative distinction in the provinces and the metropolis. Under the name of "Rogers and Morgan" the company was well known and highly respected about the suburbs of London, and in the principal towns of Surrey, Hampshire, and Devonshire. In his early career Mr. Rogers was professionally associated with the great Edmund Kean, whose mother (Mrs. Carey) and her daughter Phoebe, were occasional members of his company. The management of "Rogers and Morgan" was very prosperous, and patronised by many of the nobility, including the late Duke of Marlborough, Lady Norman-ton, &c., fully evincing that the concern was conducted with spirit and respectability.—*Guildford Paper*.

Suddenly, at an hotel in Philadelphia, Van Amburg, the great lion-tamer and successful manager of menageries, and well known in Europe and America.

Nov. 30. At the Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 52, Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B., late one of the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. See OBITUARY.

In London, Miss Anne Talbot. The deceased, was daughter of the late Mr. William Talbot of Castle Talbot, and sister of the late Countess of Shrewsbury.

At his residence, Hyperion Lodge, Rosherville, Kent, aged 80, Admiral William James Mingaye. The deceased admiral entered the navy in Sept., 1798, and in the following month was present at the defeat of the squadron under Commodore Bompert, carrying troops for the invasion of Ireland. He became lieutenant July 6, 1805, and in 1806 was gazetted for his services on shore with the Naval Brigade at the capture of the Cape, and afterwards served in the East Indies until 1809. In 1812 and 1813 he served in the Mediterranean; in 1816 and 1817 on the home station, and was promoted to commander Oct. 2, 1817; from 1818 until posted Jan. 29, 1822, he served at Portsmouth. He commanded the "Royal George" yacht from July following until July 1824, when he obtained the command of the "Romney," 50, at Chatham. From Jan., 1825, until the abolition of the service in 1831, he was in command of the "Hyperion," 42, lying at Newhaven, on the establishment of a third-rate, for the purpose of the extended coast blockade. He became rear-admiral Oct. 1, 1852; vice-admiral, Nov. 4, 1857; accepted the reserved-ser-

vice pension, Dec. 18, 1858; and became admiral, April 7, 1863.

At St. Michael-street, Dumfries, Lieut.-Colonel William Grierson, of Bardannoch, Dumfriesshire. Colonel Grierson received his commission as a captain in the Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Selkirk Militia on 4th July, 1803. In this rank he served with the regiment for seven years, the militia being then embodied during the continuance of the great European wars. He also served with the regiment in Ireland at the period of the insurrection. His commission as lieutenant-colonel was dated 1st June, 1825, and he continued in that rank until his resignation, on the re-organisation of the militia in the latter part of 1854. He was never commander of the regiment, the Marquess of Queensberry (grandfather of the present Marquess) being at that time colonel. From the period of his resignation, Colonel Grierson had lived a quiet and retired life in Dumfries. The deceased colonel received a military funeral—the officers and staff of the Scottish Borderers Militia, in uniform, taking part in the *cortège*, which was preceded by the band, playing the "Dead March in Saul." The funeral was likewise attended by a numerous company of gentlemen belonging to the town and district, where the deceased, from his long residence, was widely known and universally respected.

At Lanark, aged 73, Miss Winefred Abrahall Lloyd, youngest daughter of Herbert A. Lloyd, esq., formerly of Carthage, in the county of Hereford. She was, on the maternal side, a descendant of Field-Marshal Wade, who commanded the royal forces in Scotland in the reign of George the Second.

At her residence, 9, Connaught-square, aged 80, Harriott Amelia, widow of Major-General W. S. Heathcote.

At Latchford Parsonage, Warrington, aged 52, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Wright, and only daughter of the late John Brassey, esq., Buerton.

At Cheltenham, aged 79, Louisa, widow of the Rev. William Collins Colton.

At Hilgay, Norfolk, Mr. John Nayler, publican, commonly esteemed to be 110 years old. A Norfolk paper states that he was seven years older. "His age appears, from the parish register of Welney, to be 117, he having been born on the 29th of May, 1748. In 1825 the deceased retired from business as a publican, he having kept the 'Crown' at Downham, and the 'George and Dragon' at Hilgay, in succession, and has since lived in a small property of his own in the latter village. He was always a smart, active man, and con-

stant in taking his walk up to October, 1860. Since that time he has been confined to his house, but used to sit up in his chair for some portion of the day until June, 1864, when he did so for the last time. His sight failed him of late years, but his hearing was so good until recently that he could distinguish the voice of his friends, and he was rational until within six weeks of his death."

At Louth, Lincolnshire, Field Flowers Goe, esq., aged 67. The deceased, who was a native of Boston, was for many years coroner for the parts of Lindsey, and had, on several occasions, presided as Warder and Mayor of Louth. He was admitted as an attorney and solicitor in 1819, and was a member of the Solicitor's Association, secretary to the Louth branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, secretary to the Church Missionary Society, &c.

Lately. In Paris, of small-pox, M. Louis Huart, editor of the *Charivari*. It is said of him that though, latterly, editor of the *Charivari*, he wrote nothing in it, contenting himself with inspiring and correcting and keeping in due limits his *colaborateurs*, but before succeeding to the editorship he was for many years one of the principal contributors of the journal.

In a workhouse at Manchester, aged 90, Isaac Robinson, said to be a native of Shap. At one time he acted as a guide to the summits of Helvellyn, Skiddaw, and other mountains, often to crags, fastnesses, and gulleys which had never before been penetrated by man. On more than one occasion he was hired to proceed at midnight in search of excursionists who had been lost in the mist, and he rarely returned without bringing them safely home. A few years later he was noted all over Cumberland and Westmoreland as one of the first wrestlers of the day. During a portion of this time, too, he acted as under-gamekeeper, and, along with others, was engaged in a terrible affray with poachers on the preserves of the Earl of Lonsdale, near Lowther Castle. In this encounter he seized two poachers and held them, and at the same moment two guns were fired at him by others of the gang. The poachers were subsequently tried at the assizes at Appleby, convicted and sent out of the country. He was one of three daring fellows who undertook to rid the neighbourhood of Wigton of a gang of gipsies that had held possession of some moorland there for more than twenty years, and which they accomplished in the face of terrible dangers. He also saved the life of a young lady, who had fallen through the ice in her father's park, for

which he was rewarded with a pension for life. The young lady herself, in a year or two after, was married to a merchant named Thompson, who also made him many presents. All, however, was insufficient. In the latter part of his life Robinson took to drinking, and frequently forestalled his pension by many months, and at length died a pauper. He had a sister, who died two years ago, near Penrith, in her 92nd year.—*Cumberland Packet*.

In Albemarle-street, aged 69, J. M. Chapman, esq., M.D., a physician eminent in literature and the world of scholarship. He issued, some time back, a translation of the Greek pastoral poets, of which a third edition was in the press at the time of his death; "*Hebrew Idylls and Dramas*," reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*, and other successful works.

Dec. 1. At Cannes, aged 43, Colonel Charles John Gibb, retired full pay, Royal Engineers. The deceased officer served at the Cape of Good Hope from August, 1841, to April, 1848, accompanied the overland expedition to Natal, and commanded the Royal Engineers during all the operations connected with the capture of that settlement in May and June, 1842. He also served in the Eastern campaign from November, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol; for which he received the medal and clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.

At 36, Upper Grosvenor-street, Harriet Elizabeth, widow of William Mostyn Owen, esq., of Woodhouse, Shropshire.

At Armithwaite Hall, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, aged 59, the wife of James Pilkington, esq., late M.P. for Blackburn.

At his residence, Plas Cŏch, Anglesey, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Bulkeley Hughes, esq., M.P.

At Richmond, aged 62, the Rev. Charles Gottlieb Pfander, D.D.

At his residence, Brunswick Villa, South Norwood, aged 59, Richard Coleman Henry Groombridge, publisher, of Fater-noster-row.

At the Vicarage, Burlescombe, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Tanner, M.A., for forty-six years the vicar of Burlescombe, Devon, and of Nynhead, Somerset, for thirty years. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Tanner, M.A., incumbent of Bradninch, Devon, and was educated at Tiverton under Dr. William Page Richards, Head Master of Blundell's Grammar School. He proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, as Newte's Exhibitioner in the year 1806, and soon after became the Master's Scholar on that foundation.

He was Head Master of the Portsmouth and the Dartmouth Grammar Schools, and in September, 1819, was instituted to the Vicarage of Burlescombe, by the Right Rev. Dr. George Pelham, the then Bishop of Exeter; he entered on residence at the Vicarage House in 1820, and became, as was usual with previous incumbents, curate of Nyncehead. He was instituted to the Vicarage of Nyncehead, by dispensation in the month of February, 1835, and was also chaplain to Earl Bathurst. A valuable manuscript, giving the history of the parish of Burlescombe from an early date, written by the deceased gentleman, is now in possession of his family.

At Green Bank, Passcastle, Cocker-mouth, aged 29, the Rev. Edward Evans, B. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Woodhouse, near Loughborough, aged 54, the Rev. John Simeon Hiley, M.A., curate of Quorndon and Woodhouse, Leicestershire.

Dec. 2. At his seat, Necton Hall, Norfolk, Col. Wm. Mason. He filled the office of High Sheriff of the county in the year 1849, and for several years occupied the post of Chairman of the West Norfolk Quarter Sessions; he was also a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county.

At Malta, aged 26, Lieut. Herbert Frederick Campbell, R.N., eldest son of Col. George Campbell, Lowndes-square.

At his residence, the Grange, Banwell, aged 55, Heberden F. Emery, esq., magistrate for Somerset.

At Newport, Barnstaple, Devon, Sarah Anne, second daughter of the late Major Ernest Christian Wilford, Royal Artillery.

Aged 18, Helena Beatrice, second daughter of the Rev. Seymour E. and Augusta Major.

Dec. 3. At 14, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, aged 45, Sir Charles Sullivan, bart. *See OBITUARY.*

At his residence, Clarence Lodge, Shirley, Hants, aged 39, Major C. S. Jessop, of the Bombay army, only son of G. Jessop, esq., of Mount House, Hythe, Hants.

At Great Torrington, North Devon, aged 63, Major James Nixon Macartney, late 7th Dragoon Guards.

At his residence, The Rookery Cottage, Dedham, Essex, aged 74, Charles Greene, esq., captain, R.N.

At 10, Buckland-terrace, Plymouth, aged 44, Lieut. John Cartwright, R.N., fourth son of the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, rector of Exonley and Leominster, Sussex.

Dec. 4. At the Museum, South Kensington, aged 42, Francis Powke, esq., captain Royal Engineers. *See OBITUARY.*

At No. 8, The Lawn, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 66, Mary, wife of Major-General B. R. Hitchens, Madras army.

At his residence, St. Ann's, Burley, Leeds, aged 91, Edward Grace, esq., J.P.

* At the Home of the Good Samaritan, Coatham, Yorkshire, Sister Isabel, daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Byers, of Darlington.

Dec. 5. Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, one of the most eminent agriculturists in the kingdom. Mr. Phillips, who was celebrated for his "Herefords," had gained almost numberless prizes at the exhibitions of the various agricultural societies.

At his residence, Dorking, Surrey, aged 71, Henry Costerton, esq., late of H.M.'s Customs, and formerly of the 48th Regt. of Foot.

Aged 76, Gordon William Francis Gregor, esq., of Trewarthenick, Cornwall.

Aged 82, Charles Thomas Bodenham, esq., of Rotherwas, co. Hereford.

Aged 70, Brooke Hamilton Gyll, esq., of Wraysbury House, Bucks, and Yeoveny Hall, Middlesex.

Dec. 5. At Askern, near Doncaster, aged 70, the Rev. John Gibson, M.A., senior chaplain of the parish church, Sheffield.

Dec. 6. At Anglesey, Gosport, aged 29, William Steward Travers, esq., late Rifle Brigade, youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stannard Travers, K. H.

Dec. 7. At Brighton, Miss Barbara Leonora Carlisle, eldest daughter of the late Sir Anthony Carlisle.

At the Manor House, Trysall, Staffordshire, aged 77, John Willim, esq.

At Genoa, Alicia Frances, daughter of Charles George Butler, esq., Commander, R.N.

At Brynfield, near Swansea, aged 83, Mary, second daughter of the late Nicholas Loftus Tottenham, esq., of Stephen's-green, Dublin, and Glenfarn Hall, co. Leitrim.

At No. 1, Clarendon-terrace, Brighton, while on a visit, Matilda, daughter of the late Rev. John Hubbard, of Horstead Rectory, Sussex.

Dec. 8. At Hallyburton House, Coupar-Angus, N. B., aged 62, Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton. Her ladyship was the only surviving child of the large family of King William IV. (when Duke of Clarence) by Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress, and was the mother of the Countess of Munster, and Mrs. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle. She was born 8th November, 1803, and married, first, 5th July, 1827, the Hon. John Kennedy, who assumed the

ine, youngest son of Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa, who died 6th

Her ladyship married, 1836, Lord John Frederick Burton, third son of George, Esq. of Huntley, by Katherine, daughter of the late Sir Charles. The lamented lady had long appointment of state-housekeeper in Palace. On the day of the late Rev. Bishop Wordsworth, a small piece of ground on the corner of the garden of Dun, adjacent burying-ground, as the lady had expressed a wish that she should be interred in the vault recently prepared in the newly-burying-ground. The funeral was read by the Rev. Mr. Iagoe, Episcopal Chapel, Montrose; was removed in a hearse, followed by mourning coaches and a private carriage, through the city, and by the road to the

first College, aged 71, Sir James Tempest, bart., of Broughton, Leicestershire, and Coleby, Lincolnshire.

At Bath, Mary Ann, widow of the late John Davis, Ordinary of Newgate. At Wrexham, near Wrexham, aged 65, John Griffith, esq., late Lieut.

Park, Chester, aged 32, the Rev. James Greaves, senior curate of St. Mary's Church, Chester.

At his residence, 22, Crescent Road, Dukinfield, aged 65, the Rev. Charles Farnsworth.

At Omagh, aged 39, Captain Edward Charlton, Staff Officer of Pensioners, late of the 95th Regt. and 2d Queen's Royals, eldest son of the late Colonel Charlton, K.H.

At 5, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, Louisa Ann, wife of John Bruce, esq., F.S.A.

Dec. 10. At the Palace of Lacken, aged 75 (save six days), His Majesty Leopold I., King of the Belgians. See OBITUARY.

Jane Wheeler, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Francis and the Hon. Selina, Lady Mason.

At Brighton, aged 72, Louisa Sarah, wife of the Rev. Fisher Watson, late vicar of Lancing, and fourth daughter of the late Sir Edmund Lacon, bart.

At Skirwith Abbey, Penrith, very suddenly, aged 48, the Rev. Christopher Parker, M.A.

At Cheltenham, Anne, daughter of the late Rev. William Ashmead Pruett, vicar of Snitterfield, Warwickshire.

At Seapoint, co. Dublin, aged 65, Neptune, eldest son of the late George Blood, esq., of Montpelier-hill.

only surviving child of the Rev. William John Kidd, rector of Didsbury, Lancashire.

Dec. 12. At Portsea, aged 55, Thomas Nightingale, esq., late Port Captain of Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, second son of the late Sir Charles Nightingale, bart., of Kneeworth Hall, Cambridge.

At Notting-hill, aged 69, Captain Charles Grant, late of the 23d R. W. Fusiliers. He was severely wounded at Quatre Bras, and had received the Waterloo medal. He served as acting Quartermaster in the Grenadier Guards during the insurrection in Canada in 1838 and 1839; became Quartermaster July 5, 1841; and was placed on half pay March 17, 1854.

At the Vicarage, Whitechurch, Bucks, aged 47, Harriett Archer, wife of the Rev. Alfred Turner.

At East Moulsey, Surrey, aged 78, Miss Harriet Reinagle, daughter of the late Philip Reinagle, esq., R.A.

At Eastwood, Yorkshire, aged 82, Thomas Eastwood, esq. He was the elder son of the late William Eastwood, esq., of Eastwood, by Sarah, daughter of John Greenwood, esq., of Ashenhurst, and was born at Eastwood in March, 1783. Mr. Eastwood was for many years an ardent sportsman, and was also treasurer of the Todmorden Turnpike Road. He always took a prominent part in the parochial and political matters of the district, and was much esteemed by all parties. He took an active part in the erection of the churches at Cross-stone and Stephen-stall, and his interment took place in the family vault at Cross-stone Church. The late Mr. Eastwood married, in 1805, Sarah, only surviving child and heir of Abraham Barker, esq., of Stannally, co. York, by whom he has left an only surviving son, Abraham Greenwood, who now succeeds to his family estates at Eastwood, Saddleworth, and elsewhere. This gentleman, who passed his examination for the law in 1847, is Registrar of the County Court, and Clerk to the Magistrates at Todmorden.

Dec. 13. At his seat, Spennithorne Hall, Bedale, aged 51, Christopher William Carter Chaytor, J.P., and D.-L. of the North Riding of the county of Yorkshire. See OBITUARY.

At Edinburgh, John Cay, esq., Advocate, Sheriff of the county of Linlithgow.

At Waterloo-road, Wolverhampton, aged 64, Charlotte, the beloved wife of the Rev. George Freer, M.A.

At the house of her father, Fairfield, near Liverpool, aged 26, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Page Roberts, M.A., vicar of Eye, Suffolk.

At her residence, No. 38, Abingdon-

villas, Kensington, Ann, daughter of the Rev. George Bailey, of Wakes Colne, Essex.

At the King's School, Sherborne, aged 16, Charles Edward, only son of the Rev. Charles Rodd, rector of North-hill, in the county of Cornwall.

At Hampstead, aged 11, George, second son of the Rev. Dr. Ainger, of St. Bees, Cumberland.

At Brixton, Caroline, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Walker, vicar of West Hoathly, Sussex.

Dec. 14. At 14, Lynedoch-place, Edinburgh, aged 72, Lady Foulis, widow of Major-General Sir David Foulis, K.C.B., of Cairnie Lodge.

At Broomborough House, Totnes, Devon, aged 53, J. F. P. Phillips, esq. The deceased was a staunch Conservative, and a member of the Church of England. For several years past he had been a prominent member of the Totnes Town Council, and was Mayor in 1863 and 1864. He was also a magistrate for the county and borough, a member of the Totnes Board of Guardians, a Charity Trustee, a Dart Navigation Commissioner; and discharged with equal ability, tact, judgment and courtesy, the duties of these and other important public offices. "He was always ready to offer good advice to those among the humbler classes who sought it, and gladly extended pecuniary aid to the deserving poor with no sparing hand. Then again he has been instrumental in effecting a vast amount of social and moral improvement among the working and industrious classes of Totnes, by the Garden Allotment System, which he introduced some five or six years ago, whereby he provided garden accommodation on his estate at Broomborough for about forty families. Once a year he gave all his garden tenants a substantial supper, and whilst catering for their physical wants he always embraced the opportunity of urging them to sow good seeds and keep down the weeds, not only in their gardens, but in their homes and lives, and especially to sow good seeds in the minds of the young, by giving them a good practical education, urging above all the Bible—line upon line, precept upon precept. His munificence was not confined to Totnes; the neighbouring parish of Corworthy loses a worthy benefactor in him: one of his latest acts was the purchase and presentation to that parish of a site for a school house, the foundation stone for which was recently laid by Mrs. Phillips. The Totnes workhouse poor will miss a valuable friend, the customary shilling to each inmate at Christmas, and the annual

gathering at summertide on the beautiful lawn of Broomborough, accompanied with the good cheer set before them. These are only a few of his many good qualities."—*Local Paper.*

Suddenly, at Lee-park, aged 56, Elizabeth Warton, widow of Edward Stock, late of Plaistow, Essex, esq., J.P. for Middlesex.

Dec. 15. At Airth Castle, N.B., Sarah, Lady Anstruther, widow of Sir Alexander Anstruther, of Thirdpart, Fife, and daughter of the late Thomas Prendergast, esq.

At Sandhurst, Bournemouth, the residence of his father, Major-General Crawley, R.E., aged 36, Charles Crawley, esq., late Captain 15th Regiment.

At 9, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico, aged 64, Marion, widow of Major David Lester Richardson, Bengal Army.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, Frances, relict of Lieut. James Stanes, R.N.

At the Manor House, Ullesthorpe, aged 82, William Simons, esq.

At Glasgow, aged 69, the Right Rev. Dr. John Murdoch, Roman Catholic vicar apostolic for the Western District of Scotland. Bishop Murdoch was a native of Enzie, Banffshire, where he was born on 11th November, 1796. He studied chiefly in Spain, and on 19th March, 1821, was ordained a priest. On the 20th day of October, 1833, he was consecrated Bishop of Castabala, by Bishop Scott, to whom he was coadjutor, and since that time, a period of thirty-two years, he has laboured faithfully, zealously, and with all toleration, for the benefit of his people. To many outside of his own religious creed, Dr. Murdoch was known as a true-hearted, loving, and loveable man, firmly grounded in his own persuasion, but in no way anxious to thrust his tenets where they were not desired. There are few of the public charitable institutions in Glasgow, in connection with which his name will not be found creditably associated.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

In Paris, aged 57, M. Alexander Bixio, a native of Italy, but better known as a French statesman. He was educated for the medical profession, but abandoned it for politics, first in Italy, and then in France. He took part in the insurrections of 1830 and 1848, in the latter of which he was wounded before the barricades. When Louis Napoleon was elected President, he appointed M. Bixio Minister of Commerce, under the Prime Minister Barrot; but M. Bixio resigned on finding that he was required to give up to the President foreign despatches without open-

ing them. He was then sent to Mazas, and since his liberation he has firmly resisted all the overtures made to him by the Government, although he assisted them in some matters connected with the Italian question. His funeral was attended by Prince Napoleon, and a large concourse. An anecdote about the deceased, current in the crowd, is worth preserving. "During the hottest excitement of the June rioting, while Alexander Bixio, on Place Bastille, was energetically urging a stoppage of the firing, a wretched cantinière was seen by him on the point of being massacred by the Garde Mobile; rushing to her rescue, he was told 'she was selling poison to the troops, who were decimated by her drugged brandy;' then 'let her die of her own devilish compound,' cried Bixio: 'come, woman, toss off three glasses of your stuff, and run home to die.' Gladly did she go through the ordeal, and she was one of the grateful followers of her deliverer's funeral."—*Globe.*

Dec. 16. At his residence, 12, South Parade, Bath, the Rev. John Brickenden Frowd, D.D. Senior Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In early life he was a chaplain in the Royal Navy.

Dec. 17. Aged 66, the Rev. John Ball, B.D., for thirty years vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading.

At Dunmanway, Belfast, aged 77, the Rev. Dr. Montgomery. He was for many years the acknowledged leader of the Unitarians of Ulster, the agent for the distribution of the Royal Bounty to their ministers, and one of their professors of theology. He was one of the most eminent men that Ulster ever produced, possessing a rare combination of personal and intellectual endowments. As head master of the English department of the Belfast Academical Institution, he was for many years the teacher of most of the middle-class youth of Ulster; he was a powerful champion of religious freedom in its widest sense, and was greatly respected by the late Sir Robert Peel and other English statesmen; and, as the *Northern Whig* remarks, no Belfast deputation to the Government for any liberal object was expected to be successful without his presence.

Dec. 18. At Antibes, France, aged 66, James Close, esq., formerly of Naples, Chevalier of the Neapolitan Order of Francis I.

Dec. 19. At Ashley Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 43, Major Laurence Henry Peel.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.
BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED, AND METEOROLOGY IN THE FOLLOWING LARGE TOWNS.

POPULOUS, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1865).	Deaths registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).				Rain-fall in inches.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).				Rain-fall in inches.
					Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.		Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	
NOVEMBER 25.														
Total of 11 large Towns	5,690,617	38.0	3339	3149	59.3	29.5	48.2	48.2	1.44	51.0	25.8	42.1	42.1	0.50
London (Metropolis)	3,015,404	38.7	1096	1471	56.4	42.4	50.6	50.6	0.98	51.0	32.6	43.7	43.7	0.72
Liverpool (Borough)	476,308	93.3	353	374	56.3	44.4	49.4	49.4	0.73	49.0	37.2	44.3	44.3	0.26
Manchester (City)	354,930	79.1	204	278	57.8	36.0	48.8	48.8	1.45	49.7	28.5	42.4	42.4	0.16
Salford (Borough)	110,833	21.4	88	84	57.4	41.9	49.4	49.4	1.42	49.7	28.0	43.0	43.0	0.19
Birmingham (Borough)	327,842	41.9	235	139	56.6	41.4	49.4	49.4	1.22	48.7	20.5	42.8	42.8	0.47
Leeds (Borough)	224,025	10.4	250	121	58.5	39.5	48.9	48.9	1.53	50.0	25.8	40.9	40.9	0.19
Bristol (City)	161,809	34.5	101	87	56.6	43.7	49.9	49.9	1.66	50.1	29.5	43.0	43.0	0.50
Hull (Borough)	103,747	29.1	69	56	54.0	36.0	44.7	44.7	0.90	47.0	29.0	40.1	40.1	0.80
Edinburgh (City)	174,180	39.3	127	118	59.3	37.6	56.4	56.4	2.06	48.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	0.40
Glasgow (City)	423,723	83.7	333	267	59.3	37.6	56.4	56.4	2.06	47.3	23.9	40.9	40.9	0.40
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	317,606	32.6	153	154	54.7	29.5	44.9	44.9	2.41	50.7	30.0	42.0	42.0	1.31
DECEMBER 9.														
Total of 11 large Towns.	5,690,617	38.0	4044	3123	58.0	30.2	45.3	45.3	0.43	56.0	2.6	40.1	40.1	0.01
London (Metropolis)	3,015,404	38.7	2162	1433	52.7	37.3	46.5	46.5	0.22	46.9	29.9	39.7	39.7	0.00
Liverpool (Borough)	476,308	93.3	372	411	55.9	39.0	46.9	46.9	0.98	49.0	35.6	43.3	43.3	0.00
Manchester (City)	354,930	79.1	265	250	57.0	37.0	44.9	44.9	0.21	48.3	29.0	39.1	39.1	0.00
Salford (Borough)	110,833	21.4	74	76	56.6	36.0	45.5	45.5	0.18	47.5	29.9	39.3	39.3	0.01
Birmingham (Borough)	327,842	41.9	273	158	55.2	36.6	44.5	44.5	0.41	49.8	31.2	40.4	40.4	0.03
Leeds (Borough)	224,025	10.4	165	125	57.5	30.5	43.9	43.9	0.23	48.5	28.5	39.9	39.9	0.01
Bristol (City)	161,809	34.5	104	71	56.1	37.9	46.1	46.1	1.32	47.7	29.0	39.2	39.2	0.00
Hull (Borough)	103,747	29.1	86	62	51.0	33.0	43.6	43.6	0.36	48.0	27.0	36.0	36.0	0.01
Edinburgh (City)	174,180	39.3	103	93	55.0	33.0	44.6	44.6	0.40	50.0	23.0	41.5	41.5	0.00
Glasgow (City)	423,723	83.7	315	280	56.0	35.7	46.2	46.2	0.44	49.3	24.6	40.6	40.6	0.02
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	317,606	32.6	125	164	58.0	30.2	45.9	45.9	0.89	49.0	32.1	42.6	42.6	0.03

OLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From November 24 to December 23 inclusive.

Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
51	29. 30	cloudy, shwrs.	9	47	49	47	30. 37	foggy
51	29. 28	do. rain	10	48	49	47	30. 49	do. fair
48	29. 27	fair	11	46	47	46	30. 53	do. do.
45	29. 61	foggy, fair	12	43	44	44	30. 49	do. do.
50	29. 9	rain	13	39	45	44	30. 45	do. do.
44	29. 86	do.	14	41	46	45	30. 36	do. do.
45	29. 91	cloudy	15	39	43	44	30. 58	do. do.
48	29. 92	foggy	16	39	46	42	30. 57	do. do.
42	29. 69	foggy, fair	17	38	46	43	30. 56	do. do.
45	29. 51	cloudy, rain	18	39	47	45	30. 47	foggy
47	29. 48	cloudy, fr. rn.	19	43	46	47	30. 38	slight rain
48	29. 50	do. slight rn.	20	45	50	46	30. 24	do. do.
54	29. 82	do. do. do.	21	46	51	47	30. 29	foggy, fair
52	30. 11	heavy rain	22	46	45	43	30. 28	do. do.
47	30. 44	cloudy	23	40	43	40	30. 27	do. do.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1866.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.—Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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London, E.C.

has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid
his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of
ntry; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New
by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communica-
remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected
on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography,
Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General
re.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—Hor.

THE STUART PAPERS IN THE ROYAL COLLECTION, WINDSOR CASTLE.



ENGLISHMEN very frequently fail to understand the policy of the Emperor of the French, from neglect or forgetfulness of one fact. Beyond the borders of France there exist two claimants of the throne which he occupies, who look upon him as an intruder, and are biding their time; and who have each a considerable party of adherents in France. It is true that their claims are mutually destructive, and that one of them has as little chance of recovering the crown of his ancestors as would a descendant of the Merovingians. But they are not the less carefully watched; and whatever movements are contemplated or attempted are met at once by a counter-move. It is said that the recent prohibition of the *Indépendance Belge* is such a counter-move. If we possessed the information on which the Emperor acts, we should have the key to much that is now enigmatical.

This may illustrate the historical value of the Stuart Papers. In them we possess, not indeed a complete series, but certainly a very full series, of documents, which exhibit the life, the hopes, the purposes, and the schemes of the dethroned Stuarts. And they thus cast a great deal of needful light upon some most perplexed passages of the history of England.

Incidentally, too, they afford other historical information of considerable interest and value, as history is now studied. The whole world in which the Stuart ex-kings and ex-princes lived, never quite luminous to Englishmen, is now fallen into the thickest darkness.

Half the popularly-remembered tales of them are as incredible as the romances of chivalry. But these matters appear very differently when studied by the help of these authentic documents. We perceive the men as they truly were; and though no reader can avoid being touched by the picture presented of them, it is made convincingly certain that it would have been a bad day for England which should have seen a second "Restoration," and that they were themselves solely to blame for the absolute hopelessness of such an event.

What we may call the drapery of history, also, indifference to which used to make historical works so unreal, and therefore uninteresting, is not wanting. For many years, the letters and documents preserved are of such a kind as to afford almost the same insight into every minutest event in the lives of those exiled Princes, as if we had lived with them, and had been most familiarly trusted. And it is very amusing, and, at the same time, it shows us what a prodigious stride has been made in the appreciation of genuine history here, to see it stated in the report of the Commissioners, which will be spoken of afterwards, that certain papers "possess little value, except what arises from their being autographs of those illustrious persons," and that others "possess no interest whatever." For it is precisely this class of papers which is now most eagerly sought for by all inquirers, who would understand the spirit and manners of bygone times.

It was on these accounts and others, which the mention of these will make sufficiently obvious, that H.R.H. the Prince Consort, amongst his plans for rendering the too-little known treasures of the Royal Library available for all possible and legitimate uses, devoted his earliest attention to this great collection. And, acting on a suggestion of Sir John (now Lord) Romilly, he commanded that the entire mass should be arranged, as the Public Records of the Realm are, in strictly chronological order; and that preparations should be made to calendar them in such a way that every single document should be rendered available to the historical student; and that when the proper time should have arrived, these calendars should be made public, as those of the Records are in process of being made. This large bequest of honourable duty and public service has not been neglected. And though the death of the Prince—for all, save only for himself, far too early—which left it to be performed by those who should come after him in these genera; inevitably delayed its accomplishment; the express sanction of the Queen, and the sympathy and interest

whom the full realisation of the Prince's design necessarily rests, give satisfactory assurance that his memory will not long remain without this most befitting monument.

The Stuart Papers consist, in the first place, of a series of letters, and drafts and copies of letters, memoranda, proclamations, manifestoes, reports, and other documents of a political kind, and money accounts of every description, in number amounting to little less than 100,000. The earliest in date belong to the reign of Charles II.; but they are not numerous before the year 1716, and they grow fewer after the year 1770. The greater part of the papers of King James II., which still exist, are to be sought in other collections; but there is no sufficient ground for the conjecture that they have been destroyed; and the Abbé Waters (who will soon be spoken of here) expressly says, "It was the usual custom of the Stuarts not only never to destroy any paper written to them, but keep copies, moreover, of whatever they writ themselves." And he instances, in proof of it, the preservation by the Prince of the *billets-doux* he received, and of drafts of his own replies to them! The remainder of the Stuart Papers are bound MS. volumes, such as "The Life of James II.;" various defences and explanations of the proceedings which cost him his crown; copies of warrants and grants of peerages and other dignities, and official positions, to his court and friends; copies of letters, &c. There is, besides, a great number of cyphers, and keys, which were employed in the extensive correspondence that was carried on, so long as there was any hope of regaining the kingdom. And they afford a faithful, though necessarily partial, view of the whole period during which the possession of the English crown was contested by the Stuarts; and respecting that part of the contest in which the Prince Charles Edward took the lead, the information is most minute and complete.

The way in which these papers came into the possession of the successful rivals of the Stuarts deserves special mention, since it was accomplished by the zeal and earnestness of George IV., when Prince Regent. One considerable portion was acquired from the Abbé James Waters, Procurator-General of the English Benedictines at Rome, through the agency of Sir J. Coxe Hippisley. It had become known that the Abbé was possessed of these papers, which were left him by the Duchess of Albany (daughter of the Prince Charles Edward), who found them in the Prince's Library at Florence after his death. The Abbé had removed them to Rome,

security during the time when the French Republican
e overrunning the Peninsula. Sir John, in the year 1804,
nd of the Prince of Wales, sent through Mr. C. J. Fox,
an arrangement with the Abbé, who undertook to give
se papers to the Prince, in consideration of receiving a
annuity in return. Whilst these negotiations were pro-
Mr. Pitt, having heard of the papers, had authorised Mr.
he English Minister at the Court of Sardinia, to treat for
e name of the Government; but, on hearing what had
, no further proceedings were taken. The papers were
bestowed in three "trunks," the assiduous Sir John taking
oth locks and keys were in good order, and removed from
Civita Vecchia, to the care of a merchant there, named
o await an opportunity for being conveyed to England.
nance which had attended the Stuart family so long, and
invested them with an interest which their personal qualities
led them to, did not desert these relics of their name and
The Abbé died soon after receiving the first yearly payment
ity, and, in appearance, the successful negotiator's boast was
the Prince of Wales had obtained these treasures for 50l.
umn of 1805, the "trunks" were still at Civita Vecchia,

but, by promising payment of 1000 sequins to M. Minio, the obliging secretary of police, he saved his portfolio and the damaging revelation of its contents. After due forms had been observed, he was forwarded to Rome, having rescued his portfolio by paying the sum agreed on, and there he was placed "under the vigilance of the police;" so that once more it seemed as if no rescue was possible.

Bonelli soon, in spite of the "vigilance," found means to send several persons to Civita Vecchia, on this great business; but all in vain, until he lighted upon a Rev. Mr. Macpherson, President of the Scotch College, and having through him paid off the mortgages on them, the cases were shipped for Leghorn, and thence, having been screened from the observation of the custom-house officers, to Tunis, whence they were taken to Malta, and from that place, at last, to London, early in the year 1813. The whole cost of all these freights and mortgages, &c. &c., was about 460*l.*; so that the purchase of this first portion of the Stuart Papers actually cost the Prince some 500 guineas.

As for the successful Bonelli, his troubles were by no means at an end. He was kept under arrest; lost his passport; not allowed to go to Paris till after six months; nor then without leaving those "hostages to fortune," his wife and children, as hostages of another sort, at Rome. At Paris, he had to report himself once a week to the police, but contrived to get to Bruges, notwithstanding. There he built a boat in a garret, and "at the peril of his life" (as he says) escaped in it, and was picked up by the English Fleet off Deal! He appears afterwards seeking letters of "denization;" but, though warmly supported by Sir John Hippisley, without success; Mr. Addington not finding the grounds of the request sufficiently well made out, "according to the rules of this office."

Whilst Bonelli was thus engaged in smuggling the Prince Regent's purchase out of Italy, another inquirer had fallen upon a treasure-trove of yet other Stuart Papers, which also were destined to become the property of the Prince, and to swell the number of these remarkable records at the Royal Library at Windsor. A certain Dr. Robert Watson, whose whole life was a romance—for he had been (so he said) secretary to Lord George Gordon during the riots of 1780; had travelled in all the habitable parts of the globe, and visited every Court in the world; had been the intimate friend of Washington, and had repeatedly conversed with Napoleon (having been, as it is

onjectured, one of his spies),—this Dr. Watson was in every time, seeking for information respecting the Stuart. After many researches and much expense," he discovered of papers at Rome, in a garret in the Palace of Monse- to the weather, and to the ravages of rats and mice. come into the possession of Signor Tassoni, auditor of the ich," said Dr. Watson, "nearly corresponds with that of ellor of Great Britain,") through the accident of his being the executor of Cardinal York; and they were in the dy of one Abbé Lupi, who had no notion of the real charge.

pany with a Member of the British Parliament" (who distinguished a man than our Lord Brougham), Watson access to these papers, and was advised by his friend to em. Lord Brougham, at that time one of the editors of urch Review," thought that the papers would be valu- in that relation; and if Watson could but be believed, ad proposed many extraordinary things, including the of several quarto volumes, for which Watson was to ol. each, in order to secure the possession of them. But was undoubtedly open to the charge of "prevarication,"

five large boxes, and carried off to the palace of the Governor of Rome.

Cardinal Consalvi, who held this high office, immediately proceeded to inquire into the matter. Tassoni denied that he had authorised the sale, or that he had received the money; Lupi declared that he had sent the money to his superior as soon as he had received it. Dr. Watson, scarcely understanding his position, "prevaricated," and said he had paid 400 piastres for the papers. The Cardinal proposed the repayment of the 170 piastres actually paid, which the Doctor would not receive. And at length, Tassoni consenting, Consalvi, finding that the "political" value of the documents was a mere imagination, knowing what store the Prince Regent set upon the former batch of Stuart Papers he had procured, and desirous of showing his gratitude, in the most economical way, for all that the Prince had done for the Holy See, presented the whole to the Prince, who, wholly ignorant of all these *tracasseries*, accepted them with great satisfaction.

Along with the papers arrived Dr. Watson's story of his injuries and claims; and the Prince at once commissioned the Cardinal to pay him 500*l.*, which he fairly considered a full remuneration both for his zeal in discovering them and for his loss in having them snatched from his grasp. But the ill-advised Doctor refused to accept it; and making his way to England, appears to have pestered the Prince and the Government with his claims; presenting endless "statements," &c., and rising in his demands, until at last he rested in the moderate sum of 3000*l.* The Commission, of which mention will be made speedily, examined these claims and decided that—"As these papers were presented to the King by another person, who must be taken to be a lawful owner, we cannot consider these claims of Dr. Watson as resting on a clear proprietorship in him, nor indeed in any other light than as an appeal to the liberality and equity of his Majesty." And, therefore, considering this, and again that, "we are, on general grounds, inclined to hope that his Majesty, as well as his Government, will deem it an object of national policy to be liberal on such an occasion, and to encourage the production of original documents, which may be had to illustrate our history." No blame appears to be fairly attributable to the King, or the Government, or the Commissioners, for the tragical conclusion of the whole matter. Watson obstinately pressed his exorbitant demands, and persistently rejected any compromise; and more than

ers after the report from which the foregoing passages are been presented, in November, 1838, the disappointed but man, then eighty-eight years of age, put a violent end to the trouble he had caused, by garrotting himself at the Blue Tavern, St. Mary-at-Hill, Thames Street.

As the Prince Regent found himself possessed of these the last years of the House of Stuart, in May, 1819, he a Commission, consisting of John Wilson Croker, Sir James n, Charles Watkins Williams Wynn, William Hamilton, eber, Richard Pollen, and the Rev. Dr. Stanier Clarke, an, to examine and report upon them. Sir Hilgrove afterwards added to the Commission, and Mr. J. Pulman nted secretary. The first task of the Commissioners, detailed examination of the contents of the papers was as to distribute them into some degree of order. The e separated from the domestic accounts, acquittances, and s, which they regarded as of "no importance," and then chronological order; and the books and documents (such ations, declarations, &c.) were regarded as a third class. ss occupied them above two years, and could not have thoroughly carried out, for when the papers were ulti-

greater confidence—a “*Jacobite Peerage*,” or account of the grants of honours of every grade, copies of the warrants for which were to be found amongst the “Documents;” and they propose Mr. Pulman, the secretary, for that work. Dr. Watson’s claim to compensation is then reported upon, in a passage the substance of which has already been quoted.

One passage from this report must be given entire, as it may lead to further research; and if not to the recovery of other parts of this series of papers, at least to the knowledge of their existence and situation.

“We must state that the second portion of papers is, as is indeed obvious, far from being a complete collection. In the first place, the portion of the papers brought over by Sir John Coxe Hippisley, was in itself a most material diminution of its contents. We have also reason to apprehend that the remaining papers were not preserved with the care which could assure us that nothing of importance had been subtracted in the interval. And, finally, our examination of the latter collection, which certainly has not produced as much curious matter as, compared with the other collection, we might have expected, induces us to suspect that the collection has been deprived of perhaps those very papers which we should consider the most valuable. Whether this may have been done since the death of the Cardinal of York, or whether the persons to whom very important communications were originally addressed had the prudence to destroy them, we cannot venture to decide; but we think that we are authorised to state, from the knowledge which we, historically, have of the extensive and important communication held by King James and the Pretenders with considerable persons in England, and of which we find little or no trace in this collection, that we are not in possession of the whole, or even the most important part of the Stuart Papers.”

This disappearance of the early portions of the Jacobite correspondence has been attributed to the generosity of the exiled King, who would not preserve the letters which might endanger both the lives and fortunes of his adherents. But no evidence in support of this conjecture has been discovered.

Another and much more detailed report (addressed to Mr. Planta) was written in 1827, in anticipation of a letter from Mr. Canning; which, however, never having been received, the Commissioners kept back and did not present until July, 1829, when they were directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to give up their trust, as the King had committed the further examination of these papers to Sir Walter Scott, Mr. John Lockhart, and Dr. Gooch. They then very briefly recited the story of their proceedings; and informed Lord Aberdeen that “no person whatever but themselves and their secretary” had seen the papers, except Sir Walter Scott and the Bishop of Winchester, who had been permitted, each on one occasion, in their presence, “to

ss of papers, as an object of literary curiosity." And the report, they sent a list of works and papers belonging mission, which shows that some, though no very great l been made towards the preparation of materials for the tions they had recommended. Of the report itself it is y to speak, as it is only an explanation in greater detail al points of the foregoing one. The new Commission is to have done anything in fulfilment of their trust; the e King, the death of Sir Walter Scott, and the complete he aspect of public affairs, made the examination of these ds of Jacobitism a very uninteresting occupation. But ew state of things a most judicious relaxation of the h which the papers had been guarded took place; and em, with free permission to transcribe and print, which been little less than *lèse majesté* before, was afforded; first, apers were yet in St. James' Palace, to Dr. James Brown, and afterwards, when they had been removed to Cumge, Windsor Great Park, to Lord Mahon.

iam IV., having resolved to form again a Royal ected Windsor Castle as its site; and to enhance its transferred to it, not only the vast collection of drawings

Royal Library, one of his first resolutions was, to restore the *historical* arrangement; and if no valid objection forbade, to bring the whole collection, as far as it could be so brought, into one chronological sequence. This, by the patience and assiduity of a gentleman, son of a highly-respected member of the Queen's establishment, and specially engaged for the task, has been most happily accomplished, and the rough draft of a chronological index or calendar is rapidly advancing. So that, it may fairly be hoped, that by the time when it is possible to commence the publication of the calendar in the way spoken of above, the Stuart Papers themselves will be in such a condition that they can be properly laid open to genuine historical inquirers.

It remains only to speak of the extent to which this collection has already been made accessible to the public, through the Press. The Commissioners speak, with some tone of sorrow, respecting "some publications extracted from, and connected with, the Stuart Papers." The first must have been Dr. Stanier Clarke's "*Life of James the Second, King of England* Collected out of Memoirs writ of his own hand; together with the King's advice to his Son, and his Majesty's Will;" which was published in 1816, in two volumes, quarto.^a What those "extracted from" the Stuart Papers were, does not appear. The next work in which any of these letters are printed was Dr. James Browne's "*History of the Highlands*," a work in four volumes, octavo, the publication of which commenced in 1836. This contains 286 letters printed in full, with extracts from 49 others. These were all extracted from the papers belonging to the years 1740—1755, at which year the examination was stopped by the removal of the collection to Windsor Castle. Lord Stanhope's (then Lord Mahon) "*History of England*" comes next in order. His Lordship consulted the papers whilst they were lying at Cumberland Lodge, on the way to Windsor Castle, and reported concerning them thus: "The whole collection is now in very great disorder, and therefore much less available for historical research." Some letters which Lord Stanhope had heard of, he failed to find; and he saw that there was "a large mass of papers, thrown together without any arrangement at all." We find, accordingly, that only

^a In Bohn's edit. of Lowndes, it is stated that the original MS. is "now deposited in the British Museum." This is a mistake; it is still, with the remainder of the papers, at Windsor Castle.

s are printed entire in this history, with one proclamation, our memoranda, and fifty-nine extracts of letters, and these d from the whole range of the papers, so far as they matters of historic interest. Lord Stanhope has also since ne fragments of verse, which he has entitled "Lays of uarts." They were copied from the loose papers in this but one of them has been shown, in *Notes and Queries*, extract from a poem by Lord Rochester. Mr. J. H. ely the Royal Librarian at Windsor, having re-arranged n the manner formerly described, commenced the publica- ection from them, by Volume I. of "Letters of Francis Bishop of Rochester." No more was printed, and the t by far of the edition was destroyed after the editor's t this volume contains 112 letters, printed entire, and an e series of extracts.

all that has been published of this very extensive collec- the exception of here and there a letter or two already those in the *Times* of December, 1864, and *Notes and* 65 ; or about to be, as in Leopold von Ranke's "History ,," or the Marchesa Campana's "Life of Mary of And they have scarcely touched this great mass of

THE YORK CAP OF MAINTENANCE.



HE velvet hat, usually called the Cap of Maintenance, which forms part of the ancient regalia of the Corporation of York, is one of the most interesting relics of the 16th century.

Mr. Drake, in his "History of the Antiquities of the City of York," states, that in the year 1393, when King Richard II. presented Robert Savage, then Lord Mayor, with a large gilt mace to be borne before him and his successors, he also gave a cap of maintenance to the sword-bearer.^a Although this story rests entirely upon tradition, no authority for it being found in the city archives, there can be little doubt of its truth. Nothing is more probable than that the monarch, to whose well-known love of pageantry



the citizens of York were indebted for the gifts of a sword and mace, would desire to make the municipal insignia complete by the addition of a cap of estate.

The cap or hat of maintenance represented by our illustration is obviously not identical with that which was given to the city by King Richard II. The original hat had, doubtless, been worn out and cast aside as early as the year 1445,^b when the corporation found it necessary to provide a new one. In that year a beaver hat was purchased for the Lord Mayor's sword-bearer, which cost the city the

^a Eboracum, p. 181.

^b A few years previously a small sum was expended in repairing the original hat. "Pro dimidio ulnæ de Tartren pro pilio Majoris, vij*d*."—*Comp. Camerar.*, 20 Hen. VI.

ty-two shillings.^c This would have been an enormous plain beaver hat, but we may reasonably infer that it cost the usual decorations of velvet and gold lace. A second hat of maintenance proved more durable than the first. A century and a half elapsed before a new one was required. In the year 1579 the office of Lord Mayor was unworthily held by a person, whose conduct during the whole of his mayoralty was distinguished by gross irregularity and impropriety. The city whilst under his care, appear to have sustained serious damage. A short time after he had vacated the civic chair, the Corporation found that numerous repairs and alterations were necessary to make the hat of maintenance more sightly was required, and they determined to incur the expense of a new hat which they provided was made of felt covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with a gold edge, a gold tassell, and a gold tassel. The hat of maintenance now in use, worn and faded as it is, is so well to this description that there cannot, I think, be any error in ascribing its date to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or in supposing it to be the same hat which has been worn by the Lord Mayor's sword-bearer upon every solemn occasion of state and ceremony for more than 280 years;—that venerable hat which, as Mr. G. says, “he puts off to no person whatsoever, and sits with it

own annals, the brow of the sovereign was encircled with a diadem of gold, and the episcopal office was distinguished by the *infula* or head linen worn by the early Christian prelates, which was afterwards expanded into the horned mitre, resplendent with jewels and embroidery. An early example of a symbolical and moral application of the ceremonial covering of the head occurs in the ancient mode of conferring the honour of knighthood.^f Among the gorgeous robes and other articles of apparel and decoration provided for a knight, preparatory to his being invested with that dignity, was the *alba infula*, or cap of pure white, as a covering for the head, which imported that, as a knight, he was to be under indispensable obligations to perform good and commendable works, to preserve a pure conscience before God, and to be careful never to design or do anything for which his mind might inwardly reproach him.^g

^f The capping of Doctors on conferring that degree at the Universities, is another example of the significant use of the head adornment. In the fifteenth century there are instances of an Archbishop of York instituting a person to a canonry by placing his cap on his head.

^g Selden, pp. 350, 500; Anstis, p. 80. "The ceremonial head-attire of the early English ecclesiastics was a black cap, which was denominated the 'Hure.' The form of it underwent many alterations, and ultimately became the trencher cap now used by members of the Universities."—Dr. Rock's *Church of our Fathers*, vol. ii., p. 63. The term "Hure," to signify a cap of estate, occurs in the will of John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died in 1347. This nobleman, to whom Edward Baliol had granted the Scottish dignity of Earl of Strathearne, by his will bequeaths to his illegitimate son, William de Warrenne, "ma hure d'argent dorre pour Strathearne ove le cercle d'argent dorre pour ycel."—See Mr. Way's interpretation of these terms in his excellent edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, Camden Soc. Vol., p. 249, note 2. "Howve" and "Hure" were the terms formerly used to designate any covering of the head that was of a ceremonial or distinctive character. The capmakers of York were called Hurrers. The silken caps, by which serjeants-at-law were distinguished, were called "howvves."

"Yet tarried ther an hundred
In howves of silk
Serjeantz it bi-seemed
That serveden at the barre
Pleteden for penyes
And poundes the lawe :

And noght for love of our Lord
Unclose thire lippes ones.
Thou myhtst better meete myst
On Malverne hilles
Than get a mome of thire mouth
Till monie be showed."

Piers Ploughman's Vision, vol. i., l. 418. Ed. Wright.

And again,

"Shal no serjeaunt for his service
Were a silk howve."

Ibid., l. 1957.

In a satirical song of the period of Edward I., the president of an ecclesiastical court of law is thus described :—

4th century a cap of estate was used in the investiture of
and Arch-dukes of the empire ;^h and upon the creation
of the several French provinces of Brittany, Burgundy,
, and Aquitaine, the same form was observed.ⁱ The
king girded him with a sword, presently after set a cap of
vet, doubled with ermine, upon his head, and then also
cap a coronet of gold enriched with precious stones. In
g Edward III. conferred the dignity of Duke of Cornwall
eldest son. This was the first creation of a duke in the
England, and the mode of investiture was by placing a
on his head, putting a ring upon his finger, and a golden
hand. A quarter of a century later the same monarch
he rank of peers his two younger sons, Lionel and John,
tles of Dukes of Clarence and Lancaster. Their investi-
performed by girding them with swords, and placing upon
caps or hats of fur, with circlets of gold and gems.
King Richard II. conferred upon his uncle, "time honoured
" the title of Duke of Aquitaine for his life, he was in-
r le mettre de la cappe à son chief, et par la baille d'une
or, in the words of the charter, "*per appositionem cappæ*
c traditionem virgæ aureæ."^j From this time, the *chapeau*,
onour, was worn by Dukes in token of excellency. At a

signify their duties—their heads are adorned “*ad consulendum regem et patriam in tempore pacis*,” and they are girt with swords, “*ad defendendum dominum regem et patriam in tempore belli*.”^k

No greater honour could be conferred upon a temporal prince than the presentation to him by the Pope of a cap of estate, accompanied by a sword, and sometimes a golden rose, which had been consecrated by the holy father’s benediction. In the twenty-second year of King Edward IV., the great feast on St. George’s day was kept at Windsor. “When the King was come into his stall, he proceeded before the high altar, where one of the Pope’s chamberlains presented to his Highness a letter from the Pope,^l with the sword and cap of maintenance, and the Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England, read the letter and declared the effect of the same, and then girt the sword about the King, and set the cap on the King’s head, and forthwith took it off again, and so proceeded to the procession, and the foresaid cap was borne on the point of the said sword by the Lord Stanley.”^m

A similar present from Pope Alexander VI. to King Henry VII. was received with a still more elaborate display of respect and ceremony.ⁿ In the third year of his reign, the King held at Westminster the greatest council that was for many years, without the name of Parliament. “At the breking up of the counseille ther entrid into this reaulme a Cubiculer of the popes, which broght to the kyng a suerde and a cappe, whiche for honnor of the pope was honnourably receivyd, by the king’s commaundement, at Blaketh. The Bishope of Winchestre and th’ erle of Arundell met him at Saint George’s in Southwerke, wher the cappe was sette upon the pointe of the suerde. And so the saide Cubiculer, riding between the Bishope of Win-

^k Guillim, part ii., p. 32.

^l Pope Sixtus IV.

^m Register called Black Book, vol. i., p. 211, *note*.

ⁿ The annual ceremony of blessing a sword and cap of estate has been continued by the successive occupants of the papal throne until modern times. In the diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who was at Rome in 1828, and witnessed the procession at St. Peter’s on Christmas-day, it is narrated that before the Pope was borne the sword and ducal cap which, according to annual custom, he had blessed in the morning. This sword and cap, the diarist says, the Pope used in olden time to send after the mass of the day to some Christian crusader prince. “It is now sometimes sent to some [Roman] Catholic monarch as a mark of the Pope’s especial favour. The first instance of this benediction is read in the Councils of Constance, when Pope John XXII. sent it to the Emperor Sigismond. Prince Eugene received it from Clement II. in 1715.”—*Diary*, vol. iii., p. 50. London, 1862.

chestre and th' Erle of Arundell, openly bar the said swerde thorowe Southwerke, and on London Brigge, wher he was also receyved and wellcombed by the Maire of London and his brethren. As he procedede thens thorow the cite to Poulles, stode all the Craftes in ther clothings, and at the West end of Poulles he was receyved by the metropolitan and divers outhur Bishopes in pontificalibus, and with the procession, and so proceeded to the high autar, and from thens it was borne into the revestry. In the morne that same day, the king removed from Westminster to the bishope's palas, with the Quene and my lady the king's moulder. When the king was comen into his travers the Cappe was brought oute of the revestry, to byfore the high autar, by the said Cubiculer accompanied with the bishope of Winchester and th' Erle of Arundell and many outhur nobles bothe spirituel and temporell. Then the king came forth of his travers, wher the said Cubiculer presentid the king a letter from the pope, closit with corde and lede, that was rede by the Archebishope of Canterbury, then Chancellor of England. That doon, the said Cubiculer, holding the said suerde and cappe, made a noble proposition; to which the said Lord Chancellor answerde full clerly and nobly. Present the ambassatours of Fraunce, ambassatours of the King of Romains, of the Kings of Castille, of Bretaine and of Flanders, with divers outhur straungiers, as Scottes, Esterlinges, and outhur. That finished, the king and all those estates went a procession, and the Cappe was borne on the pomel of the swerde by the said Cubiculer. When procession was done, during all the masse, it was set on the high autar. The messe done, the archebishope sang certain orisons over the king, who came from his travers byfore the high autar, to the highest stepe nexte the autar. Whiche oraisons and benedictions done, the archebishope, in ordre after the booke whiche was brought from Rome, gerdit the suerde aboute the king, and sett the Cappe on his hede: and so the king returned to his travers whilles *Te Deum* was a singing, and the colet rede; and it was taken off again, and, as before, borne by the said Cubiculer to the bishopes palles, and there deliverit to the Chamberlain."*

* Cotton MS., Julius B., xii., 10, printed by Hearne with Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. iv., p. 243. When Henry VII. was in York, he went to hear evenson church, having a blue mantle above his surcoat, and on his head maintenance.—*Lel. Coll.*, vol. iv., p. 191. In the funeral procession of three of the king's henchmen, riding on coursers trapped in black veil Caps of Maintenance which three Popes had formerly sent the king.

We must not, however, confound the cap transmitted by the Pope with the sovereign's cap of estate, which, from an early period, has been used in this country on occasions of regal state and ceremony. Nearly seven centuries ago, at the coronation of King Richard I., Godfrey de Luci carried the *pileum regium* in the procession to church; and during the ceremony the Archbishop placed upon the King's head the consecrated cloth, and over it the cap which Godfrey de Luci had carried. Afterwards the Archbishop placed the crown upon the royal head.^p At the opening of Parliament in modern times, the Cap of Estate is always carried in the procession by some nobleman of high rank, who holds it upon a short staff on the right hand of the sovereign whilst seated on the throne. The name of the Cap of Maintenance is said to be derived from its being given by the sovereign to be held by the hand (*tenu par la main*) whilst wearing the crown.^q

One of the earliest glyphic representations of the English cap of estate is upon the great seal of King Edward III., who was the first of our monarchs to adopt for his crest a lion passant guardant crowned, upon a chapeau d'honneur.^r A model of the same crest is yet to be seen displayed on the gorgeous tomb of the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral. The form of the cap is extremely simple, the brim or border being turned up in front and faced with ermine.^s

The Elizabethan cap of maintenance now belonging to the Corporation of York is not without resemblance to its original type, both in form and material. It has the crimson velvet covering, and the ample brim turned up in front, which characterise the chapeau d'honneur of the fourteenth century. The facing of ermine is wanting, for which perhaps the decoration of a gold band and tassel may be deemed an equivalent.

May the dignity, which the Hat is intended to symbolise, long be maintained by the chief magistrates of the ancient city in which this relic of the customs of our mediæval ancestors is yet preserved.

ROBERT DAVIES.

York, Dec. 1865.

^p Rogeri de Houeden, *Annal.*, p. 374.

^q "On the Ornaments and Gifts consecrated by the Roman Pontiffs, and presented to Sovereigns of England and Scotland," by Sir C. G. Young, Garter. A privately printed tract.

^r Sandford, p. 157. An alteration of the royal crest occurs on the great seal of Edward IV. The cap of estate is placed upon the head of the sovereign instead of a helmet, and is surmounted by the royal crown, upon which stands the crowned lion."—*Ibid.*, p. 353.

^s Stothard's *Monum. Effigies*.

SCANDINAVIAN BOOK-LORE.

BY PROFESSOR GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A.

SEVERAL valuable works have lately left the Scandinavian press. In history and *Belles Lettres* the number is considerable, but they are all almost unknown in Great Britain and Ireland. Our literary and bibliographical works contain copious lists from France, Germany, Holland, &c. but they either omit books from Scandinavia. Unfortunately I have not space to enumerate them. But I would again wish to direct attention to a few of *antiquarian* interest.

A curious introductory sketch of Prof. Steenstrup,^a "Fore-Questions connected with the First Appearance of Man in Scandinavia" has just been reprinted as a separate pamphlet, as it formerly appeared only as an academical dissertation, and has been long out of print. It cannot be too minutely examined, for it discusses many points (which have hitherto misled observers) with wonderful insight, and the most careful examination of facts. The work before us chiefly treats of the Stone Age and the kitchen

used ; and it is shown that Pytheas did not go so far north as Sweden and Norway, his "Thule" being the Shetlands.

Professor Müller has written two new monographs, the one on the "Origin of the Hermes Staff,"^c the other on that ancient Persian symbol, the Hafted Ring.^d Both display the same learning and patient accumulation of conclusive evidence as his treatise mentioned in my last. He traces the gradual development of the Greek Hermes from the oriental god Taut-Kadmos, whose sign was the serpent, and proves that the hafted ring was the Persian token for kingship. Both dissertations are overprints from the Transactions of the Royal Danish Society of Sciences, and both have copper-plates, delicately engraved by J. Magnus Petersen.

Turning to the antiquities of the North, I must mention the elegant folio leaves of Lieutenant Madsen—"Plates of Danish Olden Remains and Monuments."^e The last part published is No. 11. It is wonderful with what taste and accuracy Lieutenant Madsen has engraved the various objects, and how carefully he has coloured them. No private or public collection should be without this work, which costs only a trifle. It will soon become scarce.

I would also refer to the interesting academical disputation lately issued in a separate form by Professor Worsaae. It discusses "The Ancient Monuments of Sleswig or South Jutland,"^f and has several illustrations printed in the text. Much light is here thrown on the remains in South Jutland, and several curious questions are examined. I do not agree with the accomplished author in some points, and protest against both the facts and the arguments brought forward to prove the modern doctrine that the Angles came from Germany, not Denmark, and that the English are therefore Germans. But I, and his other readers, thank Professor W. for the pleasure we have derived from a perusal of these elegantly written sheets. He begins with the earliest times, and goes down to the middle age.

^c Hermes-Stavens Oprindelse. Af Dr. L. Müller. Kjöbenhavn, 1865. 4to. pp. 26.

^d Undersøgelse af et gammelt persisk Symbol, bestaaende i en Ring med forskellige Tilsetninger. Af Dr. L. Müller. Kjöbenhavn, 1865. 4to. pp. 16.

^e Afbildninger af Danske Oldsager og Mindesmærker ved A. P. Madsen. Folio. Part II. With 5 Plates. Plate 1, coloured—The find in a Grave-how at Stege, island of Möen. The other plates contain characteristic and fine specimens of different kinds of stone implements.

^f Om Slesvigs eller Sønderjyllands Oldtidsminder. En sammenlignende Undersøgelse af J. J. A. Worsaae. Kjöbenhavn, 1865. 4to. pp. 113.

ready pointed out the diggings in the South Jutlandish Moss, and its excellent description by Mr. Engelhardt. The gentleman has now similarly made public his diggings in Jutlandish Nydam Moss.^s The text takes up every piece of importance. The plates, engraved on copper by J. Magnus, are admirable. We here see before our eyes, after a lapse of centuries, the war-galley of our Northern forefathers, of oak, to be, 75 ft. long, built for 28 oars, and their ornaments, brooches, shields, swords, arrows, &c., exactly figured in the Moss. But I need not dwell on all this, as I am sure that these descriptions of the two South Jutland Mosses appear in English.

Then, other antiquarian diggings have been made. This year, Engelhardt has opened out the famous Kragehul Moss, in Fyn; and the same old-lorist, in company with Mr. [?], cleared out the grand Vi Moss, near Allesö, also in Fyn. The pleasure of examining the results, and they are striking in the highest degree. Damascened and plain spears, shields, arrows, combs, tools, ornaments, brooches, golden cups and vessels and implements, and a hundred things—all from the fourth and fifth centuries—are now at the expense of the State, in addition to the Moss-

now obtained two distinct sections or committees, for antiquities (Secretary, Archivary Herbst), and for old-lore (Secretary, Professor Gislason). Its new Vice-President is Professor Worsaae. It has just published a fresh volume of its annals.^b The first treatise, by the late Professor N. M. Petersen, is a splendid sketch (304 pages) of the Norse-Icelandic Poetical and Historical Literature. Next comes a valuable description, by Archivary Herbst, of the Varpelev Find, Sealand, with very fine illustrations, partly in polychrome. The articles discovered, which lay close to a skeleton, are from the early Iron Age. Among them are two pieces unique in Europe,—two small cups or goblets of glass, with ornaments (lions, birds, &c.) IN COLOURS. Both seem to be of rude Roman, perhaps provincial Roman, workmanship. The one has inscribed, in light paint, DVBP, in Roman letters. These may be all contractions; possibly we may read DVB P(inxit). This is followed by C. C. Lorenzen's paper on Popholt, the scene of the baptism of King Harald Bluetooth, by Bishop Poppo. The last article is by A. J. Europæus, and discusses several points connected with the famous and beautiful Finnish epic, "Kalevala," of which a second edition, enlarged, has appeared. The first part of a new Swedish translation of this enlarged edition has lately been published.

The last number of the Northern University Magazineⁱ is of unusual interest. Its chief contents are a sketch, by C. Eichhorn, of "Prose Romances in Sweden during the 'Freedom Era'"—about 1720—1770—and a striking paper by Professor Sven Grundtvig "On the Heroic Poetry of the Olden North." This latter ought to be translated into English, as well as the above-named work by Professor N. M. Petersen. Probably this is the last number of this quarterly magazine. It will be succeeded, if all go well, by a journal more popular and varied in character, and appearing at more frequent intervals.

The well-known Saga-cyclus, called "The Flatey Book,"^j which concerns us in England so much, and which English readers have

^b *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, udgivne af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift. Selskab, 1861. Kjøbenhavn, 1865. 8vo, pp. 38; With Illustrations.

ⁱ *Nordisk Universitets. Tidsskrift, IXde årgængens 4de hefte. Udgivet 2de, 3de, 4de, 5de, 6de, 7de, 8de, 9de, 10de, 11de, 12de, 13de, 14de, 15de, 16de, 17de, 18de, 19de, 20de, 21de, 22de, 23de, 24de, 25de, 26de, 27de, 28de, 29de, 30de, 31de, 32de, 33de, 34de, 35de, 36de, 37de, 38de, 39de, 40de, 41de, 42de, 43de, 44de, 45de, 46de, 47de, 48de, 49de, 50de, 51de, 52de, 53de, 54de, 55de, 56de, 57de, 58de, 59de, 60de, 61de, 62de, 63de, 64de, 65de, 66de, 67de, 68de, 69de, 70de, 71de, 72de, 73de, 74de, 75de, 76de, 77de, 78de, 79de, 80de, 81de, 82de, 83de, 84de, 85de, 86de, 87de, 88de, 89de, 90de, 91de, 92de, 93de, 94de, 95de, 96de, 97de, 98de, 99de, 100de.* pp. 146.

^j *Flateyjarbók. En samling af Nordiske Kongesagor. 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2850, 2900, 2950, 3000, 3050, 3100, 3150, 3200, 3250, 3300, 3350, 3400, 3450, 3500, 3550, 3600, 3650, 3700, 3750, 3800, 3850, 3900, 3950, 4000, 4050, 4100, 4150, 4200, 4250, 4300, 4350, 4400, 4450, 4500, 4550, 4600, 4650, 4700, 4750, 4800, 4850, 4900, 4950, 5000, 5050, 5100, 5150, 5200, 5250, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5450, 5500, 5550, 5600, 5650, 5700, 5750, 5800, 5850, 5900, 5950, 6000, 6050, 6100, 6150, 6200, 6250, 6300, 6350, 6400, 6450, 6500, 6550, 6600, 6650, 6700, 6750, 6800, 6850, 6900, 6950, 7000, 7050, 7100, 7150, 7200, 7250, 7300, 7350, 7400, 7450, 7500, 7550, 7600, 7650, 7700, 7750, 7800, 7850, 7900, 7950, 8000, 8050, 8100, 8150, 8200, 8250, 8300, 8350, 8400, 8450, 8500, 8550, 8600, 8650, 8700, 8750, 8800, 8850, 8900, 8950, 9000, 9050, 9100, 9150, 9200, 9250, 9300, 9350, 9400, 9450, 9500, 9550, 9600, 9650, 9700, 9750, 9800, 9850, 9900, 9950, 10000.* 1865. "

to obtain in a cheap and correct form, is approaching

The first part of vol. 3 is now issued. It is published at a small expense, under Professor Unger's excellent editorship.

Complete, also given out at the national cost, is Schive's

and exhaustive folio on "The Coins of Norway in the

"^k The sixth and last part has just left the press, with

on of the beautiful plates of coins, and an instructive

by Professor Holmboe. When shall we have an

prehensive work on our own older coinage? So much

and done since Ruding's time, that we ought to have

cheap book on the subject, giving all the types, registering

and moneyers, and—doing for English England what

has done for British England.

valuable Norwegian work is "The Literary Remains of

the late learned Professor of History in the University

a. The first part¹ has just appeared. It contains the

his treatise, revised in 1856, "On the Literature and

the Norwegians in the Middle Age." This will fill one

the second tome will embrace Professor Keyser's treatise

Political and Legal Organisation of Norway in the Middle

"The Private Life of the Norwegians in the Olden

need not insist on the importance of these works.

and Holsteiners,"^a that is, of persons in "the Danish Monarchy," ere Norway was taken away and became united to Sweden, and ere German Holstein was happily stolen under false pretences, and ere Danish South-Jutland was so villanously torn away by German brigands. Mr. Strunk has done his work, the first of its kind in Denmark, carefully and well, and a mass of information, biographical and artistic, will be found in these pages. Every known portrait is mentioned. All the names are in alphabetical order.

Lexicographical works continue to be issued. Fritzner's comprehensive Old Norse Dictionary^o has reached as far as TIL-TÆKILIGR. Molbech's Danish Glossary of Obsolete Words,^p interrupted by his death, has been recommenced by his son, and now goes as far as SLEGE. Rietz's Swedish Provincial Dictionary,^q with its rich collection of words and its interesting comparative forms from other dialects, now comes down to LÖTE.

The Swedish Rhyming Chronicles are of great value, both historically and for their antique language. The older editions are full of faults. The Riks-Librarian, G. E. Klemming, has now commenced the publication of these records from the MSS. edited with great exactness for the Swedish Old-text Society.^r The first part contains the Old or Eric's Chronicle.

The same society has begun a continuation of the Old-Swedish Legendarium (in 2 volumes), edited for the society by Professor Stephens. As he is no longer in Stockholm, this continuation has been entrusted to the able hands of Mr. Dahlgren. The first part^s contains the Legends of S. Anne, S. Mary, S. Catherine, and S. Servacius.

One of the oldest cities in Scandinavia is Kalmar, whose castle—

^a Samlinger til en beskrivende Catalog over Portraiter af Danske, Norske og Holstenerne. Ved A. Strunk. Kjöbenhavn, 1865. 8vo. pp. iv., 740.

^o Ordbog over det gamle Norske Sprog af Johan Fritzner. 7de Hefte. Christiania, 1865. 8vo. pp. 577—672.

^p Dansk Glossarium, eller Ordbog over forældede danske Ord af Diplomer, haandskrifter og trykte Böger fra det 13de til det 16de Aarhundrede. 5te Hefte. Kjöbenhavn, 1865. 8vo. pp. 128.

^q Ordbog öfver Svenska Allmoge-Språket. Af Johan Ernst Rietz. 4, 5te Hefte. Lund. 1863. Roy. 8vo. pp. 241—400.

^r Samlinger ut gifna af Svenska Fornskrift, Skällskapet. 43dje Hefte. Svenska Medeltidens Rim-kronikor. 1ste Hefte. Gamla Krönikan. Efter Handskrifter utgifven af G. E. Klemming. Stockholm, 1865. 8vo. pp. x., 160.

^s Ett Forn-Svenskt Legendarium. IIIdje Delen. 1ste Hefte. Stockholm, 1865. 8vo. pp. 192.

ty and picturesque ruin—was the scene of “the Kalmar
e first but not the last attempt to unite the three Scandi-
doms, whose union and strength is England's only actual
bulwark against the ever onrushing and relentless
This city has now obtained its historian, and thankful we
for the labour he has expended in his volumes. Two
red ;^t the third is not far off. Many interesting historical
are connected with Kalmar, from the heathen, the
and the Middle-age times, and the reader will here find
information.

over many other works, I must mention Professor Ljung-
forming history of “The Swedish Drama, down to the
e 17th Century.”^u I ought to give extracts, but I have
I will only add the headings of the chapters:—I. Intro-
II. The Middle-age Drama in Europe. III. The
rama in the Middle Age. IV. The Swedish Drama
Reformation. V. The Swedish Drama at the Com-
of the 17th Century. VI. The Historical Dramas of
VII. Historical Dramas after Messenius. VIII. Dra-
musements at the Swedish Court. IX. The Swedish
ma after the Death of Gustavus Adolphus. X. The
ma in Finland. XI. The Decay of the School-Drama.

belonging to South Scotland). He says that the language of this Ruthwell Cross (the old North-English or Northumbrian) came in with the Angles from Slesvig (South Jutland), the well-known Danish province, and is THEREFORE a SAXON dialect, and, as such, is a GERMAN speech. Heaven help the gentleman's logic, and give him less German impudence!

Meantime, instead of *working*, instead of visiting and examining the Cross, or getting casts, Professor Dieterich uses the older—and of course imperfect—copies of Gordon and Duncan. The chief result of his inquiry, is “a discovery.” He has found out that the lines on the Cross were taken from an old Northumbrian poem on the Holy Rood, found in a South-English transcript in the Vercelli Codex. But, unfortunately, all this had been clearly pointed out by Mr. Kemble in 1843, in that very same *Archæologia* which Professor Dieterich elsewhere cites, though in a later volume. This was too bad; so, in his notice of his own pamphlet in the “*Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*,” 27 Stück, July 5th, 1865, Professor D. acknowledges that he had been anticipated. In the same style, he knows nothing of the labours of Haigh on this monument, as printed in the “*Archæologia Æliana*,” Newcastle-upon-Tyne, November, 1856. The rest of the pamphlet is chiefly taken up with an attempt to prove that the Lay of the Holy Rood, from which the lines on the Cross are taken, was written by Cynewulf, Bishop of Lindisfarne, from 737 to 780. But the monument itself is a century older, as Professor D. would have found if he had read Haigh, or examined the Cross itself.

Apart from minor mistakes, on which I shall not dwell, Professor D. proposes that the TI LANUM on the cross shall be read TIL ANUM; but this is contrary to the stave-rime. Appended is a bad outline of the Cross, without the Latin and the Runic inscriptions. The whole is an overprint of an Academic Disputation.

There is another new German effort on our Old-English book-lore, but it is by a man of a higher calibre—a good Old-English scholar, Professor Leo. He has just handled, in a separate form, the Old-English short lay or fragment, called “The Ruin,” first printed by Mr. Thorpe, in his careful edition of the “Exeter Book.” Professor Leo gives us a new text and a German translation,† the

* *Carmen Anglo-Saxonicum in Codice Exoniensi; servatum quod vulgo inscribitur Ruinæ.* Halis, 1865. 4to. pp. 23.—(An Academic disputation, by Prof. Heinrich Leo.)

ed by very free conjectures. Where whole lines are is more than hazardous to fill them in by mere guess. too prudent to go so far in his edition (*Bibl. der Angels.* ol. I. p. 248). Meantime, it is pleasant to read Leo's ons," which are always learned. His notes are useful. is, that the ruined city intended is *Bath*. Of course he roof, and no proof can be given. But a worse hit might made. Let us be thankful it is at least possible. His n informs us, from the *Old-English Chronicle*, that ath fell by the sword of the Angles. The poem itself he ruined city was destroyed by a dreadful plague. This e contradiction. But no matter. The fantastic and school of modern German criticism scorns to boggle at these.



ALEXANDER PETÖFI.

EN centuries ago an Asiatic race invaded and established themselves in central Europe. They brought with them a civilisation and a language of their own, having little or no affinity with those of the peoples by whom

civilisation, evidence will be found in the fact that while the belief in sorcery and witchcraft was almost universal in Europe, there is a decree of King Koloman, in the eleventh century, directing that all proceedings against witchcraft should be stopped, because "witches themselves have really no existence."

Almost contemporaneous with the Magna Charta of England (1217) appeared the Aurea Bulla of Magyar Orzag, *i.e.*, the Hungarian kingdom (1222). With a natural pride, the Magyars are wont to dwell upon resemblances between their history and our own—to point out how they, like ourselves, in spite of invasions and threatenings from without, discords and disturbances from within, have still preserved the great constitutional edifice. Our sea-surrounded island possesses means of defence and elements of security which have been denied to our Hungarian brethren; for Hungary, land-environed, stands—no island, indeed, but like a green oasis—fortified by the spirit of freedom in the centre of a wilderness of despotism. To nobody but themselves do they owe the independence they have been able to maintain. If in warlike conflicts they have sometimes been humiliated by subjugation, there have always remained an indomitable passive resistance, an heroic non-obedience, which have baffled the policy of their oppressors, and left victory barren of results to the supposed victors. All that has been done to eradicate the mother tongue has only strengthened its roots and invigorated its branches. There has been a grandeur in the silent No! which has been the Hungarian response to the intrusions and exactions of Austrian arbitrary power. Many a fierce whirlwind has swept over the Magyar field, but it is still rich in flowers and fruits and promised harvests. And this continuity of attachment to old institutions is more remarkable because it has not been of a personal character; the affections have not been grouped around a long-enduring popular dynasty; no dreams of right divine have been associated with monarchical authority. The family of Arpad, who was the great leader of the migration from Central Asia, was extinguished nearly six centuries ago, and the sovereignty has been held by Princes of French, Polish, Slavonian, and Austrian blood. In the vicissitudes of time the greater portion of Hungary has (like Spain in the middle ages) been subjected to Mussulman sway, from which it was finally redeemed only at the beginning of the last century. The loyalty of the Hungarians to the House of Hapsburg would be easily strengthened and secured were the policy of merging

ing the Magyar element into an impracticable Austrian unity abandoned ; and such happily seems the present tendency of this great point be conceded to Magyar sympathies—let all prejudices or passions—there would be a cheerful support of regal authority, even though enthroned at Vienna. No reforms are needed in the political organisation of the country, but the work must be initiated, carried forward, and completed by Magyar hands. The power of the nobles—too great, too absolute to be subjected to any external or international control—must be the instrument by which popular changes are to be effected. By that influence which stands between the serving butler and the sovereign *one*, the destinies of the land are determined.

Twenty years ago and the Hungarian spirit appeared dead. The language of Literature was Latin, of society German, while the language of the peasantry alone. Though Slavonian was the mother tongue of some millions of the inhabitants, it had scarcely a voice in the printing press. The book statistics of Hungary are as follows. Its Magyar catalogue consists of about 80,000 volumes. 16 works were printed before A.D. 1600 ; in the seventeenth century, 1750 appeared ; from 1700 to 1740, 700. Then came the French revolution, when the national existence seemed about to perish.

sixteen million inhabitants of Hungary, the last census reports ten millions claiming to be genuine Magyars. This is a marvellous result, considering that it is not by the Magyar ladder that men mount to preferment. In our country, Erse, Gallic, Welsh are dying out; the Cornish and the Manx are dead; the grand English tongue will in the course of a few generations, by its resistless and growing power, sweep away every other dialect. In Germany proper the Saxon idiom is gradually invading and pervading the whole territory; but in Hungary the Magyar seems to take deeper and deeper root, and to be more and more entwined with the national pride, progress and prosperity; and if ever a nation were self-erected, owing nothing to strangers and everything to its own sons, Hungary is that nation! There is something pathetic in Dante's exclamation—

O Hungary!

If not misled how blessed would'st thou be!^a

Hungary now possesses more than twenty learned and scientific societies in full action. The University of Pesth has a thousand students; there are 2000 primary and 200 superior schools; six public libraries, one possessing 750,000 volumes. All this is a portion of the bright side of the picture. Time and space are wanting to paint the contrasting gloom—the persecutions; the exilings; the doings of misrule; the disappointed hopes; the despairing struggles for what ought to be, and is not, but will be by-and-by. The abiding, undying comfort is, that

All Buda, él a Magyar, a jövö a mienk.^b

One cannot lose sight of the melancholy fact that 3000 Hungarians, among them some of the most illustrious of the nation, have been driven into exile by political persecutions, and are scattered over every region of the earth. The temper of the times and the policy of European Governments have in truth made non-interference the general rule of action, or rather inaction: and if the fate of Hungary has not awakened the sympathy and attention given to Poland in her hour of struggle and to Italy in those days of darkness when her now redeemed citizens were

Schiavi, si, ma schiavi ognor frementi,

* Beata Ungria!
Se non fosse malmenata!

^b Buda stands firm; the Magyar lives; the future shall be ours. (Klapka.)

been because the doom of Hungary was less degrading
condition less desperate.

efatigable Kertbeny has published an "Album of a hundred
Poets." Five-and-thirty years since some fragments from
most distinguished were published in the "Poetry of the

They were but specimens of the Primitiæ of Hungarian
great names were among them. Vörösmarty, the two
Kölcsy, Berzsenyi, and many others have their niches
places of enduring fame. But a voice louder than any of
been heard in Hungary, and our object is to find for that
echoes in the English tongue.

often been asked, Who is worthy to be a translator? and
and a translator be? Shakespeare has answered the first
One whose

Very nature is imbued
With what it works in, like the dyer's hand.

the spirit of the original, must enter the mind and inspire
of him who is to find another language for the outpourings
, and in that second language to convey all that is found
inspiration. The work must be such as, if the poet had
in England, he would have uttered in English. But this

ear. Considerations like these might have deterred an adventurer from the attempt to invade a remote region, and to carry away some of its literary treasures. Yet it is hoped some marks of the master's hand may be found in what follows.

The name and many of the writings of Alexander Petöfi (Petöfi Sándor, for in Hungarian the family name precedes the baptismal) are well known in the world of European literature, and have been translated into several of the continental languages. That so few of them should have hitherto found their way into the English field can only be accounted for by the fact that Magyar studies have occupied too little attention, and that explorations beyond the two regions—Classic and Gothic—are but too rare. But Petöfi will be as prominently associated with the classical reputation of his country as is Homer with that of Greece, or Virgil with Rome, or Dante with Italy, or Göethe with Germany, or Voltaire with France, or Cervantes with Spain, or Camoens with Portugal, and, it may be added, of Shakespeare with England.

It was a magnificent eulogium of Thomas Carlyle, when he said of our great poet—"Englishmen would rather lose their Indian empire than lose the Plays of Shakespeare." The estimate of Petöfi, who translated "*Coriolanus*" into Hungarian, is perhaps more enthusiastic: "Shakespeare is half of the whole creation. Before him the world was incomplete."

Petöfi has been well styled the many-sided. In this respect he outdoes Shakespeare himself. He has explored all the regions of prose and of poetry—dramas, romances, travels, local history, art, criticism, politics, ethics; ballads, hymns, and songs; ^c epics, odes, and idyls—he has touched these and more with a master's hand, displaying not only strength of thought, but harmony of expression, and that in such multitudinous forms, and in so short an existence, as to justify the hold he has obtained upon the national affection.

Petöfi, like Heine, was born on the first day of the year (1823), in Little Körös, county of Pesth. His wonderful tale has been

^c A German poet says:—

"I hear th' Hungarian songs, ecstatic, wild,
Yet gloom-enveloped, like a rainy day;
Now they thrill through me like the lark's sweet lay,
And now they make me weep, as weeps a child."

tly told by one who may well say, in the words of Don

“ If I despair of being like to thee,

I—for thy likeness, give thee boundless love” :—

n of a poor butcher, during the first twenty years of his life a blackguard
e), a vagabond, a common soldier, a student, a wandering comedian,
starvation, wretched, abandoned, but full of ambition ; and in the five
ears the idol of his country, its greatest poet, popular beyond all example,
r—the developer of his mother tongue, the creator of a new element in
g, a universal genius, fruitful as in the whole world's literature few have
in civil life exerting a marvellous influence due to his native energies
popular orator, the party leader, and last of all the hero of the battle-field.
for there, aged only twenty-five—there in the full strength of youth and
ere he disappeared ; sought in vain when the fight was over—it was the
st July, 1849, between the Russo-Austrian Army and the Hungarians,
al Bem—then was extinguished that meteor light ; and it is a myth of
that he is not dead. Is not such a life in itself a poem ?”⁴

ruly “lisped in numbers.” It is not easy to say when he
sing. He was known by those about him as “the poet,”
e his poetry was recorded by pen or printed by press. His
blished verses were in the periodicals of Pesth. Here were
ations laid of his future fame : it blazed into sudden day
1844, appeared in Pesth the “Versek irta Petöfi Sándor.”

Moore, Shelley, Moreau, and others, and carried on an immense correspondence at home and abroad. "Every nerve in him," says Gyulaz, "was poetry. He poetised in school—in pot-houses—behind the scenes—in the streets—in his wanderings—in coffee-houses—in balls—in camps—in the battle-fire—in the deepest misery and discomfort, as in the time of his opulence and prosperity. In the days of poverty, poetry was his wealth. If a sorrowful outpouring fell from him in the morning, there was ever a song of glee before the nightfall. Of everything he made music."

Petöfi's opinions of some of his contemporaries are worth recording. He said of Goethe, "the head is a diamond—his heart is a flint." Of Beranger, that he was not to be named without reverence, as the greatest of popular poets. He called Dickens "the benefactor of the human race. He makes the very follies of men amusing, and has discovered joy and virtue in the meanest abodes and deepest recesses of misery."

Looking into this museum of treasures, there is no little embarrassment as to which shall be selected for exhibition; and the embarrassment is increased from the conviction that the few specimens taken, almost at random, must give a very imperfect and unsatisfactory idea of the character of Alexander Petöfi and his writings.

From a field so extensive, so fertile, and so attractive, what flowers shall be gathered, what fruits be culled? Their very variety adds to the embarrassment, since not one, nor even many, would give an adequate idea of the whole. In one of them, an allegorical dream, "wild and wondrous," the poet knows not whether he is sleeping or awake, whether visions or realities beset him, but his whole soul is agitated with vehement emotions and his hand trembles while he attempts to give them expression. In Dantescan style he enters upon a "long and lonesome road," impelled forward, yet wearied with dulness and delay; all the travellers that he passed looked sad and passionless, yet content.

How I strove
To leave that land behind me, to escape
From that oppressive power whose every shape
Was clad in doubt and gloom, but none in love?

At last he reaches the boundary of this sandy and melancholy waste, sees a diamantine portal, over which, written in colours of the rainbow, each letter fringed with gold, is the inscription, "Kingdom of Love."

a voice which says "Welcome!" he raises the latch, sees—

A more enchanting, more enrapturing scene
Than poet or than painter ever found
When they on earth have pictured heavenly gods
And fields of paradise for their abodes.

f many-coloured flowers; rose-trees taller than elms;
ough which flowed slowly, but musically, a crystal stream,
les constantly turned back to kiss the banks they were
if every step had been associated with a pleasant memory;
urs filled the air, and the amphitheatre was surrounded by
antic statues, while "clouds of translucent gold" float

s around, bewildered by so much brightness and beauty;
stibly attracted by the song of "the clear melodious flood,"
reached through "an emerald field, flower-decked;" he
river and sees groups of youths and maidens—they are
over the sward, busily engaged in picking up trifles which,

Seem either
A needle or a feather.

a curiously of a girl what she is seeking, she answers

And on that blooming border
 Were death and discord, darkness and disorder :
 I ran about in wild despair,
 Lost and bewildered there ;
 One black, black canopy o'ershadow'd all,
 Self-murder—hopeless misery—fall on fall.

The whole scene suddenly changes—

The meadows laughed out serene ;
 The beautiful flowers shone thro' the green ;
 The musical stream and the azure sky
 They all laughed out as in ecstasy.
 Blossoming here and singing there,
 Peace and blessedness everywhere !

He prefaces one of his volumes by this introduction :—

The babe, awakened, in the cradle weeps ;
 There sits the mother, long
 Singing her lullabys—the infant sleeps,
 Soothed by the song.
 I am a mourning child, my tears drop fast,
 Impelled by grief ;
 And still I sing and sing, till song at last
 Brings me relief.

From that volume a few specimens are selected for translation.—

MINT LÓT FUT A BOLDOGSÁG UTÁN.

O silly man ! that panting dost pursue
 The shadow, happiness !
 Some track it backwards, while some forwards press,
 Each fancying that 'tis present to the view—
 And yet they stretch their hands in vain, alas !
 Around,—behind,—before,—is not,—nor was
 Happiness made for earth. Look, look beneath ;
 It dwells in the lone solitudes of death.

SZÁLLNAK REMÉNYINK.

Hopes, like the larks ascending, mount on high
 Up in the sky ;
 But when they highest rise, and have pierced thro'
 The heavens' empyreal blue,
 To the dominions where the eagles fly,
 Comes a black hunter—stern reality—
 He marks them,—and they die.

EMLEKEZET !

Remembrance ! art thou more
 Than the sad fragment of a vessel lost,
 From reef to reef by waves and whirlwinds tost
 Upon the shore ?

The Gentleman's Magazine.

[FEB.

MI A DICSŐSÉG ?

And what is fame ? the light a rainbow wears—
A sunny beam—that melts away in tears.

NEM SIROK ÉN.

I shed no tear, I utter no complaint—
I tell to none the secrets of my woe ;
And yet upon my forehead, pale and faint,
You read too clearly, if you seek to know,
The grief I cannot hide but needs must show.
Look on my eyes, and see how dim their light ;
Do they not speak, and speak, alas ! too plainly,
Of some dread power 'gainst which I struggle vainly ?
Do they not show a life o'er-canopied by night ?

ÁLLTAM SIRHALMA MELLETT.

I stood beside thy grave as stands
A statue, motionless—I stood ;
My eyes were fixed, and crossed my hands,
While dwelling on the solitude.
So on the sand-beach silent, sad,
Stands the poor shipwrecked mariner,
And looks, despoiled of all he had
On the wild waves—a beggar there.

BARÁTIM VAGYTOK, AZT MONDJÁTOK.

O maiden ! shall those ridges be
 Condemned to barrenness by thee ?
 Sow there the seeds of love, and so
 There roses and not weeds shall grow.

MULANDÓSÁG A KIRÁLYOK KIRÁLYA.

Change is the King of kings,
 Whose proudest palace is the world ;
 Omnipotent among created things,
 He proudly stalks ;
 There is no place where he doth not intrude,
 On all he tramples, makes a solitude
 Where'er he walks.
 He scatters, as in sport,
 Kings and their Court,
 And treads on faded flowers, and broken crowns,
 And lacerated hearts.

A BOKRÉTÁT MELLYET NEKEM ADTÁL.

Yes ! the nosegay thou to me hast given
 Bears the charm of the tri-coloured band,
 And thou lov'st the mingled tints,—dear maiden !
 Lov'st them, as thou lov'st the Fatherland.
 I will give thee colours three, dear maiden !
 Green, for that is hope, tho' full of smart ;
 Take for white my countenance, so pallid ;
 And for red—O take my bleeding heart.

ABLAKODBÓL HOGYHA KITEKINTESZ.

When thou lookest from thy chamber window
 On the garden and the heavenly blue,
 May'st thou in their beauty and their brightness
 See thy whole existence mirror'd true.
 Sweet to me the thought that bliss surrounds thee
 Like a garden filled with fruit and flower,
 Yet a hundred-fold more blest that garden
 With thy smile, thy bright eyes wandering o'er.

TO AN UNJUST JUDGE.

Bird, bird, hivatalod.

Gibes and jests are little meet
 For the solemn judgment seat !
 He should speak with bated breath
 Who deals out the doom of death !
 Hush ! he heareth—"Break the plate
 Into potsherds—Death his fate,
 Lead the youth to meet his doom—
 To the headsman—to the tomb."
 At the uprising of the sun
 Falls the head to earth—'tis done :
 And a purple stream of gore
 Spouts upon the ensanguined floor.

Moonlight came—the victim stood
 Stately in the solitude :
 He who 'neath the gallows tree
 Was that morning buried—he !
 And the head—his right hand there
 Held by the entangled hair—
 In the darkness through the street
 Stalked the unjust judge to meet.
 "Instrument of perjury !
 Guiltless thou did'st sentence me !"
 So in shrieks the spectre spoke,
 And the unjust judge awoke.

ever felt before,
 stumbling to the door ;
stly spectre stood,
e head of blood !

All bewildered—back he fled,
Hid him in his restless bed ;
But the voice he nightly hears—
And the bloody head appears !

triotic songs are on the lips of every Hungarian. They
him in his despondency,—they have fanned the fires of
nd have given new and energetic utterances to the
ng. On one occasion, travelling in Transylvania, he fell
iment of Szekelyers—the rude, direct descendants of the
s, who live isolated from other clans in a remote part of

He was then a captain ; it was only a few months
ath. He made some inquiries of the major in command,
d him rather drily, as if he thought the questioning of
subordinate grade somewhat intrusive, “And may I ask
Captain ?” “Alexander Petöfi !” “The Poet ?” in-
voice from the backmost rank of the soldiers. On the
se of “Yes !” fifteen hundred voices shouted out in a
nthusiastic chorus, “Eljen Petöfi !”—Hail Petöfi !—and
as echoed back the oft-repeated greeting—“Eljen !
Petöfi, hail !” This was not in one of the great Hunga-
mong the literary and the learned by whom his poetry was
in an obscure Transylvanian village, where in a regiment

A hero he—our Magyar pride ;
 And future ages never
 Shall see his equal, while the tide
 Flows downward Danube's river.
 The Hungarian spring is vanish'd hence,
 A spring that ne'er returns ;
 And in eternal indolence
 The *Magyar Ország*¹ mourns.
 May not that spring awake again ?
 Alas ! springs sweetest flowers
 Shall ne'er perfume the Magyar plain,
 Nor deck this land of ours.
 Sad thoughts ! why dwell on these ?—
 they stamp
 A gloom upon my brow,
 And why should hope's decaying lamp
 Bring thoughts of darkness now ?
 Complaints are comfortless ; regret
 No balm of solace bears,

And though the poet's eyes are wet,
 Of what avail his tears ?
 Away, away, away with grief,
 Away, away all care—
 If there's relief, we'll find relief
 In joyous pledges here.
 A glass—another glass, I say,
 And yet another glass ;
 Pass round the goblet—no delay—
 The sparkling goblet pass.
 Again—again each glass appears
 A chronicle of time :
 It brings the histories of years,
 It brings the dreams sublime,—
 The dreams that on some coming day
 Another dawn shall break,
 And in its bright and blessed ray
 My country shall awake.

The last poem of Petöfi was written in the Castle of Vajda Hunyad, in Transylvania, only ten days before his death, when celebrating the redemption of that country by the Polish General Bem. Bem was severely wounded on the same battle-field where Petöfi lost his life :—

I.

O welcome me ! ye glory-girded towers !
 Hold me, ye bastions honoured in all time !
 All hail ! all hail ! What transport overpowers
 The poet when the hero's feats sublime
 Flash on his thoughts, his words inspire—to tell,
 Hero of heroes—Hunyad ! of thy deeds.
 How the heart's melodies within me swell ;
 And dumb-struck reverence powers of utterance needs
 To sing of him—who here in silence rests,
 The victor in the fierce and stormy fights :
 Who tore the trembling crescents from the crests
 Which fluttered on the golden Stamboul's heights.
 Here oft he stood, in deep and doubtful gloom,
 And from these towers his thoughts around him cast
 Upon the undeveloped days to come—
 Even as I look on the recorded past.
 Thou noble site ! thou sacred solitude !
 O'er the deep valleys, whose green mountains rise ;
 There was the castle throned—the watch-tower stood :
 There now no wind-blown banner flouts the skies.

¹ Hungary.

Thy loneliness hath made thee holy—hid
From the world's noise—thou standest sad, alone :
Naked—white-headed—snow-crowned pyramid
Of many mountains—the ancestral one.

2.

I stood not there in loneliness—O no !
I walked amidst thy echoing walls—and there
I hailed the avenger of Hungaria's woe :
He came from distant lands—how welcome here !
Here ! who ? Has Hunyad returned again,
To fill his Hunyadberg with hopeful bliss ?
Hero of heroes ! Did the poet's strain
Recall thee hither in a day like this ?
So dreamt I for a moment ! Welcome, then,—
The dream hath strengthened me.—Yes ! he appears,
Highest of heroes—mightiest of men !
Bearing the memories of four hundred years.
And art thou here ! Ten thousand hails ! hail all !
Thou long-expected father ! hero ! guest !
Could stones weep tears of joy, thy castle wall
Would pour forth streams for thee, our noblest, best !
And then I heard a voice : " Thy guest is not
The Hunyad. Thou art old—thy memory weak :
He comes not whom thou callest—mine the lot
Redemption for the Hunyad's lands to seek :—
My name is Bem." The mountain echoed loud,

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland.—The Rev. Dr. Bruce has brought before the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, an inscription upon a stone slab, excavated last summer at Cockermouth Castle, which is generally believed to be indebted for most of its material to the ruins of Papcastle, once a strong Roman fortified post, the original name of which has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The upper part of the inscription, apparently to the extent of three or four lines, is entirely wanting: the first line of what remains is very defective, and a word in the fourth has been so mutilated as to be rendered almost, if not quite, illegible; but the most material part is perfectly clear, and is as follows, with the exception that some of the letters are combined or in ligature:

. . . . G AVG. II. . . .
NVM. FRISION
VM. ABALLAV
ENSIVM
. XIII KAL ET XIII KAL
NOV. GOR. II. ET POMPEI.
COS. ET ATTICO ET PRETE
XTATO COS. V. S. L. M.

—*numerus Frisionum Aballavensium decimo quarto Kalendis et decimo tertio Kalendis Novembris Gordiano secundo et Pompeiano consulibus et Attico et Pretextato consulibus votum solventes (or solverunt) lubenter merito.*

The G in the first line has probably formed part of LEG (*legatus*); and it is equally probable the letters indicated after AVG. were PR. PR. (*proprator*) followed by ET; the full sense being that some person of official rank on some public occasion had dedicated, in discharge of a vow to some deity or deities, a building, in conjunction with a *numerus* of the Aballavensian Frisiones, on the fourteenth and thirteenth calends November, in the consulates of Gordian (second time consul) and Pompeianus, and of Atticus and Pretextatus, answering to A.D. 241, when Gordianus Pius was emperor.

The inscription enables us to understand that a body of Frisiones had been quartered sufficiently long at a station called Aballava to acquire the surname of Aballavenses. This Aballava is recorded in the *Notitia* among the stations *per lineam valli* as being garrisoned, under a præfect, by a *numerus* of Moors, called Aurelian. But it is somewhat remark-

le all the stations upon the wall from the first or eastern-
been identified without much, if any, doubt, Aballava
baffled the inquiries and explorations of the most active
investigators. Horsley placed it at Watch-cross or Watch-
ity altogether wanting the *indicia* of a permanent military
ate Rev. John Hodgson, with more show of reason, locates
but chiefly from its position in the *Notitia*, the fourteenth
Wallsend; Petriana, the thirteenth, being Walton Chesters.
"that it had its name from contiguity to the wall, I cannot
alla, *falla*, and *balla*, in the old language of Britain and the
h of Ireland, are synonymous to *valhum* in Latin and *wall*

Dr. Bruce, who more than any one of the present day
the wall and its stations, hesitates to identify the site of
also of some other stations to the west of Petriana. Pap-
no doubt, the inscription under consideration was originally
y from the line of the wall, and of course has no claim to
as Aballava; but it falls into another series of the *Notitia*
sites of most of which have by no means been positively
and, notwithstanding researches from Camden to the
much remains to reward careful and personal explorations.
stalment will no doubt be given in Dr. Bruce's third edition
an Wall," now passing through the press, which will
og much additional matter, a full and illustrated account of
discovery of the remains of a Roman bridge over the
at Chesters, the Cilurnum of the *Notitia*.

nes of this inscription are no doubt the Frisiani of the
rajan found at Sydenham, of whom lapidary records have
ed at Binschester and at Melandry. Gough found at the same

very elegant specimen of Roman glass, recently discovered on the east side of Oxford Street, Leicester, at the depth of five feet. It is a wide-mouth vessel of hexagonal shape and about nine inches in height. It contained burnt human bones; was hermetically sealed, and covered with what seems to be the bottom of a leaden vessel inverted.

Scotland.—During the summer of last year, Professor Simpson, accompanied by some of his antiquarian colleagues, investigated carefully the caves of East Wemyss on the coast of Fifeshire. The result of their explorations, which appear to have been very successful, has been submitted by Professor Simpson to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. From the notices of the report which have appeared in the public papers it appears that eight or nine of these caves were examined, and that on the walls of most of them are sculptured symbols almost identical with those found upon the sculptured stones of Scotland. The sculptures upon the stones had been considered to denote a sepulchral character, an idea which Professor Simpson thinks hardly consistent with the fact that the same emblems are now found inside the caves which had been the abode of man in his archaic condition. In these caves they found representations of the elephant, the horse, the dog with collar round his neck, exactly like those found upon the sculptured stones. There are also the bear, the deer, the swan, the peacock, the fish, the serpent, together with the comb and mirror, the spectacle ornament, the horseshoe, &c. Some of these are considered pre-Roman, while others are continued down to the time of Christianity.

Thus it appears that the sculptures of the caves discovered by Professor Simpson, without doubt have close analogy with those of the stones of Scotland. Examples of the latter were engraved at the cost of the late Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and presented by him, under the title of "The Ancient Sculptured Monuments of the County of Angus, 1848," to the Bannatyne Club. As this splendid work is by no means of general access, attention to it may be directed with advantage at the present moment, in order to assist comparison with the figures in the caves, which they closely resemble. Mr. Chalmers says:—"The sculptured stones of Scotland form a class of remarkable monuments that have long alike excited the curiosity and baffled the ingenuity of the learned and the speculative; their symbols and character are unexplained, and their age undetermined."—"Still some of these monuments, possibly, may be ascribed to Pagan times, since they bear not only strange symbols, resembling, in some degree, those on certain obelisks of antiquity; but most have a richly decorated cross, and other Christian emblems."

All of the sculptured stone monuments engraved in Mr. Chalmers' splendid and costly volume appear to me to range from the sixth or seventh to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Three of the subjects seem to be David playing on the Harp, Daniel in the Den of Lions, and Samson slaying a Philistine; others have rudely executed figures of animals and of sportsmen; three persons in a car; serpents, birds, centaurs, angels, and grotesque animals, many of which are very like what are found on Anglo-Saxon coins and ornaments. With some are incorporated a comb and a mirror, emblems often found upon the sepulchral monuments of women; and circular objects not unlike Saxon fibulæ; these are united by bands or lines crossed by lines in form of

placed sideways, and terminating in the shape of a spear
d sides. No doubt the antiquaries of Scotland will do full
their learned and active colleague, and print a full report with
so as to enable us to judge more satisfactorily of the resem-
between these two classes of sculptures. It will be desirable
if excavations were made in the floors of the caves; and,
ult.

FRANCE.

—M. de Caumont, to whose untiring exertions the castrum
(Mayenne) was examined and made known, has printed a
visit he has recently paid to this interesting village. It is
of thirty years since M. de Caumont made known to the
gh the *Bulletin Monumental*, this fine and perfect example of
castrum, of which it is doubtful if Europe can present any
ins so fine and well preserved. As M. de Caumont has
ch space and many engravings to the remains at Jublains,
ve also given a rather long report on the personal survey I
Mr. C. Warne,^b I need not here attempt to describe the
this place. M. de Caumont is evidently anxious to keep
erest he excited with the special object of preserving the
ch since his visit, some ten years ago, have received injury
re to the atmosphere. The bath at the south-west corner of the
markable for its complete state, has lost almost all the pillars
rust; and the walls are crumbling and giving way. The no
apartments in the south-east angle, showing so admirably the
ating the floors and walls, have lost many of the flue tiles.
e constructions of the castrum itself have received some in-

The meaning of which is that Severinus died at the age of three years five months and nine days; that Decentius died at the age of two years eight months and seven days; and that they were the sons of Helarius and Dalmatia. The wording is peculiar, and affords an excellent example of a variety of the early Christian funereal inscriptions of the fourth and fifth centuries, none of which have as yet been found in Great Britain.

Lyon.—The museum of this city is by far richer than any other in France in local inscriptions and sculptures. The ruins of ancient Lugdunum continue to increase the collection; and recently a large accession has been made from works in the Rhone conducted by the engineers of the bridges and roads. The unusual shallowness of the water has facilitated these works, and disclosed the fact that the bed of the river below the bridge of La Guillotière is literally composed of a mass of ancient cut stones, funereal cippi, altars, inscriptions, often in a fragmentary state, and worn by the action of the gravel for so many centuries, yet still affording a harvest for the antiquary. The Saône has also contributed a share; and the whole are being classified and arranged by M. Martin-Daussigny, the *conservateur*.

In some instances, as in the subjoined, the inscriptions are perfect. This is to the memory of a veteran of the eighth legion, who had retired with honours from the service; and it was erected by his wife and dedicated *sub ascia*, a ceremony so commonly referred to in the Lyonnoise monuments.

D.M.
ET MEMORIAE
AETERNAE
G. GEMINIO ARTILLO
VET. LEG. VIII. AVG
M.H.M. EX CORNICVL
PRAESIDIS PROVIN
CIAE LVGDVNENSIS
CLAVDIA CATIOLA
CONIVGI INCOMPA
RABILI PONENDVM
CVRAVIT ET SVB ASCIA
DEDICAVIT

Diis Manibus, et memoriae aeternae Gaio (Caio), Geminio Artillo Veterano Legionis Octavae Augustae misso honesta missione ex Corniculario Praesidis Provinciae Lugdunensis, Claudia Catiola conjugii incomparabili ponendum curavit, et sub ascia dedicavit.

A fragment refers to a high-priest of the altar of Rome and Augustus at the junction of the Saône and Rhone at Lyons :—

...OS FVNC...
...RDOTI ARAE
....R CONFLVENTES
...RIS ET RHODANI

—(*omnibus honoribus apud suos functo, sacerdoti ara (Romae et Augusti) inter confluentes Araris et Rhodani.*

fragment joins and restores almost completely a portion disappeared years ago. It is a dedication by the three provinces of *Transalpinæ Gallie* (of coins) to L. Æmilius Fronto, a proprætor of the *Lugdunensis*.

The inscription, in Greek and in Latin, to a Greek merchant at Lugdunum, is an additional proof of the commercial relations which existed between this city and Greece and

On this subject we are informed that M. Martin-Daussigny is writing a treatise. By far the greater portion of the recent discoveries consists of sepulchral inscriptions, more or less important; they are headed by the dedicatory address so common at Lyons, of *Memoriæ Eternæ*.

—It is understood that M. du Châtellier is engaged in important excavations, in order to ascertain the extent and construction of some of the noble Celtic monuments in the neighbourhood of Penmarch and of Pont-l'Abbé, in Finisterre. One of these menhir, measuring upwards of 21 ft. above ground, has attracted especial attention; and he considers he will be able to settle, without much doubt, how these immense blocks of granite were

ROME.

Members state that the Roman Archæological Academy has for the first time sitting for the present season, M. Salvator Betti prelati Visconti, the perpetual secretary, announced the death of M. Betti, corresponding member at Modena, and briefly recapitulated the prelate's extensive labours. He then stated that the new excavations made in the Palatine Mount, under the direction of Baron

M. PIAONIVS VICTO
RINVS TRIBVNVS P
RETO . . . NORVM
D ESTITVIT.

Marcus Pilonius Vidorinus Tribunus Prætorianorum Domum Restituit.

The Domcapitular V. Wilmowsky^d renders the second name *Pilonius*; and he may have good reason, although the third letter in it is, with the exception of the cross-bar, like A. In either case the name closely resembles that of M. Piavonius Victorinus, the celebrated commander of the legions in Gaul and Germany under Postumus, whose mother, Victoria, exercised an almost imperial sway at Treves, where, Trebellius Pollio states, she struck coins. At all events, the close resemblance of the names, at such a place, is very suggestive.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 14.—GENERAL SABINE, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read: "On the Numerical Elements of Indian Meteorology," Series III. "On the Temperatures of the Atmosphere, and Isothermal Profiles of High Asia," by Mr. H. de Schlägingtweit. "On Testing Chronometers for the Mercantile Marine," by Mr. J. Hartnup.

Dec. 21.—SIR H. HOLLAND, Bart., in the chair.

The following papers were read: "On the Expansion of Water and Mercury," by Dr. Matthiessen; "On the Forms of some Compounds of Thallium," by Professor W. H. Miller.

Jan. 11.—GENERAL SABINE, President, in the chair.

The following paper was read: "On the Colouring and Extractive Matters of Urine," by Mr. E. Schunck.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 21.—A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The Rev. J. Kenrick exhibited a photograph of a Roman inscription found at Clementsthorpe, near York.—The Director exhibited a collection of mediæval seals, found in the Seine, and acquired by him for the British Museum.—Mr. Peacock exhibited a charter of a date between 1296 and 1322, granting two acres of land and the advowson of Northrop, in Lincolnshire, to the then Bishop or his assigns.—Mr. F. M. Nicholls remarked that it was a doubtful question at that period whether an advowson could be granted in gross, without some portion of land being granted at the same time; and suggested that the two acres of land comprised in this charter were inserted to meet this doubt.—Mr. C. S. Perceval recollected a case where so small a piece of land as half a rood was granted with an advowson for that purpose.—Mr. Black pointed out that in the

^d Jahresbericht Gesellschaft für nützliche Forschungen zu Thier. Trier, 1864.
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present case the grant was to the Bishop personally, and not in frankalmoigne.—Mr. Akerman contributed two papers on Roman remains found in the neighbourhood of Abingdon.—Mr. Campkin exhibited a small bronze cross belonging to Mr. M. A. Lower, and a *couteau de chasse* in the possession of Dr. Smyth, near Lewes. The cross, however, does not seem to possess antiquarian interest, being one of those habitually worn by Russian soldiers, having inscribed on it a Greek prayer, and probably of quite modern date; brought over, perhaps, by some soldier from the Crimea.—Mr. Halliwell exhibited a leaf of the first folio of Shakespeare, bearing the printer's corrections. It will be left for a month or two at the Society's Library, for the inspection of those qualified to judge as to its genuineness.—Mr. J. G. Nicholls exhibited a palimpsest brass from Loughborough Church, of which the lower inscription was dated 1438, and the upper (probably) 1441, only three years later. The Director suggested that the original inscription might have contained some error, and the brass have been accordingly used up by the founder for the next customer. It was announced that a committee had been appointed to compare the fifth volume of Paston Letters with the originals, and that they had called to their aid several learned men, not Fellows of the Society.

Jan. 11.—Mr. F. OUVRY, Treasurer, in the chair.

The following exhibitions were made: By Mr. Coote, a miniature by Cooper of John Hampden, and a small disc of gold engraved with a portrait of the same; by Mr. Manners, two holograph documents—one a letter of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the other a decision of Lord Bacon on a petition submitted to him; by Mr. Tite, drawings of a flint knife found at Southbourne about twenty years ago; by the same, a commonplace book of Stukeley, being a thick foolscap volume of drawings and antiquarian notes, written with great neatness; by the Rev. J. Simpson, a rubbing of some concentric marks on stone at Maugh Armby, Cumberland. This latter exhibition was accompanied by some interesting remarks by Mr. Simpson.—The Rev. W. C. Lukis communicated a paper on tumuli in Wilts.

Mr. W. H. Black then read his promised reply to Mr. Lewin's paper on the site of the *Portus Lemanis*. The point at issue may be briefly stated as follows: On the top of Lymne Hill, near Romney Marsh, are the remains of a Roman Castrum; and the Antonine Itinerary informs us that there was in the neighbourhood a port called, after the name of the settlement, the *Portus Lemanis*. This has been usually supposed to have been at the foot of the hill, or at West Hythe, and this is the view to which Mr. Black still adheres; but Mr. Lewin argues, from a multitude of considerations, that the port should be identified with Hythe, which is three miles distant. The question turns very much upon geological considerations, Mr. Lewin urging that it was impossible there should have been a port in the place usually indicated, without the whole neighbourhood being under water; and if this be satisfactorily established, it would seem to be conclusive. The debate was conducted with infinite learning and eloquence by both disputants, Mr. Black taking occasion warmly to protest against unnecessary embankments, which have been the ruin of so many thriving ports. Mr.

Pycroft instanced, as a case in point, that of Chester, where ships used to draw up alongside the walls, in the place which is now a racecourse. Though, on account of the inclemency of the weather, there were hardly a dozen Fellows present, the debate excited great interest, and lasted till an unusually late hour.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 1.—The MARQUESS CAMDEN, President, in the chair.

The President announced to the meeting that he had received a gratifying communication from the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, intimating the gracious pleasure of her Majesty that the meeting of the Institute to take place in London during the ensuing summer should be announced as under the special patronage of the Queen. Her Majesty had, moreover, conferred on the society the distinguished favour of permission to visit Windsor Castle, to make examination of the interesting architectural features of that noble fabric, and also of St. George's Chapel; the numerous works of art, and points of great historical interest associated with Windsor, must render the day devoted to such an exploration, under the gracious sanction of the Queen, an occasion of unusual enjoyment. It was, moreover, proposed to visit Eton, and Professor Willis had offered to give a discourse, which would supply fresh and interesting information illustrative of the arrangements of collegiate structures, to which the Professor has devoted considerable attention, in connection with another of the munificent foundations by Henry VI., King's College, Cambridge.

A memoir was received from Mr. James Bradbury, of Huddersfield, describing the excavations of Roman vestiges at Slack, near that town, on the supposed site of Cambodunum. The writer promised to give further particulars of the progress of these explorations in the West Riding. The site was pointed out as debateable ground, by Mr. Newton, in his Map of British and Roman Yorkshire, published by the Institute in 1846.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., offered some observations on the interest associated with all evidence of the appliances of Roman luxury in Britain. He had made successful excavations at Caerwent, and brought to light a very complete series of bathing-rooms, including the tepidarium and the frigidarium; the bath itself was there heated by the fire, so that it might be described as at once boiler and bath.

The Rev. B. Hutchinson, Vicar of St. Michael's, at St. Albans, gave a short account of the curious vestiges of early architecture in his parish church, now in decayed condition. That venerable fabric has been comparatively neglected by visitors on account of the greater attractions of the abbey church; but it is well deserving of notice and of preservation as an example that retains portions of which the date may be ascertained. The church presents curious constructive features,—flint-work compacted together by wall-tiles, doubtless obtained from the wreck of the Roman city within the area of which the church was built. Its age dates from pre-Norman times. We learn from Matthew Paris that Ulsinus, seventh abbot of St. Albans, in the tenth century, was a great benefactor to the place, that he augmented its population, and erected three churches, of

Michael's was one. Mr. Hutchinson gave a few particulars of the additions and reconstruction which the church has undergone in various periods. These interesting notices were accompanied by a report drawn up by Mr. Gilbert Scott, at the request of the authorities. His examination of the dilapidated fabric has required untimely exertions for its preservation. The visitor who may come to this ancient church to admire the monumental statue of Henry VIII., one of the finest portrait effigies of its period, will not on any occasion regret the neglected condition of the structure. In 1820, including a liberal contribution of 500*l.* from the Earl of Devon, have been already expended on works of most urgent consequence. The completion of the undertaking demands aid from those who have early architectural remains, but the ruin of the fabric reared by the work founded by Abbot Ulsinus has been arrested. Mr. Hutchinson described windows of early character, and features heretofore neglected, that had been recently brought to light. He expressed the hope that some archæologists might be attracted to the spot, through the knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities certain particulars would be satisfactorily explained. The recent discoveries had been usually known to a distinguished antiquary on a visit to St. Mary's, Birch; at his suggestion, they were brought under the notice of his friends, the members of the Institute. Mr. Charles Tucker sent a notice of Roman relics found at Exeter, to point out the erroneous statement lately made in the local papers regarding the alleged discovery of a Roman tessellated pavement during the demolition of the church tower of St. Mary Major. The tower, needlessly sacrificed through recklessness of

treacherously poisoned the wells and springs of water in various parts of the country. It might be supposed that so dreadful a punishment must have been occasioned by some extraordinary excitement of popular prejudice.

Mr. Sprengel Greaves, Q.C., remarked that in the very unusual case stated by Mr. Smirke it may be inferred that the lepers had suffered the penalty either of treason or felony; otherwise their goods would not have been forfeited to the crown, as appeared by the document in question to have been the case. It is shown by ancient records that in the thirteenth century criminals were commonly executed by the *furca* or gallows, but burying alive and drowning were not uncommon punishments, and it appears by the Custumal of London, about 1320, that felons were drowned in the Thames.

Some further notices were received from the Rev. H. M. Scarth, relating to the block or pig of lead found at Bristol, and brought to the previous meeting by Mr. Reynolds (see page 49, *ante*). Two pigs had been brought to light on the ancient margin of the river Frome; they appeared to have been cast in the same mould, and on each the central portion of the inscribed surface is damaged through some imperfection of the mould in that part. The inscription seems to have been—IMP. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. PII. P.P. Some question had arisen in regard to the Emperor to whose reign these relics may be ascribed, as the name of Antoninus was taken by Eliogabalus; it may also have designated either Caracalla or Marcus Aurelius. Mr. Scarth is, however, of opinion that the Emperor here intended was the first Antoninus, successor of Hadrian, A.D. 138, when the Senate conferred on him the title of Pius; he took that of Pater Patriæ in 139, and died in 161. The learned writer on Roman epigraphy, Dr. Mac Caul, of University College, Toronto, concurs in the conclusion formed by Mr. Scarth. No pig of lead of the time of Antoninus Pius had previously been found; none is described, as Mr. Albert Way pointed out, in the ample inventory of metallurgical relics existing in this country, which is appended to Professor Phillips' valuable memoir on Roman mining in Britain, published in the Journal of the Institute. This interesting addition to the evidence concerning Roman metallurgy has been liberally presented to the Institute by Mr. Arthur Bush, through whose praiseworthy exertions it was rescued from the furnace, and it will be deposited in the British Museum.

The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, B.D., called attention to the threatened destruction of the sculptured rood-screen in the Priory Church at Christchurch, Hants. A remonstrance addressed by the Earl of Malmesbury to the daily papers was read, and also a statement by Mr. Ferrey, author of the Architectural History of the Church. Mr. Burtt informed the meeting that the well-timed appeal by the noble earl, who resides in the ancient grange of the Priors, at Heron Court, had arrested the reckless innovation of modern taste. Mr. Ferrey reminded the Institute that their memorial in 1848 had happily averted a proposition to destroy the screen, which has lately been menaced anew through the caprice of some injudicious promoters of a scheme of improvement, such as has too frequently proved more inimical than even Cromwell's troopers to the beautiful monuments of ecclesiastical architecture. It was proposed

ius Morgan, M.P., and seconded by the Very Rev. Canon with unanimous assent, that a remonstrance strongly deprecating the destruction of the screen should be forthwith addressed to the Committee for the projected "Restorations" of the church.

Mr. Morgan gave a short explanation of an unique piece of armour of the 14th period, entitled a "High Vamplate," which was brought to London through the kind permission of General Lefroy, R.A., and is now in the Rotunda at Woolwich. That very rare appendage, a tilting lance occurs also in the Dresden Museum, as part of the armour of Augustus, Duke of Saxony, 1557, and it is seen in the collection by Hans Burgmaier.

Among the objects exhibited were a Persian hunting-horn or oliphant exquisitely sculptured, from the collection of John Henderson, several terra-cottas of the 14th and 15th centuries, brought by Mr. Morgan; a vase of Italian work, and a Madonna and Child, in the 15th century; a double-edged blade made at Solingen, and a cross-guard of rich Indian work, of russet steel inlaid with silver in this fine weapon, and a small cross-bow, probably for a lady's use, and elaborately inlaid with grotesque ornaments in brass, were all shown by Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith.

Mr. Morgan brought drawings of a singular low arch, 3 feet from the top of the exterior north wall of Leyland Church, Lancashire. Mr. Morgan suggested by Canon Rock that this curious feature of the architecture may have been connected with the dwelling of an archer attached to the church.

A collection of early documents relating to Staffordshire and some parts of North Wales, was sent for examination to Mr. Whitehall Dod, by permission of Mr. Whitehall Dod, of Llan-

a piece of pottery, formed somewhat like a star of three rays, which was explained to be a trivet used to separate the articles in the potter's oven; marks of such implements may be seen on old Chelsea china and porcelain ware. This one was found on the site of an old kiln in Southwark. There were also exhibited a small oval seal of silver of the fourteenth century by Mr. Gunston, and a rubbing of the brass of John Barley and his wife, from Preshute Church, Wilts, by Mr. C. Hopper. It is of the sixteenth century. Mr. Saunders, of Luton, exhibited a series of Roman coins, selected from those discovered at Luton in December, 1862, of which an account has been given by Mr. Evans in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. The hoard contained upwards of twenty different types of coin, and Mr. J. B. Bergne pointed out that the specimens now produced added eleven varieties of the *reverse* to those described by Mr. Evans. Some observations by Mr. Bergne were also read upon the Greek coins from Newtown, in the Isle of Wight, produced at the last meeting by the Rev. E. Kell. Mr. Bergne dwelt much on the probability of these coins having a fictitious character.

Mr. Syer Cuming, the Rev. W. S. Simpson, Mr. Josiah Cato, and others, exhibited very numerous examples of a bone implement lately found in much abundance in or near the Thames in London, the subject having originated with Mr. G. Wright, F.S.A. Careful analyses of the specimens were submitted, and numerous suggestions offered as to the use of these objects. They are portions of the metatarsal and metacarpal bones of the ox, the deer, and the horse, generally 4 to 6 inches long, but often more and often less. The head of the bone seems to be always in its natural form, or but little cut, whilst the other end of the implement is cut to a square shape, sometimes with great precision and sometimes not, and in rare instances other forms besides the square are used. A hole is drilled down the pith of the bone, so as in several cases to hollow its whole length, and in others only just to enter the square end. The sides of the square are marked by two or three notches. The uses suggested were, that the bones were adapted to the purpose of bobbins for some kind of spinning or lacemaking; that they were what seamen call *toggles*, merely used to stop a cord from passing through a hole, and might have been applied to a rude sort of door-latches; and lastly, that they were of no use, but the refuse of cutlers' bone-workers, in which case the workman had cut off and used so much of the bone as could be done, leaving him a sufficient piece to grasp, which then was thrown aside. It was, however, stated that a modern cutler who had been consulted was not able to offer any explanation, and the prevailing opinion of those present seemed to favour the supposed antiquity of the articles.

Mr. C. Rutley read a careful account of the paintings lately discovered in East Bedfont Church. There are two subjects—a "Crucifixion" and a "Majesty"—both extremely well treated. Photographs were submitted. The paintings are, for their age, in good preservation, and were pronounced by Mr. Rutley to be of the thirteenth century. The figure of Christ in majesty, surrounded by saints and angels, is particularly imposing, and the subject is treated with a good deal of Byzantine character. Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., was inclined to assign a rather later period to the work.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

1865.—Mr. E. T'ANSON in the chair.

Mr. T'ANSON announced that it had been under the consideration of the Council to form a committee for the purpose of putting themselves in communication with the President of the Council in England, and the President of the French Exhibition for 1867 abroad; and it had been resolved that a committee should be appointed, to be composed of ten members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and representatives from several other kindred institutions, and the "Paris Exhibition Architectural Committee," for the securing the suitable representation of British architecture at the Universal Exhibition of 1867. It was also resolved that the committee be requested to communicate to the President of the Council of the Institute of this committee, and to take steps to place the committee in communication with the British commissioner and the French authorities.

Mr. T'ANSON, F.S.A., fellow of the Institute, read a very elaborate paper on "The Use of Iron in Architecture, its legitimate Uses and proper Treatment." He stated that iron ought to be used only for its proper purposes. So long as brick, and stone, and wood existed, that was to say so long as these alone would be the staple material, the true and proper medium for the expression of art in forms essentially and essentially architectural. But he did not therefore ignore the use of iron, for it was incapable of artistic treatment; for in its degree, and

Jan. 22.—A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.

The President presented to Professor Donaldson, Emeritus Professor of Architecture at University College, London, a gold medal, struck at the instance of his professional brethren, on the occasion of his retirement, to commemorate his earnest and zealous services in promoting the study of architecture. In so doing, Mr. Beresford Hope made an address which recapitulated the career of Professor Donaldson from the time (now thirty years ago) when, as Honorary Secretary, he had commenced his connection with the Institute. He spoke also of the gold medal bestowed fifteen years later, and, coming down to the period when Mr. Donaldson became the Professor of Architecture at University College, he alluded to the fact that not less than 400 students had since received their education from him. Although he had felt it suitable at his advanced time of life to retire from the office, it was not to be feared that he would abandon entirely the sphere of usefulness, study, and research which had characterised him through life.

Professor Donaldson made a most feeling and eloquent reply.

Mr. John W. Papworth, Fellow, then read a paper respecting the roofs of the Hypæthral Temples at Bassæ and Ægina; after which a short discussion took place, in which Professor Donaldson, Mr. Nelson, V.P., and Mr. Papworth, Fellow, took part.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 9, 1866.—Mr. JOHN FOWLER delivered an inaugural address, as President, on the objects and limits of the profession, and the kind of preparation which, in his opinion—for widely different views were entertained on the subject—was requisite to enable civil engineers to perform in a proper manner the various descriptions of work they were called upon to carry out. This systematic training should include—1, general instruction, or a liberal education; 2, special education as a preparation for technical knowledge; 3, technical knowledge; and 4, preparation for conducting practical works. Supposing a youth, say, of fourteen years of age, with a decided mechanical bias, to have already made satisfactory progress with his general education, especially in arithmetic, to be of a strong constitution, and to have considerable energy and perseverance of character—without which tendencies and qualifications it were quite useless to destine him for an engineer—then the second period should be devoted to the acquisition of the special education, during which mathematics, natural philosophy, land surveying and levelling, drawing, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, strength of materials, mechanical motions, and the principles of hydraulics, should be mastered, with, in addition, some proficiency in the living languages, French and German especially. The next step is of vital importance, and is one about which the greatest difference of opinion is found to exist. The youth might now either be at once articulated to a civil engineer, or be placed in a mechanical establishment, or be sent to one of the great universities. Mr. Fowler thought it could not be doubted that a period of from twelve to twenty-four months might be very profitably spent in manufacturing works before going into a civil engineer's office; but in that case the greatest possible care must be

taken that the works selected were adapted in themselves to impart the desired information, and that there was a proper organisation for insuring strict discipline, regularity of attendance, and due diligence. If it be decided to send the youth to Cambridge or Oxford, then it is indispensable that all preliminary professional preparation, such as a practical knowledge of mechanical drawing, surveying, and levelling, should be previously acquired. After leaving college his studies might be completed in the office of a civil engineer. Such a course would probably constitute the best possible training, but he thought that it was a somewhat hazardous combination, and could only be successful with great determination on the part of the pupil to keep his future career always in view. He then considered how the Institution could be made available in the preparation of the young engineer, and more useful to the profession generally, and in conclusion he urged the necessity of providing, as soon as possible, a building more commodious and more convenient than that now occupied by the Institution.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 2.—The President, Dr. JAMES HUNT, delivered the anniversary address.

He adverted, in the first place, to the deaths during the past year of those gentlemen who had held a prominent position in the society, including Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cassell, and Governor Freeman. He then took into consideration the definitions that had been given of the term anthropology, and he contended that, as the veritable science of man, it should take a high rank among other sciences.

The importance of anthropology, he observed, had never been adequately appreciated in this country. It was, he said, a study to which statesmen should particularly apply themselves; and he hoped the time was not far distant when a knowledge of the principles of anthropology would be considered essential in the education of all public men. He alluded prominently to the late outbreak in Jamaica as an occurrence which might have been predicted from the power which had been given to the negroes in that island. He eulogised, in strong terms, Governor Eyre, as a man of whom England should be proud, as he had preserved the white inhabitants from the outrages which the negroes would otherwise have perpetrated. It was by such men only that the negro could be ruled; and it was absurd to ignore all distinctions of race character in governing them, for it was impossible to make laws that were equally applicable to Europeans and to men of African blood. In the course of his address, the President alluded to the attacks that had been made on the Anthropological Society by the religious press, on account of its papers and discussions on the results of missionary labours in Africa. In reply he observed, that the Society merely investigated facts; and that they did not wish to interfere with religious belief.

The officers named by the council for the present year had been elected unanimously, including the continuance in office of Mr. Bollaert as President; and of Mr. Bollaert and Mr. H. J. Beavan, as Secretaries. The Rev. Dunbar Heath was elected Treasurer, in the place of Mr. Charnock, who had resigned.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Dec. 20.—Sir PATRICK COLQUHOUN, LL.D., in the chair.

George J. Johnson, Esq., was elected a Fellow of the society.

The Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, F.R.S.L., read observations "On a MS. Glossary on the Dialect of Cumberland and Westmoreland," in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, drawn up by Archbishop Nicolson, the author of the "Historical Library," with the laudable object of showing that the dialect was not so barbarous as the English of the south imagined. A very interesting discussion followed these remarks, upon several derivations advanced, in which the Chairman, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Nash, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Beresford took part. The second paper read by Mr. Walcott was "On five Mediæval Libraries:" those belonging to King Henry VIII.; Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; Sir Simon Burley, K.G., who was put to death through the intrigues of that prince; Sir William de Walcote, formerly an officer in Queen Isabella's household, and Canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster; and John Parney, chaplain in the time of Henry V. Three of these catalogues had the prices affixed, and the library of Henry VIII. embraced volumes with suggestive titles, such as "Vacomeis de Ducendâ Fratris Relictâ," ballads and ditties at the marriage of Queen Anne, the determinations of the Universities, "La Prisée d'Amour," "Rossellus de Potestate Imperatoris et Papæ." The books chosen for remark were of general literature, and not exclusively of an ecclesiastical and legal character, and furnished valuable illustrations of the class of works possessed by individuals in the Middle Ages. Mr. Walcott, also, through the kind permission of Mr. Henry Brownlow, exhibited a large series of beautiful water-colour drawings in Thibet and Cashmere, made by his lamented son, Mr. Eliot Brownlow, of the Bengal Artillery and Trigonometrical Survey of India, whose death by an explosion of gunpowder before the gates of Delhi during the Mutiny will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. An earnest wish was expressed that these paintings should be published.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 14, 1865.—J. WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., Librarian, in the chair.

The Rev. A. Pownall exhibited some coins found at Enderby, near Leicester, concealed in the thatch of an old house, which was being taken down, together with the leather bag in which they were found. They consisted of eighty-eight coins, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Charles I.

Mr. Webster exhibited an impression of the die for the obverse of the rare Rosa Americana twopence of George II., but taken in iron at the period.

Mr. Evans gave an account of a hoard of Roman coins found near Doncaster, in the formation of a railway, a list of which had been furnished him by Mr. Sheardown of that town. The coins are all denarii, and range in date from the age of Marc Antony to that of Lucius Verus.

Mr. Johnstone exhibited a proof of the Bank token for 1s. 6d., of

1812, struck in platina ; also an impression in gold of the gun-money crown of James II. of 1690 ; and a forged half-crown of Mary, made by altering a coin of Edward VI. in such a manner as to leave the reverse and part of the legend on the obverse intact.

Mr. Madden read a paper, by himself, "On an Unpublished Gold Medallion of Constantine II.," in which he made some observations on the reverse legend, *PRINCIPIA IVVENTVTIS*, which had been a puzzle to all earlier numismatists, and which he also was unable satisfactorily to explain. The medallion, which is in the British Museum, commemorates the Sarmatian victory in A.D. 322.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 9.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair.

The papers read were :—

I. "On the Physical Forms of the Lapps." By J. F. Campbell, Esq.

In this paper the author gave the results of personal observations made during a journey last autumn. The first Lapp he met with was a woman, near Laus-gaard ; the next was a male representative of the most western tribe in Scandinavia. Some eight or ten others were minutely described, and their measurements given, being generally in height from 4 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 10 in. ; but the average height of this small number of specimens going up considerably on account of one or two very tall individuals. The Quains the author described as a tall fair race ; very persevering and hard to move, but once started, very hard to stop. Their language has a strong relationship to Lapp. About the Norwegians the author thinks nothing new can be said ; they and their language are very like Scotchmen and Scotch. The Lapps or Finns are quick, active, clever, idle, and avaricious ; very easily moved and turned aside. They carry heavy back-loads for others ; and fish in the sea, rivers, and lakes ; shoot with very bad rifles, snare birds, row and pole boats, and some even cultivate grass. The race is no longer pure, but the most uncontaminated specimens of the breed are to be found amongst the mountain herdsmen along the coast. Lapps, Finns, Quains, and Norwegians, marry and cross, wear each other's costumes, and speak each other's language ; but with all this crossing, the Lapp characteristics are as easily recognised as the marked features of a Celt are in England. The paper was illustrated by an admirable series of original drawings, and a collection of articles of dress and objects of silver.

II. "Notes on the Ethnology of the Indo-Chinese Nations and Tribes." By Colonel Phayre, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

The author gave an epitome of all the principal points in the *Mahabudza-weng*—the religiously respected "*Chronicles of the Kings of Burma*," which constitute to this day the foundation of the temporal and spiritual. The history opens with announcing cycle of the great revolutions of the universe, wherein we destroyed by fire, by water, and by air, had elapsed, the

emerged from a deluge. As wickedness spread amongst the world's first inhabitants, they assembled to select an upright religious man, one, having the name and authority of a ruler, to reprove those who deserved reproof, and to expel those who deserved to be expelled. An excellent man, full of glory and authority, the embryo of Gantama Phra, was thus elected king, and was called Mahá-tha-ma-dá. In verse it is sung that he was of pure nature, of exalted authority, and of the race of the sun. Like a second sun, he dispelled darkness or ignorance; his good qualities shone as the light, and from his power and authority, and from being the first of kings in acts of great diligence, he is called Manoo. After this, men of wisdom, who desired to destroy wickedness, lived in huts in the forest, and ate only what they received in charity; they were called *Brahmans*. Others tilled the ground and traded; they were called wealthy men and merchants. The rest being poor persons in humble employment, were called *Soodras*, or poor people. Such were the four classes of men. After this follow the history and pedigrees of three hundred and thirty-four thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine kings in lineal succession from Mahá-tha-ma-dá up to the time of the excellent Phra Gautama. The second portion relates the history of thirty more kings from Peim-ba-tha-ra to Dham-ma-than-ka. In doing this the history begins with the country of Radza-gyo, and then follows the stream of Buddhist religion and authority until it widens into the broad channel of sovereignty under the last-named monarch, whose seat of empire was at *Pa-ti-li-poot*. The third volume of the Maha-Radza-weng, commences with the direct history of the Burmese kings. The country, which in the time of the Phra Gautama was called Tagoung, was originally established by Abhi Radza; and the history of this country, and of subsequent events, is there narrated.

Having thus traced the legends of the Burmese race from the earliest period down to the time when a new dynasty was established near Prome, about 300 miles lower down the Irrawaddy than the ancient capital Tagoung, the author criticises these remarkable legends with a view to elicit how far any historical basis in them can be discerned. The physiognomy and the language of the Burmese people, as well as those of the adjoining tribes, proclaim them all to belong to the same family of nations as the tribes of Thibet and the Eastern Himalaya. Whence did they all come? and how did they arrive at their present country? The theory of Prichard on this subject, in his "Natural History of Man," the author thinks, is supported by existing facts—namely, that these nations have come down at various periods from the south-eastern border of the great plateau of Central Asia. We may then conclude, the author thinks, that the rude tribes inhabiting the valley of the Upper Irrawaddy, worshipping only the spirits of the woods, the hills, and the streams, were converted and civilised by Buddhist missionaries from Gangetic India. A monarchy was then established at Tagoung, which gradually extended its authority, and appears from the history to have been overturned by an irruption of so-called Tartars and Chinese. The destruction of Tagoung led to the establishment of a monarchy at *Tha-re-khet-te-ya*, near the modern Prome. There, according to this history, a descendant of the ancient kings of Tagoung, after a series of wonderful events, succeeded to the

King of the Pyoo tribe, which people was, up to that point in the country round Prome. Whatever this event may be, the author considers it may be regarded as certain, that the tribes of the country round Tagoung, where Buddhism and some civilisation had been established under a powerful dynasty, were destroyed by a horde of invaders from the north-east, and that the survivors found refuge among their kinsmen, the Pyoos.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

M. DU CHAILLU read a paper describing his second expedition into Western Equatorial Africa. He arrived at London on the 6th August, 1863, and on the 9th of October of the same year, he reached a point called Ferman Bay, on the African coast, immediately to the south of the equator. He advanced eastward into the interior of the country, where he had been on a former journey, and he was well remembered and kindly received. In reading the accounts of Captain Speke, and Burton, he observed many words which he had heard with, and which closely resembled words used in the same country he had traversed, and he had no doubt that the tribes of western Africa had formed originally one common stock. He had seen during his travels numbers of gorillas, and he saw nothing after his own experience to retract in the account he had already given of them. After he and his party had been about three weeks in the country, a visitation of smallpox ravaged the country. Misery and death were spread on every side, and he was himself reduced to a weak and prostrate condition. He could not procure sufficient food, and he and his eleven companions had, upon one occasion,

his steps westwards, and immediately afterwards made his way back to England.

Sir R. Murchison, Professor Owen, and Mr. Dunkin, expressed their firm belief in the statement of M. Du Chaillu, and their admiration of his courage and skill; but Mr. J. Crawford, the Chairman, said, he felt it to be his duty to declare that he found it impossible to believe in the existence of the race of dwarfs which M. Du Chaillu stated he had met in Africa. These people, if the statement were correct, were smaller than any human beings that had yet been known; and he could not understand how it was possible that they could live in the midst of other races who appeared to speak the same language.

M. Du Chaillu observed, that those people ran away when he approached them, and he had been able to examine only one or two of their number; but, with respect to them, he had only to repeat facts as they had come under his actual observation; and he has since published in the *Times* the following details taken from his notebook:—

“These little people, termed ‘Obongo,’ may be considered the gipsies of the region. They are of migratory habits, and change their temporary shelter under trees from one place to another. They gain their livelihood by trapping game, which they exchange with the settled villagers for food; and, like some European gipsies, if this method fails, they steal and decamp. While the inhabitants of this mountain region are lighter in colour than those of the seashore, these Obongo are still less dark. They have only short tufts of hair upon their heads, and are thus strikingly distinguished from the settled inhabitants, who wear large turrets of hair upon their heads. They have a wild, anxious, and timorous expression in their eyes; and although I gave many beads to entice some of them to remain, and was brought to them stealthily by the natives, all the men, except a young adult, disappeared, leaving a few women behind. It would appear that my visit alarmed them, for, although I stayed a week in the adjacent village, the Obongo were no more to be heard of.”

“The following are the measurements I was enabled to make:—

“The only adult male measured 4 ft. 6 in.; but as one of the women reached 5 ft. 0½ in. (she being considered extraordinarily tall), I have no doubt that some of the men are equally tall, and some, perhaps, taller. The other women I measured had the following heights—4 ft. 8 in., 4 ft. 7½ in., 4 ft. 5 in., and the smallest 4 ft. 4½ in. I thought, after looking at the whole group of the adult women, that their average height was from 4 ft. 5 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. The smallest woman had the largest head—viz., 1 ft. 10 in. to 1 ft. 5 in. in circumference; the smallest was 1 ft. 9 in. round.

“In the volume which I propose to publish, more details respecting these little people, with a short vocabulary of their language, will be given.”

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 9.—A. NEWTON, Esq., in the chair.

An extract was read from a letter by Dr. H. Burmeister, relating to the birds of the family Tyrannidæ, found near Buenos Ayres. An extract was read from a letter by Lieut. R. C. Beavan, containing an account of an excursion recently made to Zwagaben, a remarkable limestone rock near Moulmein, with notes on the various animals observed during the journey.—A letter was read from Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., announcing the occurrence of a Gyr Falcon (*Falco gyrfalco*), in the Holt Forest, near Farnham.—Prof. Owen read a memoir on the osteology of the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*, Linn.). The materials upon which Prof. Owen's researches were based consisted of about one hundred different bones

belonging to various parts of the skeleton which had been recently discovered by Mr. G. Clark, of Mahéberg, Mauritius, in an alluvial deposit in that island. After an exhaustive examination of these remains, which embraced nearly every part of the skeleton, Prof. Owen came to the conclusion that previous authorities had been correct in referring the Dodo to the Columbine order, the variations presented, though considerable, being mainly such as might be referable to the adaptation of the Dodo to a terrestrial life and different food and habits.—A paper was read by Dr. J. E. Gray, containing "Descriptions of two new Forms of Gorgonoid Corals from Japan and the Cape of Good Hope."—A communication was read from Prof. Lilljeborg, containing a systematic review of the class of Birds.—Mr. Sclater made some remarks on the recent additions to the Society's menagerie, amongst which was particularly noticed a fine young male Gayal (*Bos frontalis*), presented to the Society by the Babu Rajendra Mullick, of Calcutta. Mr. Sclater read a Report on birds collected at Windvögelberg, South Africa, by Capt. G. E. Bulger, amongst which were examples of two species new to science.—A paper was read by Mr. J. Gould, describing a new species of Toucan from Loxa in Ecuador, proposed to be called *Aulacorampus cyanolæmus*.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Jan. 12.—A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke of Argyll, on Campden-hill, when resolutions were passed with the object of establishing a society under the title of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. The Duke of Argyll was chosen president, and the Duke of Sutherland and Lord R. Grosvenor accepted the office of vice-presidents. Among the members of the council then named were Sir C. Bright, M.P., Mr. W. Fairbairn of Manchester, Dr. Hugh Drummond, and Mr. Glaisher. The latter gentleman, who also accepted temporarily the post of treasurer to the infant society, stated in a brief address to the meeting the objects which were contemplated. The study of aeronautics, he said, had hitherto been productive of little scientific advantage, because, until lately, balloons had been employed merely for exhibition, or for the purpose of public entertainment. It was, however, hoped that by the establishment of this society the subject might take its standing among the sciences. Even in its present stage the science was by no means barren of resources, for even what had recently been done at the instigation of the British Association had shown how little was known concerning atmospheric currents, temperature, and the phenomena of storms, a thorough knowledge of which might lead to weather predictions, which would be highly beneficial to mankind. A chief branch of inquiry would be the mechanical expedients for facilitating aerial navigation, and when it was considered that the act of flying is not a vital condition, but purely a mechanical action, it was remarkable that no correct demonstration had ever yet been given of the combined principles upon which flight is performed. The Society was then duly formed, and Mr. F. W. Brearey undertook to discharge the duties of honorary secretary.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 9.—Sir C. NICHOLSON, bart., in the chair.

A paper on "The Pharaohs of the Bible" was read by Mr. J. Bonomi, who premised by explaining the word "Pharaoh," and exhibiting its equivalent in hieroglyphics, as a title common to all the kings of Egypt. In tracing those mentioned in the sacred narrative he showed how impossible it is to identify, with absolute certainty, those named in the early books of the Bible. But the case is different with those from Shishak to Hophra, which can be identified with sufficient certainty. These Mr. Bonomi traced succinctly, exhibited their different cartouches, and described certain of their works. Further remarks were made by the chairman, Mr. Cowper, and others.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Jan. 8.—Professor Sir J. Y. SIMPSON, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair.

The following were admitted fellows, viz. :—The Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Ruthin, Wales; Mr. Robert Francis Ogilvie Farquharson of Haughton; Mr. J. W. Laidlay of Seacliff; and Mr. Walter J. Till, Manor House, Croydon.

The following communications were read :—

- I. Notes of various Antiquities in Ross and Sutherland. By the Rev. James M. Joass, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., in a Letter to Mr. John Stuart, Secretary.

The first of these related to the lower part of a sculptured pillar in the churchyard of Edderton, which was buried in the ground when a drawing of the monument was made for the first volume of "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland." It has been recently disinterred, and found to have sculptures on it of two horsemen armed with swords, spears, and round shields—the figures of both men and horses having the peculiar contour of those on the cross-slabs on the north-east of Scotland. Mr. Joass next described various groups of incised cups and rings which he had found on stones in Ross-shire, and the occurrence of cups on a pillar in a double stone circle at Beaufort. It appears that on almost every southern moorland slope there occur groups of circular hut foundations, surrounded by, or in the neighbourhood of, numerous sepulchral cairns; and that many curious undisturbed remains yet await the careful examination which they deserve.

- II. On the Kymric Element in the Celtic Topography of Scotland. By the Rev. Dr. T. Maclauchlan, F.S.A. Scot.

Dr. Maclauchlan, after adverting to the value of topography to the philologist, the ethnologist, and the historian, went on to trace by numerous examples the identity of the names of mountains, streams, and townlands in Wales and Scotland, marking the sameness of the people by whom these names had originally been imposed in both countries, as well as their difference from the Gaelic people who had given names to places in Ireland and Argyllshire, where Kymric terms are never found. He combated some positions recently advanced by

Mr. Skene as to certain Pictish words alleged by him to be common also to the Gaelic nomenclature, and to the supposed non-appearance in Welsh topography of certain terms applied to places in Pictland.

A discussion took place on the subject of this interesting paper, in which Mr. Stuart, Colonel Robertson, Mr. M'Nab, and Mr. Joseph Robertson took part.

III. Notice of Cairns called "Fairy Knowes," in Shetland, recently examined by Mr. D. D. Black, F.S.A. Scot.

These were found on Mr. Black's lands of Kergord, and two of them were described as circular, or somewhat oval, cairns of small stones, the smaller one measuring four or five yards in diameter, and the larger six times that size. One of these "knowes" at Stensell was recently examined for the Anthropological Society, but it is believed without any result. In the other, at Housegord, were found fragments of an urn, a small oblong piece of sandstone pierced with a hole at one end, a large glass bead, blue, striped with white. About a mile north from this an urn was recently found, set in the soil and covered by pieces of slate. The urn contained burned bones and dust; and it is believed that a "fairy knowe" was formerly placed on the spot where it was found. These are the only urns discovered in Shetland, so far as Mr. Black can hear,—a circumstance which contrasts strongly with the state of matters in Orkney, where urns are wonderfully common.

IV. An Amended Reading of Two Runic Inscriptions in the Chamber at Maeshowe. By Mr. Ralph Carr, in a Letter to Mr. Stuart.

These inscriptions form Nos. 13 and 14 of Mr. Farrer's work on Maeshowe. Mr. Carr differs from the reading of them given by the northern antiquaries, both in the letters and the division of the words. He concludes that the inscriptions show that the Gaelic people were deeply affected by the violation of the "Howe," and that therefore it was the work of their own race, not of any preceding and forgotten people. The inscriptions are by different writers—one of whom accuses the "Jerusalem pilgrims" of the breach of the "Howe," and the abduction of treasure, while the other excuses them. Both have sympathy with the native people. One records their gallantry, the other their sorrows; while both ascribe to them the erection of the "Howe."

Mr. Stuart stated that the late Professor Munch had, before his death, communicated to him an amended reading of the thirteenth inscription, which, so far as it went, corresponded with the reading now suggested by Mr. Carr.

A small square-shaped iron bell, found near Wansford, Northamptonshire, was exhibited by Mr. C. W. Peach.

Several donations to the museum and library were announced, including portions of urns, stone hammer-head, &c., found in excavating in Shetland, by D. D. Black, F.S.A. Scot.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Jan. 16.—The York, who was elected President of this Society at the

in February, 1865, delivered the inaugural address, upon the intimate connection between language and literature.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the secretary read a letter from the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, in reference to the proposed restoration of the Chapter-House of Westminster Abbey, requesting the Yorkshire Philosophical Society to support the application now being made by various learned societies for the restoration of the Chapter-House at the public expense.

The Council adopted a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, urging the restoration of the Chapter-House of Westminster out of the national funds. The petition, which has been signed by his Grace the Archbishop of York, the President of the Society, has been forwarded to head-quarters.

MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL, Dec. 18, 1865.—Mr. Parry exhibited some sections of fossil wood and Echinus spines, most beautifully cut by Mr. John Butterworth, of Oldham, and presented some of the slides to the section. He also presented to the meeting, for distribution among the members, mounted slides of the contents of a shark's stomach, from the Madras coast, consisting almost entirely of Diatomaceæ.—Mr. Hurst made a few remarks on late improvements in illuminating opaque objects under the higher powers of the microscope. He said they consisted of three different methods: first, that of H. E. Smith, of Kenyon College, America, described in the English *Mechanics' Magazine* of the 20th Oct., 1865, in an extract from the American *Journal of Science and Arts*; secondly, a modification of the foregoing by Mr. Dancer, of this Section, who places the thin glass or reflector between the eye-piece and the Wenham prism, cutting an aperture in the body of the microscope to admit the light. This dispenses with the objection inherent to adaptors, and theoretically seems the most perfect of these new methods; but Mr. Hurst's experience in its use was as yet too limited to form an opinion. He hoped, however, to report on the subject at the next meeting; thirdly, that invented by Mr. Dancer, who places a circular mirror over the oblique tube of the microscope, previously removing the eye-piece: the light is thrown down to the Wenham prism, and thence through the objective on to the object. The only disadvantage of this method was that of not admitting of binocular vision; otherwise, its simplicity, cheapness, and great facility of adjustment render it far preferable to the others, while its effects are fully equal to theirs. It answers, moreover, equally well by day or lamp light, and does not require a condenser to be used. Mr. Hurst thought every binocular microscope would be fitted with it when their owners had seen its working.—Mr. Coward then exhibited some interesting plants from India, illustrating abnormal forms of different natural families.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Binney, F.R.S., exhibited some singular calcareous nodules found in the lower coal seams of Lancashire and Yorkshire, full of beautiful specimens of fossil wood, showing structure even to the smallest striæ of the tubes. These nodules were found in several seams of coal, but were always associated, so far as yet known, with beds of fossil shells lying immediately above them.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

JAMES LA CLOCHE, SON OF CHARLES II.*

1. MR. URBAN,—The family of La Cloche is one of very early settlement in Jersey, and for some generations one of its younger branches possessed the manor of Longueville, a property inherited from the family of Nicolle, and transmitted a few generations later, through heiresses, to the Burrards, now of Lymington, Hants. At the period of the Rebellion, the Rev. Stephen la Cloche was one of the prominent leaders of the Royalist party, and the bosom friend of the governor of the island, Sir Philip de Carteret—the De Carteret who was, perhaps, best known in England as the custodian and friend of the famous William Prynne. The late bishop of St. Malo, M^{gr}. de Grimouville-Larchant, an ardent genealogist, and a resident for many years in Jersey, writes, in 1816, most emphatically of the loyalty, as well as the antiquity and fame, of the family. A pedigree of La Cloche, from the year 1320 to the present time, will be found in my "Armorial of Jersey," from which also is taken the accompanying plate of the arms^b and quarterings borne by my friend, Mr. John la Cloche, the present head of the family.

The visits of Charles II. to Jersey, as Prince and King, have been treated most exhaustively and interestingly by the learned Dr. Hoskins of Guernsey. From this work, entitled "Charles II. in the Channel Islands," it appears that Prince Charles landed first in Jersey on Friday,

the 17-27th of April, 1646, being then in his seventeenth year, and left the island for Paris after a stay of "dix semaines, sauf un jour," as Chevalier, the local Pepys, remarks. The Prince's retinue, we learn, including noblemen, gentlemen, tradesmen, soldiers, and servants, amounted to no less than 300 individuals. His Royal Highness on his arrival immediately established his headquarters at Elizabeth Castle, built on an islet in the centre of St. Helier's Bay, and accessible from the mainland at low water only. While there he was under the tutelage of Chancellor Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, who was engaged even then in the preparation of his "History of the Rebellion." The Prince gained the hearts of the *Jersiais* by his frank and urbane demeanour; he invited the gentry to dinners and fêtes; he reviewed the troops, regular and militia; amused himself in sailing in a yacht, built for him at St. Malo; and, considering the evil times on which his race had fallen, appears to have led a happy and careless existence. But it seems there was a reverse to the picture, for it is said he looked upon the dull insulated fortress in which he was shut up more as a prison than a palace; that he was never allowed to go on shore without a retinue, for fear of an ambuscade; and that with no amusement save his painted barge, no companions but the lords of his council, kept as a school-boy,—nay, "annubled" even—by the choleric and gouty Chancellor of the Exchequer, he panted for the gaieties of Paris, whither it suited the political views of Jermyn, Digby, Wentworth, and others, to allure him. He returned, however, to the island from St. Germain's, as King, though yet uncrowned, on the 17th September, 1649, and finally left Jersey en route for Breda on the

* See G. M., Jan., 1866, p. 22.

^b The Arms borne by John la Cloche are as follows:—1, La Cloche; 2, Le Bastard; 3, Plançon; 4, Van Gangelst; 5, Patriarche; 6, Hamp-toune; 7, De La Roque; 8, Sarre; 9, De Beauvoir; 10, Langée; 11, Shoosmith; including Le Cronier.—CHÆRUS, Le Cronier; Le Bastard; De Beauvoir. The Arabic inscription, in token of the Eastern adventures of some of the earlier members of the family, is taken from Acts ii. 8.



JOHN LA CLOCHE Esquire.

By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.



13-23rd of the following February. In his absence, and on the day after the news of the execution of Charles I. had reached them, the loyal Jerseymen, in spite of all obstacles and dangers, had proclaimed their beloved Prince as King, by all his sounding, though virtually empty, titles, and they welcomed him back with all the grandeur which their position and means warranted. His urbanity and heartiness were unchanged: "Le Roi fit avoir des montres générales, comme aussi un grand festin au Chateau Elizabeth, et y convia toutes les nobles demoiselles de Jersey avec plusieurs gentilshommes," and by these and similar royal hospitalities took away with him the hearts of his insular subjects, and left behind him a memory still green in the recollection of the descendants of the royalists of Jersey.

The connecting link, Mr. Urban, between the two subjects of my letter is to be found in a very excellent article by C. W. R. in your January number, on "The Religion of Charles II." It is there stated that Charles II. had a son born to him (as he says in a letter to the superior of the Jesuits) "in the island of Jersey, when he was little more than sixteen or seventeen years old, of a young lady of one of the noblest families in his dominions." This son, named JAMES LA CLOCHE, eventually became a Roman Catholic, and the chief agent in his royal father's alleged conversion to the Church of Rome. A formal document, signed and sealed by the King, is now in the Jesuit archives, acknowledging his parentage, and assigning him a pension of 500*l*. Whether on account of his chief mission in life, which seems to have been to make his father a convert to the Romish faith, or from other reasons, his *incognito* was strictly preserved, and on his arrival in England, in 1688, he assumed the name of HENRI DE ROHAN. He proceeded to Rome, it is inferred, with verbal testimony of his father's adhesion to the Pope, and afterwards returned to England, where further traces of him are lost, except he be identical with that "foreign ecclesiastic" who was searched for, but was not forthcoming, at the period of Charles's death.

The most momentous question to those interested in the history of Jersey is, whether this son, whose existence and career are fully established by the King himself,

was really descended maternally from the La Cloche family, or whether his surname was merely assumed to conceal his real parentage. Falle, the historian of Jersey; Chevalier and Pirouet, two painstaking, inquisitive, and contemporaneous local diarists; the parish registers of the island; and the traditions of the family; are all silent on this point. A reticence all the more extraordinary, if this circumstance have any foundation in fact, because the *Jersiais* were so enthusiastically grateful for their King's condescension and good-fellowship, that they scarcely would have treated so characteristic, so affectionate, a mark of favour *sub silentio*. Dr. Hoskins' account of the matter, although unfortunately he here quotes no authorities, differs essentially from the statement given above. "Early in the spring of the same year" (1649), says the Doctor, "the questionable honour of paternity devolved upon him (Charles II.),^c and in August the demure, not long-married, John Evelyn, travelled in Lord Wilmot's coach from Paris to St. Germain with the King's mistress. There is no evidence that any lady of Madame Barlow's complexion accompanied his Majesty from France, or of his having formed a *liaison* with any such 'brown insipid beauty' in Jersey. Chevalier, at all events, is too discreet, too deeply imbued with the axiom that 'Kings can do no wrong,' to tell tales, even supposing he had any tales to tell; and there is no scandalous chronicle to supply information on this subject. Putting gallantry out of the question, the journalist's matter-of-fact records nevertheless contain certain unmistakable traits, whereby Charles's other peculiarities may be clearly discerned."

At present, my commentary only serves to place the two sides of the question before your readers, some of whom may be in a position to throw further light on this very interesting subject. I have, however, requested a friend living in Rome to endeavour to procure me a transcript of the acknowledgment by Charles II. of his son La Cloche, and if I am so fortunate as to obtain it, I will trouble you with another letter.

J. BERTRAND PAYNE.

^c James Crofts was born at Rotterdam, in April, 1649.

THE BARONY OF CARDROSS.

2. MR. URBAN,—You remark that if my "statement" respecting the charter of 1663 be "literally true," the "Hon. Mrs. Biber Erskine, only surviving child of the late Lord Cardross, is Baroness Cardross in her own right; but that she is not entered as such in Lodge's or Burke's Peerages." Yet I observe the charter is quoted by Burke as being precisely what I have stated it to be, although he, like Lodge, erroneously assigns the Barony of Cardross to the present Earl of Buchan.

There was, however, one inaccuracy in my letter, which I beg that you will, with your usual *urbanity*, permit me to correct. I presumed that the Barony was not on the Union Roll, because the then Baron voted as Earl of Buchan. I have since ascertained that the Barony is duly inscribed on the Roll, as you will see on reference to the original document, or to the copy of it in Burke.

Peersesses cannot vote, and possibly the present Baroness may not think it worth while to assume the title; but peerage is, by law, inherent in the person to whom it belongs, and inalienable, and individual caprice is powerless to alter the law. "*Propinquieribus hæredibus et assignatis quibuscumque dicti Davidi Domini de Cardross.*" Such are the express terms of the charter, and they are not more clear than is the present Baroness's priority of descent from him who in Scottish parlance would be called her ascendant, David, second Baron Cardross.

Moreover, neither is the devolution of the Barony, nor of the Dryburgh lands, to the present Baroness, accidental. The charter was granted to David, second Baron Cardross, by Charles II. in recognition of that lord's services to his unfortunate father. When, in 1646, the Scots' Parliament sold their king to the English army at Newcastle for 400,000 pieces of gold, Lord Cardross of Dryburgh, "faithful amongst the faithless," protested against the venality and treason of his peers. He was also a promoter of the engagement of 1648. For this he was fined 1000*l.*, and debarred from sitting in Parliament (1649). The charter granted after the Restoration was therefore, in fact, the reward of disinterested loyalty to the sovereign, a sentiment which kings have ever found rare. From its first

creation the Barony descended in the direct line from father to son for six generations, in the last of which it was held by David-Stewart, sixth Baron Cardross (eleventh Earl of Buchan), who had two brothers, Henry and Thomas, of whom the latter became Lord Chancellor of England, and was created Baron Erskine of the United Kingdom; while the former, Henry, was not less celebrated at the Bar than his younger brother on the Bench. David-Stewart (sixth Baron) having died without legitimate issue, and Henry having predeceased his elder brother, the Barony of Cardross and the Earldom of Buchan devolved to Henry's son, the late Henry David, seventh Baron and twelfth Earl, who had issue by his first wife, a daughter of Sir C. Shipley, six sons, two of whom died in infancy, and three daughters. Of these the eldest son, Henry, commonly called Lord Cardross, left issue a son and two daughters. Lord Cardross and his son and younger daughter predeceased the late Earl; and consequently, at the late Earl's death, in 1857, his eldest son's sole surviving child became Baroness Cardross in her own right. Had either her father or her brother survived, he, of course, would have succeeded to all the honours and estates of the late Earl.

Hence the motive of David-Stewart, sixth Baron (eleventh Earl of Buchan), in entailing Dryburgh on "his heirs whomsoever," is, I think, sufficiently obvious. He was, for his day, a respectable antiquary, and must have foreseen the contingency which has actually happened, viz., that the senior line of his branch of the house might one day come to be represented by a female. He therefore entailed Dryburgh as strictly as the law permits, so strictly that to break the entail would, I believe, besides the tedious technicalities of Scotch law, require the consent of the three next heirs when of full age—a consent practically almost impossible. The intention of the entailer evidently was to prevent the Barony of Cardross from ever being a second time divorced from the lands on which it was originally founded.

I believe I have justified my assertion that as the Cardross peerage is unique in its creation so scarcely less singular is the fatality which has re-united it to the

Dryburgh lands in the person of the representative of the first possessor of both, after the lands had for many years passed into the hands of strangers, and the peerage had for four generations been eclipsed by a superior title.

I will notice only one other peculiarity of this oldest of the historic, or rather pre-historic, houses of Scotland. Age seems rather to have increased than to

have impaired its fecundity. At the death of its present chief the Earl of Mar, the house of Erskine will have six of its branches represented by separate peerages, four earldoms, and two baronies—Mar, Buchan, Kellie, Rosslyn, Cardross, and Erskine.

Your obedient servant,

ANTIQUARY.

Jan. 23, 1866.

ROOD-LOFTS AND SCREENS.

3. MR. URBAN,—Permit me to ask through your columns a few questions on the above subject.

1. In the Early English period were there any rood-lofts? If not, was there usually a beam to support the rood, and was the beam reached by a ladder?

2. Were the few Early English and Decorated rood-screens in England surmounted originally by a loft, or only by a beam?

3. Are there any known instances in England of Early English and Decorated rood-stairs: or, in the instances of stairs connected with Early English and Decorated screens, were these stairs added in Perpendicular times?

4. Were most of the Perpendicular screens surmounted by a loft?

5. Was there any order given in Perpendicular times to provide screens and stairs? This would seem to have been the case, as nine-tenths of the screens are of this date.

6. Before these Perpendicular screens and stairs were made, was there in most churches a rood-beam existing which was reached by a ladder?

7. What was the use of the trefoiled and other small and shaped holes in various parts of the lower panels of screens?

8. What was the use of the second stage, or small super-screen, on some Perpendicular screens?

9. In those churches where there was neither rood-loft, beam, nor screen, where was the rood placed?

10. In St. Michael's, Beccles, Suffolk (a large church of the transition period between Decorated and Perpendicular, with aisles and chancel aisles), over a low and very small flat-topped porch to the priest's door, is the stonework of a doorway, on what probably was the level of the rood-loft. It has neither chamfer,

drip-stone, nor moulding. It is 5 ft. 6 in. high by 2 ft. 9 in. broad, and the sill nine feet from the ground. It has a flat Tudor arch. What was the purpose of this doorway opening from the rood-loft to the leads of the south porch? The rood-stairs are in the north aisle. This little porch, by the way, is an anomaly. It is square and built of stone. The flat stone ceiling is carved with a very rich Decorated diaper work. The mouldings of the inner doorway are of very fine Decorated character, with deep hollows. The shafts are filleted, the capitals bell-shaped, and the fillets run through the astragals. The mouldings of the arch and the stone of which it is made correspond with those of the jambs, and yet the arch is of Tudor date. Can this be one more to be added to the very few early examples of four-centred arches?

11. In Ashill Church, Norfolk, where is a low side-window in the usual place in the chancel, there is also a low side-window on the north side of the nave, two feet from the east wall and four feet from the ground. The stonework of the outside alone is visible. It is 3 ft. 6 in. high, and 21 in. broad. Had this opening any connection with the rood-loft to which it was so close? or was it one of the exterior confessionals ordered to be blocked up at the Reformation?

12. How broad was the rood-loft, and did it generally extend beyond the chancel arch on each side to the nave walls? If it did, this would account for the small Perpendicular windows (generally to light chapels) which we so often see on the south, and sometimes on the north and south sides, in the naves of churches, near the chancel, for of course these windows could not be carried up to the usual height, if the rood-loft reached to the nave walls.

G. C.

MRS. RYVES AND THE WILL OF GEORGE III.

4. MR. URBAN,—I perceive in the first number of your new series (which is very welcome to all lovers of early English antiquities) a statement taken from the *Court Journal*, so inaccurate in every part, that I trust you will allow me to correct it. I refer to the paragraph concerning the Ryves' will case (p. 68). Mrs. Ryves is there called "Janetta Horton Ryves." This itself is inaccurate, as her name in full is "Lavinia Jannetta Horton Ryves." She is not the daughter, but the grand-daughter, of H. R. H. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland (who died in 1790), by Olive, the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Wilmot, of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire. Olive Wilmot (who claimed to be married to the Duke, March 4, 1767, *d.* Dec. 5, 1774), had issue one daughter (born April 3, 1772), baptised as Olive, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive, his wife, in the parish of St. Mary, Warwick. This Olive was re-baptised on the 15th of April following, at the Church of St. Nicholas, Warwick, for reasons assigned by George III., as the child of Robert Wilmot (Dr. Wilmot's brother) and Anna Maria, his wife. This was done by his Majesty's command. These facts are attested by documents under the sign-manual of George III., witnessed by Lords Chatham and Warwick, and the then Attorney-General, John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton. This Olive was married to John Thomas Serres, Esq., the 1st of Sept., 1792, at Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire. She had issue four children: the two eldest died young; Lavinia, the present Mrs. Ryves, was the third, and was born the 16th March, 1797; the fourth, also a daughter (born 1802), was alive in 1858. Mrs. Serres and her husband separated in 1803. She assumed the style and title of Princess of Cumberland.

The late Duke of Kent, on the 3rd of April, 1815, granted to Olive, Princess of Cumberland, one-third of his estates in Canada, North America, binding himself, his heirs and executors, to a solemn observance of the covenant, and in the May of the following year promised to see her reinstated in her royal rights. In 1818, he further bound himself, his heirs, executors, and assigns, to pay her an annuity of 400*l.*, and this annuity was duly paid until the Duke's lamented demise,

but not afterwards. Other documents under the Duke's hand are in existence, recognising the legitimacy of Olive Serres, Princess of Cumberland. She maintained the rank to which she was entitled, and was entertained at the Guildhall banquet, 9th of November, 1820, by the then Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Thorpe, occupying one of the seats usually assigned to members of the Royal Family. Several other circumstances establishing her royal rights took place, but these I need not recapitulate. The documents in evidence were inspected by his Majesty King William IV. (then Duke of Clarence) and the late Duke of Sussex, who both testified to their genuineness. Olive Serres died in 1834, her daughter being then married to Mr. Anthony Thomas Ryves, by whom she has had six children, five, I believe, being still alive.

The following is a correct transcript of the bequest of H.M. King George III. :—

"*St. James's, June 2, 1774.*

"GEORGE R.

"In case of our royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of fifteen thousand pounds, commanding our heir and successor to pay the same privately to our said niece, for her use, as a recompense for the misfortunes she may have known through her father.

"(Witness)

"J. DUNNING.

"CHATHAM.

"WARWICK."

In conclusion I may observe, that some years ago I was personally acquainted with Mrs. Ryves, whose personal appearance decidedly favoured the presumption of her descent from the Royal Family, as so frequently alleged, and of which there can be no reasonable doubt.

Into the motives which induced the privacy observed by his Majesty George III., in relation to the matter, I need not go.

I remain, yours truly,

KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A., &c.
Orford House, Chiswick, W.,
Jan. 2, 1866.

5. MR. URBAN,—In your "Miscellanea" for the present month you notice the "case of Mrs. Janetta Horton Ryves,"

giving as your authority the *Court Journal*.

Permit me to say that the statement is very inaccurate in the following particulars. The alleged legacy of 15,000*l.* given by George III. was *not* to Mrs. Ryves, but to her mother, Olive Serres, better known as "Princess Olive of Cumberland." Olive Serres was the daughter of Olive Wilmot, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Wilmot, and it is alleged that Olive Wilmot was married to Henry, Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III. The "Princess Olive" became the wife of John Thomas Serres, sometime proprietor of the Coburg Theatre. He was a son of Dominick Serres, R.A. The issue of this marriage was Mrs. Ryves and her sister Mrs. Brock, both of whom are still living, each having a family of

several children, and, I believe, grandchildren. John Thomas Serres, several years before his death, separated from his wife, "the Princess Olive." The Princess took charge of the elder daughter (Mrs. Ryves), and the younger daughter (Mrs. Brock) remained with her father. I may add that Mrs. Brock's husband has been for many years a client of mine.

Had the paragraph appeared only in the fleeting columns of a newspaper, I should have treated it with indifference, but *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* is a work of authority for all time, and I therefore hasten to correct the statement.

Yours,

ROBERT COLE.

54, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill,
16 Jan. 1866.

M. STUART D'AUBIGNY AND THE CARDINALATE.

6. MR. URBAN,—Under the head of *Elèves de Port Royal*, M. de Ste. Beuve mentions the famous Duke of Monmouth, and afterwards M. Stuart d'Aubigny, "fils du Duc de Lennox et de Richemond." He says of him that, being early taken to France, he was placed at the schools of Port Royal, where the young D'Aubigny made a rapid ascent to the highest dignities of the Church. He resigned his office of Canon of Notre Dame on the restoration of Charles II., in order to become Grand Almoner to the Queen of England and Infanta of Portugal. He died in 1665, on the eve of receiving

from Rome a Cardinal's hat, only a few hours before the arrival of the special messenger who was sent as the bearer of it. "Il mourut en 1665, au moment on il recevait de Rome le chapeau de Cardinal, et quelques heures avant l'arrivée du courrier."—"Port Royal," par C. A. Ste. Beuve. (Hachette, Paris, 1848.) Tome 3me, p. 490.

I should be glad to be informed, through your pages, on what authority does M. de Ste. Beuve ground this assertion? He gives no reference.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

THUS.

VINDICATION OF ARCHBISHOP FREWEN.

7. MR. URBAN,—I am authorised to state that the Mesars. Cooper are perfectly correct in their assumption with respect to the authorship of this work.

Thomas Frewen, the author of it, was the only child of Thomas F. (obit 1738), by his wife, Martha, daughter of Henry Turner, of Cold Overton, Leicestershire, serjeant-at-law. He was born in 1716, probably in London, and was educated by the Rev. John Bear, B.D., of Shermanbury, Sussex (see Burton's "Iter Sussexiense," in *Sussex Arch. Collect.*), thence he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford. He died a bachelor in 1766, and was buried in the church of Northiam, Sussex. He was a magistrate for the county, and a man of studious habits.

In addition to the "Vindication," he published "*Orationes quedam*," &c., being the orations of Accepted Frewen, the Archbishop, during the period that he was Vice-Chancellor of the University. This pamphlet, which is now extremely scarce (one only copy being known to be extant in the public libraries, and that one in the library of the British Museum), he edited from the original MSS., which are now in the possession of the family, with many other of his papers and letters, at Brickwall. He subscribes his name to it thus—"Thomas Frewen de Brickwall, ejusdem præsulis nepos maximus."

I am, &c.,

T. W. W. SMART.

Northiam, Jan. 16.

DISCOVERY AT "THE HEATH," NEAR WAKEFIELD.

8. MR. URBAN,—It may interest your readers, and especially those who are fond of early domestic ornamentation and architecture, to know that a discovery has lately been made at a well-known house, called "The Heath," near Wakefield, of a fine specimen of a chimney-piece in stone, having in the centre a large basso-relievo, well preserved and most skilfully executed, but which for many years has been shut out from view, as well as from the knowledge of its various inmates.

Heath House is of the Tudor style of architecture, and stands on a high ground rising from Wakefield Common, and, overlooking the valley of the Calder, commands some very beautiful and extensive views from its terraced gardens: at first sight it reminds one of the Haddon Hall exterior, though on a closer inspection it loses many of the attractive features of that interesting mansion.

The date usually assigned to Heath is that of the close of the sixteenth century, and over the doorway of the principal entrance are the arms of Elizabeth, beneath those of the supposed builder, in good preservation; but from an examination of the house, which is a square and massive stone one, I think there can be little doubt that the oldest portions of the structure will date from the beginning, rather than the end, of the century above-named; but this, as it is opposed to the opinion of that well-known and most careful of antiquaries, the late Joseph Hunter, who wrote of Heath and other houses and families in the neighbourhood, I will not, by any means, venture to assert. My business being chiefly with the discovery before referred to, I will leave the exact date of the construction of the house, to those archaeological architects, who will squabble about a fifty years' date, as if their lives depended upon it, and then, at the suggestion of some less excited listener, split the difference between them in the most pleasant and agreeable manner.

The chamber in which the discovery was made, is one running the whole length of one side of the building, but at some period of its history has been divided by plaster and wainscoat partitions into three compartments, two being fair-sized rooms, the other a curious sort of lumber-closet, or lobby.

It was on taking down the partitions of this part of the chamber, that in the centre of the room was found the chimney-piece in question, completely shut up with boarding from any view whatever. The news of the discovery quickly spread, and through the kindness of Mrs. Milnes Gaskell, at whose husband's hospitable house, at Wakefield, I was staying at the time, and whose taste for archaeological pursuits and restorations has been shown in what she has so well done at the Abbot's House, Wenlock,* I had the good fortune, of paying a visit to and closely inspecting the curious and interesting sculpture and chimney-piece so unexpectedly brought to light.

Although I made some rough drawings of the peculiarities of the above, time will not permit me to ask you to have them appended to this letter. I will, then, with your permission, proceed to describe, as nearly as I can, the character of the work, and leave it to your readers to determine whether I have or have not over-estimated, in an artistic or other point of view, the value of this discovery at the old house of Heath.

The whole work is of stone, and by measurement occupies ten feet in length, by about thirteen and a half to fourteen in height, reaching, with the exception of a massive cornice running about the entire chamber, nearly to the ceiling: the sides are supported by double columns of Ionic character about six inches apart, having above them double columns of the Corinthian order, at the same width. The fire-place, at the time I was at the house, was closed with plaster or wood; between the top of the fire-place and the mantel-piece, or rather ledge, is a flat surface ornamented with scroll work, and above this, in the middle of the space between the Corinthian columns, is the remarkable basso-relievo before alluded to. It is in Caen stone, and represents the death of Jezebel, whose body, dressed in the stiff and starched school of the sixteenth century, occupies a very prominent position in the right-hand corner, with an imperial crown, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, falling from her head. Above, and in a

* This is one of the few good examples existing of a mediæval religious dwelling, and referred to as such in "Turner's Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages."

balcony, are three figures in a mixed costume of a military character, looking down upon the prostrate figure: the balcony is attached to a Tudor window, as indeed are all the windows of the house, or palace, in which the figures stand, although the general character of the building is of the Classic or Palladian order.

On the left and foreground of the work, are horsemen arrayed as Romans, with helmets, lances, and tunics, coming towards Jezebel's body: amongst them is one principal figure which, no doubt, is meant for the conquering and avenging Jehu: behind this group, and gradually rising on a sloping ground, is a file of soldiers on foot, carrying on their shoulders arquebuses, or large guns; they, too, are arrayed in tunics, but have the morion shaped head-pieces of a much later period. The whole picture is boldly detailed; and, putting aside the anachronisms common to this period of art, is well and cleverly set forth: the date of the work must no doubt be about the middle of the sixteenth century, and therefore possibly later than the original building of the house. The sculpture just described measures seven feet by three and a-half, and is in very first-rate condition, looking as fresh and as perfect as if it had left the workman's hands only a few months ago. Upon one of the boards which helped to conceal the chimney-piece were pencilled the figures 1789,

indicating, no doubt, the exact time when the bad taste or the necessities of the then inmates of the house, shut out from sight this interesting relic, and divided a noble chamber into three dismal rooms. In the interests of archæology it is to be hoped that this fine old house, and its interesting chimney-piece, will be long preserved; and it gave me much pleasure to learn that the gentleman who has lately come into possession of Heath, is doing all that good taste can devise to restore the house to something of its time-honoured character. Within the stone porch of the principal entrance of the building, are some very interesting varieties of masons' marks; and on the outside of some of the windows I noticed more. Indeed, the whole house is worth a visit, and will, no doubt, become, under a judicious restoration, one of the sights of the neighbourhood.

Like almost all other houses of this character, it has its ghost-story; but as that would be too long to dwell upon now, and as I have sufficiently trespassed upon your valuable space, I must postpone a further reference to it to some other time or opportunity.

I am, dear Mr. Urban,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE R. WRIGHT, F.S.A.

*Junior Athenæum Club,
King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
Jan. 1866.*

THE COUNTESS OF KENT AND THE PRECINCT OF WHITEFRIARS.

9. MR. URBAN,—Can you, or any of your correspondents and subscribers, furnish me with the maiden name of the Right Honourable Lady Margaret, Countess of Kent, citizen and freewoman of the City of London, who was the second wife of Richard Gray de Ruthin, third Earl of Kent, K.G.^a (created May 3, 1463), whom she survived? She was twice married; the name of her first husband is unknown (information is also requested as to who he was), but he is mentioned in her will, dated Dec. 2, 1540, as having been buried in the parish church of St. Anne's Without Aldersgate, London.^b The Earl died

in 1523; the Countess, "at her house in Whitefryars," in 1540, and both were interred in the church of the precinct of Whitefriars, which was destroyed soon after the monasteries were dissolved by Henry VIII. The Countess built an almshouse in the Precinct in 1538, for seven poor freewomen of the Clothworkers' Company, which building she bequeathed to the said company. The house was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, but was rebuilt in 1668. In 1770, the building being in a decayed state, another was erected at Islington, to which the poor almspeople were removed; and in 1853, in consequence of its decay, another building was erected in the same locality, where the poor women now reside.

C. F. A.

^a The earl's first wife was the eldest daughter of Sir William Mussey, Knt. Chief Justice of King's Bench, May 7, 1482, Edward IV.

^b Was this sacred edifice destroyed in the fire of 1666?

THE EARLDOMS OF EWE AND ESSEX.

10. MR. URBAN,—Can any of your correspondents favour me with information respecting the family of Bouchier? I am induced to hope, for reasons which will presently be stated, that an heir male may yet be found to the above-mentioned earldoms, notwithstanding that upwards of three centuries have glided by since the death of the last earl who bore those titles. It will be remembered by many, that in the recovered earldom of Huntingdon, the claimant successfully proved his descent from an ancestor who held the title nearly three centuries before.

William Bouchier, who married Anne Plantagenet, a grand-daughter of Edward III., was created earl of Ewe by Henry V. shortly after the battle of Agincourt, in which he greatly distinguished himself. His four sons had the rare privilege of being peers of the realm, and all sat together in the Parliament of 1472: Henry, as second earl of Ewe, and first earl of Essex, created in 1446; Thomas, the Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury; William, Lord Fitzwarine; and John, Lord Berners. Henry, the second earl of Ewe, had no less than seven sons. William, the eldest, predeceased his father, and left an only son, Henry, who succeeded his grandfather as third earl of Ewe, and second earl of Essex, and dying in 1539 without an heir male, the titles were supposed to have become extinct.

My reason for doubting this, rests not merely on the improbability of seven brothers leaving no heir male, but the fact that in 1539, John Bouchier, the grandson of William, Lord Fitzwarine, and great

grandson of William, first earl of Ewe, did not take that title, which he had an undoubted right to do if there were no descendants of the second earl of Ewe then living. It is true that this John Bouchier had been created three years previous, A.D. 1536, earl of Bath, but it was a rule then as now (*vide* the case of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot) for peers to bear both titles if they have any claim to such. And it is scarcely possible that the new earl of Bath would have foregone his claim to the old earldom of Ewe, unless he was conscious that some of the descendants of Henry, the second earl of Ewe, were then living.

I have traced the names of several male Bouchiers, not descended from either William or John, sons of the first earl of Ewe, as the male lines of both, it is well known, are extinct, down to the last century, and I have recently discovered that Colonel George Bouchier, C.B., of the Royal Horse Artillery, bears both the crest and the coat-of-arms of the ancient Bouchier family—a fact of no slight importance in proving descent if he be legally entitled to bear them.

Being descended in the female line from Edward Bouchier, earl of Bath, who died 1636 (the title became extinct in 1654), I am naturally interested in the subject, and hoping some of your numerous readers may be able to supply me with the information now sought, I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,
BOUCHIER SAVILE.

*Tattingstone Rectory, Ipswich,
Jan. 9, 1866.*

ST. PAUL IN BRITAIN.

11. MR. URBAN,—Will some reader of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* kindly refer me to the earliest writer who records the tradition that the Apostle of the Gentiles preached the Gospel in this island? So widely spread a belief must surely have some foundation in fact, and, in inquiring into the subject, the probability of St. Paul's actually having visited these shores

would be increased in proportion to the antiquity of the first mention of the tradition.

I lately learnt in West Sussex that a place on the coast of Hampshire is the reputed place of St. Paul's landing, and that a locality there still bears the name of "Paul's Grove."

Lewes. MARK ANTONY LOWER.

AUTOGRAPHS AND FRANKS.

12. MR. URBAN,—Having a large collection of autographs, and more especially of "franks," I am anxious to ascertain through the columns of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* the names and addresses of

other amateur collectors, in order to effect an exchange of duplicates.

Yours, &c.,
EDWD. WALFORD, M.A.
Hampstead, N. W., Jan. 1866.

RICHARD FITZ-ALAN AND RICHARD II.

13. MR. URBAN,—A short time since I visited the collegiate church of Arundel, built, as you know, by Richard Fitz-Alan, the Earl of Arundel, who was executed in the time of Richard II. The edifice is in a very indifferent state (the roof having been destroyed some fifty or sixty years ago), but some of the corbel-heads of the ancient roof have been preserved, and from them we see that the un-

fortunate Earl put up the head of the very Sovereign who was soon to deprive him of his own. The likeness to the portrait in the Jerusalem Chamber is unmistakable. If this fact has not already been noticed, perhaps it may be worth a corner in your pages.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
W. E. FLAHERTY.

THE ARMS OF LEIGHTON.

14. MR. URBAN,—Wishing much to know the whereabouts of arms or devices borne by the family of Leighton, of Uylshaven (Ulyses-haven, now the parish of Craig), Forfarshire, N. B., be they in paint, print, stained, glass, carved, or otherwise executed, I seek the help of my old friend "Sylvanus Urban," a gentleman who doubtless will still aid the genealogist in the New Series of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*. Any notes of figures existing prior to this century, would be esteemed a favour.

Dr. Henry Leighton, 1424, Bishop of Moray, and afterwards of Aberdeen (one of the Commissioners to treat for the liberation of James I. when a prisoner in England).

Dr. Alexander Leighton, educated at St. Andrew's, N. B., and Leyden in Holland, and sometime pastor at Utrecht, maimed,

branded, and imprisoned (1633) for eleven years, until liberated and compensated by the Long Parliament; 6000*l.* being voted for that purpose.

Sir Elisha Leighton, a favourite of Charles II., and secretary of the Duke of York, or his illustrious brother,

Robert Leighton, first Archbishop of Glasgow (sometime Bishop of Dumblane), born 1611, died 1684, buried at Horstead Keynes, Sussex, having resided for ten years at Brodhurst, 1674-84.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. S. A.

P.S.—Any information regarding Alexander de Lichton, Bishop of Brechin in 1415, or of a Scottish Knight of Rhodes (bearing the same name), a preceptor of Torphichen, existing in 1418, would be also acceptable.

THE PASTON LETTERS.

15. MR. URBAN,—I was glad to find that my letter on the Paston Letters and their Editor was actually available for your January Number, which I feared it might not be, as I wrote so hastily, after Christmas Day. The circumstance, however, of there not being time to show me a proof, led to some errors, at which I cannot be surprised, although I wish they could have been avoided. I inclose a memorandum of them.

I regret more particularly an alteration you made which somewhat altered my meaning—"The recent discussion" [at the meeting of the Society of Anti-quaries]. These words were transferred from the next paragraph.

The discussion to which I referred was that arising in the pages of the "Fortnightly Review," commenced by Mr. Herman Merivale, and replied to by Mr.

Gairdner, and continued in "Notes and Queries," and elsewhere.

I am made by the alteration to ignore the excellent papers of the two gentlemen above named, which was by no means my intention. I did not deem it necessary to mention their names, or that of Mr. Bruce, by whom the elaborate defence of Sir John Fenn's work was read before the Society; supposing all such particulars were elsewhere given in your pages.

Yours, very sincerely,
JOHN GOUCH NICHOLS.

25, *Parliament Street*, Jan. 15.

Errata in my last:—

Page 69, col. 2, line 30, for "frequent," read "infrequent."

Page 70, for "Cullen," read "Callum." Col. 2, line 19, for "fourth," read "fifth." Note, in first line, for "Fenn," read "Frere."

BOYHOOD OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

16. MR. URBAN,—The following anecdote about the great Duke is one which may possibly interest your readers.

He used to pass his holidays, when at Eton, invariably at Brynkinalt, near Oswestry, a fine old house, designed by Inigo Jones, and which at that time was occupied by his grandmother, Anne, Viscountess Dungannon, during the minority of the father of the last Viscount Dungannon, who died a few years ago. To amuse the future great Duke, a little boy named Evans, brother of one of the maids in the laundry, was sometimes sent for, and on one of these occasions—the amusement taking the form of marbles—the young gentleman showing a disposition to maintain might at the expense of right, a scuffle

ensued, in which the plebeian got the worst of it. Hearing the disturbance the maid came out to the rescue of her brother, and with the aid of a dishelout speedily gave the embryo hero what he never forgot, and what was never repeated—a good beating. The Earl of Mornington was an amused spectator of the scene, and in after years when the girl married a yeoman, one Randles, of The Vache, he never omitted, when on a visit to Brynkinalt, riding or walking over to leave with Mrs. Randles a substantial proof of his recollection of her girlish encounter with his illustrious brother. The writer had these facts from the lips of the late Viscount. I am, yours, &c.,
E. W.

ANSWERS TO WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

17. MR. URBAN,—Several of Mr. Noake's queries in your last will admit of answers without much difficulty.

Incaustum is, of course, ink.

In regard to the *singing-bread*, I can only suggest, that this popular name arose from the circumstance that the mass was chanted or sung.

The books may probably all be made out without difficulty. The *Scala Cœli* is, I think, a well-known theological work. The *Ortus Vocabulorum* was a well-known English-Latin dictionary of the 15th century, which in manuscript bears the title of *Medulla Grammatices*, but in the early printed editions it is entitled *Ortus* (for *Hortus*) *Vocabulorum*, i.e., the Garden of Words. We might perhaps conclude from the use of this title that the books enumerated in the document quoted by Mr. Noake were early printed books, and not manuscripts.

With regard to the eatables, it is to be regretted that Mr. Noake has not given the whole of the sentence in which each occurs, as that might have helped us to fix their meaning. However, I may state that—

Languede beefe, which should have been printed in one word or three (*langue de bœuf*), is the plant called *bugloss*, of which name, in fact, it is merely a translation.

Wood culvers are wood pigeons, or, as we call them in Shropshire and Herefordshire, and, I suppose, in Worcestershire, *queists*.

Deandoulce may be only the qualification of a previous word, and to be written *de au doulce*, of fresh water, or it may be a corruption of *de andouilles*, or chitterlings.

Lylkes is a word which I do not recognise at all, but—

Muste, I suppose, is the same word which is explained in our ordinary dictionaries as meaning unfermented wine.

The description of the clasps would evidently have stood a better chance of being explained, if the clasps themselves had been preserved.

One object in this list deserves further consideration—I mean the ink. In face of such an immense variety of beautifully written and well preserved mediæval manuscripts, it would be interesting to know something of the inks they used at various periods. The only name for ink among the Anglo-Saxons seems to have been *blæc*, which means, simply, black:—*blæcern* was an ink-horn. In Archbishop Alfrie's "Vocabulary" we have, "*Incaustum*, vel atramentum, *blæc*;" and an ecclesiastical law of King Edgar's reign enjoins to the cleres that they should have ink, and book-skin, or vellum (*blæc and bocfel*). With the Normans came in our word *ink*, which, like the French *encre*, appears to be a corruption of *incaustum*. We have no account of the nature of the composition of ink among the Anglo-Saxons, but it is not at all uncommon to find recipes for making ink written on

blank leaves of manuscripts during the centuries which followed the Norman period, and I propose on a future occasion to collect a few of these recipes written at different dates and in different localities, and to trouble you with a short account of the mediæval inks.—I am, &c.,

THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

14, Sydney Street, Brompton, Jan. 1866.

18. MR. URBAN,—Perhaps these notes may be of use to Mr. Noake:—

1. "Incaustum, ink" (Prompt. Parv. i. p. 261), made of the best ale (Chron. Abingd. ii. p. 397).

2. "Singing bread." Wafers of meal, so called because a psalm was appointed to be sung whilst they were making. When consecrated they became the Host. Bishop Cooper calls them "a singing cake" (Works, 152); and Tyndal, "a singing loaf" (2, p. 301; 3, p. 227). Singing bread is mentioned in Vet. Test. p. 266, and in Davies' Rites of Durham, p. 1, ed. Raine.

3. "Peckets," qy. peaches. Spelt peske or peschere (Prompt. Parv. ii. pp. 388-389).

4. "Pegynse," pigeons.

5. "Langue de beefe," ox tongues; "wood culvers," wood pigeons; the Culver Cliffs in the Isle of Wight preserve the name.

6. "Dean doulee (?) d'eau douce," freshwater; "lylkes" (?), like; "muste," drink;

meed, made of honey and wine; hydromel: water of malt; new wine; beer (Prompt. Parv. iii. 343); or perhaps mixtum wine and water. Yours, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

19. MR. URBAN,—1. Incaustum is ink.

2. "Singing bread." In old churchwardens' account-books we find such entries as these:—"Payd for wine to sing with;" "Payd for bred to sing with" (i.e., to sing mass with); hence it was called "singing bread." At the present day the wafers used in the celebration of mass are known as "altar breads."

4. "Eight dozen pegynse." No doubt pigeons.

6. "Hen. Boyck, LL.D., flourished in Lower Brittany about the year 1390."—Oliver's "Lives of the Bishops of Exeter," p. 367. "Ortus Vocabulorum." See preface to the "Promptorium Parvulorum," edited by Mr. A. Way, for the Camden Society.

7. "Languede beefe, herbe Buglossa, lingua bovis." See Prompt. Parv. vol. i., p. 286. Wood culvers are wood pigeons.

With regard to the other things, if Mr. J. Noake will give the context, it may render the elucidation of his queries more simple.

JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

Norwich.

OLIVER FITZWILLIAM, EARL OF TYRCONNEL.

20. MR. URBAN,—This nobleman, who was a Roman Catholic, died at Merrion, county Dublin, 11th April, 1667, and was buried at Donnybrook on the following day. He has not a place in Walpole's "Catalogue of Noble Authors." It seems, however, that he was entitled to be inserted there, for amongst MSS. from the

collection of the late Mr. Turnbull, sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, 19th Dec., 1865 (lot 974), was one by this Earl of Tyrconnel, entitled "Treatise on Freewill, Penance, Marriage, Confession, Purgatorie," &c., 220 pages, neatly written, slightly imperfect, 4to.—I am, &c. S. Y. R.

THE LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

21. MR. URBAN,—As one of your occasional correspondents in former times, and the possessor of your monthly offerings from the commencement of the Series of 1834, I may be permitted to address you. The following scrap relating to your obituary of this month will be novel to many of your readers. I have a book, entitled "Secret and Confidential Narrative of the Proceedings and Negotiations respecting

the Separation of Belgium from Holland." It is in folio, in four parts, and has no place or date. This is an important historical volume. In the copy which I possess, the fourth part is thus addressed in manuscript: "No. 16. Sir G. Hamilton Seymour." Can any of your readers throw light on it?—I am, &c.

BOLTON CORNEY.

Barnes, S.W., Jan., 1866.

FAMILY OF FREESTUN.

22. MR. URBAN,—I find the late Colonel Sir William Lockyer Freestun, of Belvidere, Dorset, late M.P. for Weymouth, mentioned in Mr. Walford's "County Families of the United Kingdom," 1865, to be a descendant of the Freestons, or Freestons, of Mendham, Norfolk. As I

am anxious to know upon what evidence the above assertion rests, I shall be glad if some of your readers can give me any particulars relating to this branch of the family.

Manchester.

Yours,

J. W. F.

THE PEPPERELL FAMILY.

23. MR. URBAN,—Sir William Pepperell, bart., died at his house in London in 1816, when his title became extinct.

I am anxious to know whether he left any female issue, and if so, who are his representatives? The fact of his decease is simply recorded in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1817, but there is no fur-

ther notice of him in the Obituary. This is the more strange, as at that time no part of your Magazine was more carefully edited than the Necrology.

I am, yours, &c.,

F. JACKSON.

Kensington, Dec. 16.

ZOPHIEL.

24. MR. URBAN,—I lately picked up at a book-stall a 12mo. volume, entitled, "Zophiel, or the Bride of Seven," a poem in six cantos, by Maria del Occidente. London: Kennett, 50, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. 1833. It opens with a poetical address to Robert Southey.

Can any of your readers tell me who was the writer who assumes such a fanciful signature, and also if the volume is at all scarce or valuable?

Your obedient servant,

W. DAMPIER.

Jan. 1866.

GALILEO AND THE INDEX.

25. MR. URBAN,—A writer in the *Intermédiaire* inquires if the work of Galileo, which incurred the censure of the Church of Rome—his "Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo, Tolemaico, e Copernicano"—is still among the list of books

in the "Index librorum prohibitorum," published in 1636. If it is not, when was the prohibition revoked? As I have not seen any reply, perhaps some reader or correspondent of "Sylvanus Urban" will kindly make response.

Oxon.

MILTON'S SPELLING.

26. MR. URBAN,—In the eighth line of Milton's sonnet, "To Mr. Lawrence," it seems evident that the word "sow'd" ought to be written "sew'd":—

"The lily and the rose, that neither sow'd nor spun."

At first sight, it appears as if Milton had confounded what is said by Christ in the Gospels concerning the fowls of the air which "sow not, neither reap;" and the lilies of the field, which "toil not, neither spin."

In "Paradise Lost," book ix. line 1110, we read, in the old editions—*e.g.* the 14th—which lies before me:—

"Those leaves

They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe:

And with what skill they had, together sow'd."

To this passage Dr. Johnson refers in his Dictionary for an example of the word "sow" used as an equivalent to "sew." Hence I think we may conclude that Milton intended "sow'd" in the sonnet to bear the meaning of "sew'd;" and that the only reason why the spelling of this word in the sonnet was not altered in the later editions, was that the meaning of the poet was not here so evident as it is in the other passage where the same word occurs.

I am, sir, &c. &c.,

L. GIDLEY.

Branscombe, Jan. 20, 1866.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

JOHN FLAMSTEED AND THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

UPON the crest of one of the graceful hills of Greenwich Park there stands a temple sacred to science, and known to fame throughout the length and breadth of the civilised world. From its minarets and cupolas, for generations past, astronomers have kept their patient vigils; recording for the service of man and the glory of his Maker, the move-



Greenwich Observatory in the time of Flamsteed.

ments of that majestic clockwork that an Almighty fiat called into being, and ordained "for signs and for seasons, for days and for years." This is the National Observatory of England, otherwise, and more popularly, known as Flamsteed House, after its earliest occupant, who was the first who bore the title of our "Royal Astronomer." The life and labours of this extraordinary man are so interesting in themselves, and bear so cogently upon the history of Greenwich Observatory, that we

shall preface this notice of that establishment with a brief glance at his biography.

So let us haul down Time's long telescope, and clear its tube, and polish its speculum, and clean its glasses, that we may get a clear vision through the obscurity of two hundred years, to take a glimpse at the life of John Flamsteed.

Let us trim its focus, that it may bring to our mind's eye the period about the year 1675.

The Navigation Act has just been passed, and we are to be no longer dependent upon Dutch vessels for our trade with foreign parts. British ships, owned, manned, and commanded by British subjects, are henceforth to import the world's merchandise to our isolated land. But successful and rapid navigation implies the knowledge of means for determining the "course of a ship on the sea," in other words, of finding the longitude, and this by some more accurate and less dangerous method than that of "dead reckoning" now in use. No wonder that maritime governments offer large prizes for the solution of the problem, and no wonder that aspirants to these high rewards are numerous. We see in the gay court of Charles the Second a nameless French lady* who is in the royal favour, and who has a *protégé* in the person of an indigent Frenchman, to fame unknown but professing skill in astronomy, who calls himself *Le Sieur de St. Pierre*. He has a scheme for finding the longitude: and the fact comes to the knowledge of the King, who appoints a commission to receive and consider the *Sieur's* proposals. Lord Brouncker, President of the young Royal Society; Sir Christopher Wren, formerly Professor of Astronomy, now Surveyor-General, and for the time City architect—for half London is in ruins; Sir Jonas Moore, Master of Ordnance, and many other ingenious gentlemen about the town and court, compose the Board. They have power to add to their number; which power they exercise, for Sir Jonas Moore brings a stranger to one of their meetings, whom he introduces as Mr. John Flamsteed, and who is elected one of their number.

Shall we turn our tube upon the previous history of the new member? If we do, we shall find him born in Denby, in Derbyshire, on the 19th of August, 1646, of undistinguished yet not ill-to-do parents; his father being a maltster, and his mother the daughter of an ironmonger. We see him a weak and sickly child, going in due time to the free school at Derby, and one day, in company with some boy companions, to bathe. He catches a cold, so severe in its effects that it weakens him for life. It soon prevents him going to school, and he is compelled to pick up what learning he can at home. But his mind is healthy, and he sows good seed therein. He begins to evince his taste for astronomy at the early age of sixteen; observing and recording an eclipse of the sun that occurs in the year 1662. The intervals

* In one of Flamsteed's manuscripts this lady is said to have been the Duchess of Portsmouth.

between his sick prostrations he devotes to mathematical studies and mechanical pursuits; constructing instruments and grinding lenses for telescopes. His weakness increases upon him, and he undergoes a course of physic; but his disease is inscrutable, and medicines are all in vain. There is, however, an empiric in Ireland, one Valentine Greatrakes, who has a great reputation for curing diseases by *touch*; so Flamsteed makes a tedious journey to him, and is *touched* several times; but without effect, and he makes a tedious journey home again.^b He resumes his studies assiduously; borrowing and reading all the standard astronomical writings he can fall across, calculating eclipses of the sun and places of the planets, and from time to time writing little tracts and essays upon matters of technical astronomy. But the lamp of his labours is hidden beneath a bushel, and he would fain have his works known by those interested in such matters. So, in 1669, he calculates some occultations of stars by the moon, that are to occur the next year, and, with all due modesty, sends them to the President of the Royal Society. They are well received, and draw favourable notice upon him, and in the following year his father deems it meet that he shall visit London, to become personally acquainted with those with whom his works have brought him into correspondence. In London he becomes intimate with several distinguished men, but particularly with Sir Jonas Moore, who is a warm admirer of him, and who presents him with a micrometer and undertakes to procure him some glasses for telescopes. On his road home he visits Cambridge, and calls upon Mr. Isaac Newton, who is busy experimenting upon light and colours and the improvement of telescopes; and he enters himself at Jesus College.

We see him, after his return home, mounting his telescopes and making such observations as they will afford him means for; but these are limited to such as do not involve the knowledge of accurate time, for pendulum clocks are not yet common in the country. He is in continual correspondence with scientific men, and receives great encouragement from Sir Jonas Moore, who offers him every assistance in the shape of books and instruments, and binds himself to pay during his life, 10*l.* a year to such an assistant as Flamsteed shall choose to aid him in his labours. Sir Jonas writes to him, rejoicing that he may again hope to see him, and begging that he will make his house his

^b The details of this journey form a curious picture of the discomforts of travelling in those days. Flamsteed's relation of them is very quaint; here is a specimen. He is explaining his indisposition on his return:—"Yet I had not been so ill, but that riding on a dull horse (who trotted hard) betwixt Holmeschapel and Congleton I was a little galled. For I would not use the practice which an Irish gentleman reported, who had his horse's back galled always when he was ridden by one of his boys; at which wondering, he by chance meets his said boy, who was a natural Irishman, riding upon his galled horse with his breeches hanging buttoned about his neck: of which inquiring of him the reason, he answered it was because the horse should not gall him; but by that means the rider escapes, and the horse is galled himself. This story I could not omit, because such passages are not usual among the English, to whom this scarce seems known."

home. "I have," says he, "a quiet house; a room fitted for you, and another for your servant; and I have a library and all things else at your command."

He takes his M.A. degree at Cambridge in 1674, and receives holy orders, at Ely House, at the hands of Bishop Gunning, the following year, while on a visit to his patron, who has designed a good employment for him; this however he does not embrace, for another office is in store for him.

We see him taken by Sir Jonas to the meeting of the commission appointed to consider the French adventurer's scheme for the discovery of the longitude. He there hears the proposals read, and points out to the company their impracticability, in consequence of the imperfect state of the tables representing the motions of the moon, and the inaccuracies in the existing catalogues of the fixed stars. But the Frenchman demands certain observations to prove the validity of his scheme: Flamsteed undertakes to supply them, and does so. The half-skilled man does not think such observations can have been produced, and, driven into a corner, cunningly asserts that they have been *feigned*. Flamsteed writes to him, denying the imputation, and explaining the invalidity of his method; and no more is heard of *Le Sieur de St. Pierre*. Flamsteed, however, writes a similar letter to one of his brother commissioners, which is shown to the king: His Majesty is startled by the assertion that the stars' places are erroneously known, and exclaims, with his childish vehemence, that "he must have them anew observed, examined, and corrected for the use of his seamen." He is then told how necessary it is to have a good stock of observations of the moon and planets, and he exclaims that "he must have it done;" and when he is asked who could or who should do it, he replies, "the person who informs you of them."

During this time Flamsteed is staying at the Tower, at the residence of Sir Jonas Moore, who accordingly carries home to him, one day after the above event, a royal warrant appointing him "Our Astronomical Observer," and enjoining him "forthwith to apply himself with the utmost care and diligence to the rectifying the tables of the motions of the heavens and the places of the fixed stars, so as to find out the so-much-desired longitude of places, for the perfecting the art of navigation." For this important service he is to receive the munificent stipend of 100*l.* per annum!

But the astronomer must have an observatory, and a site has to be selected. Chelsea College is suggested, and so is Hyde Park: but Sir Christopher Wren mentions Greenwich Hill, where there is an old tower, originally built by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and rebuilt by Henry the Eighth; and this spot is finally fixed on. There are some bricks in store at Tilbury Fort, and some wood, iron, and lead remaining from an old gatehouse lately demolished at the Tower; so with these materials the Observatory is built, with the assistance of 500*l.* realised from the sale of some old and decayed gunpowder. The foundation is laid on the 10th of August, 1675, and Flamsteed draws

a horoscope or astrological scheme for the moment of laying it: but he anticipates the ridicule of posterity, for he writes across the diagram, "*Risum teneatis, amici.*"

We see him while the builders are at work, doing his best to fulfil his trust by taking such observations as he can from the Queen's house in Greenwich Park. The modest building is completed in a few months, and he enters it in July, 1676. The parsimonious Government has, however, given him no instruments: if he has the diplomacy of an official, he will do nothing till some are provided for him; but his heart is in his work; so he begs, borrows, and makes what he can; supplanting bad or imperfect tools with careful workmanship, and making the best use of the worst means. He has granted him, it is true, "a silly, surly labourer," but of what use is such an assistant for the delicate and exact operations of an astronomer? What help, personal or instrumental, he requires he must provide and pay for himself; and whence is the money to come? He must turn teacher. Government has already imposed upon him the education, monthly, of two boys from Christ's Hospital; as if his tedious watches by night and his laborious calculations by day were not sufficient return for his paltry pittance, which is reduced by a tax to 90*l.* a year. But what do "authorities" (now as then) know of the actual duties of a practical astronomer? So he turns teacher, and obtains dukes and lords, with many captains of vessels and East India servants, for pupils, and augments his pecuniary means thereby.

We find him in 1684 presented to the living of Burstow, in Surrey; having been from his early life desirous of devoting himself to the duties of a minister. "My desires," he says, "have always been to learning and divinity; and though I have been accidentally put from it by God's providence, yet I had always thought myself more qualified for it than for any other employment, because my bodily weakness will not permit me action, and my mind has always been fitted for the contemplation of God and his works." His father dies a few years afterwards; and these two circumstances improving his estate, he is enabled to procure a certain instrument—a mural arc—of which he has been for a long time greatly in need, both for the rendering useful of his past, and the successful prosecution of his future observations. He is fortunate in securing the services of Abraham Sharpe,^c whose exquisite workmanship is brought to bear upon the instrument. He is assured that whatever he pays for this will be reimbursed to him;

^c Abraham Sharpe was the first artist who cut divisions upon astronomical instruments with any pretensions to accuracy, and the first on the list of those skilful men whose mechanical talents have been of such material aid to the astronomers of Greenwich. A specimen of his work, a quadrant of about 5 ft. radius, has lately come into possession of the present Astronomer Royal. Although some portions of the instrument are rude and rough, the important parts, the graduations upon the limb of the circle, are exquisite; especially considering the method (entirely by hand, no such thing as a dividing engine being then in existence) by which they were executed.

but he is doomed to grievous disappointment, for he never receives one farthing of the 120*l.* it costs him. From the completion of this instrument we must date the commencement of his really useful work, and the beginning of that unbroken watch upon the motions of the heavenly bodies that has continued through the long interval that has elapsed between that period and the present day.

We see Flamsteed, on the 23rd of October, 1692, taking to himself a wife, one Margaret, the daughter of Rudolph Cooke, to nurse his sickly frame, console him in his arduous labours, and share that humble stipend that, to use his own pitiable language, "he earns by labour harder than threshing."

He becomes friendly with Newton, who is engaged upon investigating the irregularities of the moon's motion, for the confirmation of his theory of universal gravitation, and who requires accurate observations of the moon for comparison of fact with theory. No one but Flamsteed can supply these, and from time to time Newton visits him to obtain them; once coming to him for twelve such observations during service time on a Sunday evening. But this friendship is not endurable. A difference arises between them, on account of an innocent statement by Flamsteed—to the effect that he had furnished Newton with a mass of lunar observations to assist him in his investigations—getting into print. Some irascible correspondence ensues, and the dispute, after slumbering for a few years, breaks out into a lamentable quarrel. Who is in fault it is hard to say. Newton's letters by no means become his dignity, and he is "a little too apt to raise in himself suspicion where there is no ground." Flamsteed is a man of irritable temperament; perhaps resulting from, at all events provoked by, the painful diseases (stone, &c.) under which he suffers; he is prone to take an unfavourable view of the *motives*, as well as the conduct, of those from whom he differs; perhaps, too, he is a little jealous—considering his own poor place—of Newton's lucrative position as Master of the Mint. After all, there must be faults on both sides to carry on a lengthened quarrel between such great men as these.^d

Our Royal Observer has been in office about thirty years, and has accumulated a vast store of valuable observations, which he must think of giving to the world. He has been from time to time urged to publish the results of his labours, but he has waited till he can give, not merely a heap of undigested observations, but the available deductions from them. He has had no assistance from Government; he has none now. He writes to Dr. Smith, of Oxford, saying, "I am ready to put my observations in the press as soon as they that are con-

^d Flamsteed's Autobiography and Correspondence, which was printed (for limited distribution) by order of the Admiralty, some thirty years ago, under the editorship of Mr. Francis Baily, and from which most of the facts composing our narrative are taken, gives the Flamsteedian side of this quarrel. Sir David Brewster's "Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton," published in 1855, give the opposite or Newtonian side. Mr. Baily died ten years before this latter work appeared, and hence the allegations and counter-statements therein contained have never been replied to.

cerned shall afford me assistants to copy them and finish the calculations. But if none be afforded, both they and I must sit down contented, till I can finish them with such hands as I have; when I doubt not but to publish them, as they ought to be, handsomely and in good order, and to satisfy the world, whilst I have been barbarously traduced by base and silly people, that I have spent my time much better than I should have done if, to satisfy them, I had published anything sooner or imperfect." His contemporaries, ignorant or heedless of, or indifferent to, his hard position, are discontented and impatient at the delay. So he is induced to draw up an estimate of the expense of printing his works, in such form as he was desirous they should be published in. The Queen's consort, Prince George of Denmark, generously undertakes to bear this expense; and a committee, with Sir C. Wren and Newton among the number, is appointed to examine the manuscript and direct the printing. The work is put in the press, and the latent quarrel between Flamsteed and Newton breaks out afresh and arrives at its culmination; turning upon the difference that exists between Flamsteed and the referees concerning the plan of publication of his work. The book, "mangled and garbled," is at length published, and so much does it annoy its author, that when, a few years after, the undistributed copies, about three-fourths of the entire impression, are placed in his hands, he at once commits the whole of them to the flames, "as a sacrifice to heavenly truth," and "that none may exist to show the ingratitude of two of his countrymen, who have used him worse than ever the noble Tycho was used in Denmark."

He resolves to publish a complete edition of his observations on his own plan, and at his own expense. But his constitution, weakened by his arduous labours, shattered by constant attacks of ill health, and sinking under the frailties of age, breaks down before the task can be completed. He purposes the work to appear in three volumes; but ere the completion of the second, his life's weary toil is brought to a close, on the last day of the year 1719; the curtain falls upon the scene of his labours, and his tired spirit flies to seek its resting-place.

The fruit of his pains, completed by his executors, comes forth a few years after his death, under the title of the "*Historia Cœlestis Britannica*," a work of which Englishmen, as men, may feel justly proud; but of which England, as a nation, seeing what small share she bore in the work (for its author spent more money to produce it than ever he received), cannot but be ashamed.

Not content with the hardships to which they had subjected Flamsteed during his life, the Government actually sought, after his death, to obtain possession of his instruments, for the making or repair of which they had never granted him a farthing! A lawsuit ensued, in which—right proving might—his executors were victorious, and the instruments were all carried away. It is greatly to be regretted that they were not purchased by the Government, and thus preserved with the rest of those instruments of the Royal Observatory which form

esting and valuable landmarks in the history of observational

* * * * *

now lay Time's telescope aside, and, with the past in our
ake a brief view of the present.

ne Observatory stands on Greenwich Hill, but so expanded
of its original is to be seen, and now, as in aforetime, "our
servator" is "applying himself with the utmost care and
to the rectifying the tables of the motions of the heavens;"
aided by a staff of able assistants, and instruments of the
rder of perfection, as we shall by-and-by see, are at his

The National Observatory at Greenwich stands pre-eminent
ost important in the world. Grander temples to the same
ave been reared in other lands, under brighter skies and in
more fitting situations: but nowhere has such an unbroken
valuable fundamental observations ever been made as at the
ifice that bears Flamsteed's name.

hat of Flamsteed? Where is his resting-place and his
? Must we say that the former is scarcely known, and
ing in shape of the latter exists? Such is the fact. It is
at his biographers make scarce any mention of the deposit
ortal remains. Thinking it most probable that they were
n the churchyard of the parish of his ministry, we lately
rstown, with the hope of finding some tombstone or monument
mory. We found none. The present rector kindly informed

We can but briefly review the Observatory's history during the century and a quarter that has elapsed since Flamsteed's death. He was succeeded, as we have above hinted, by Halley, then in his sixty-fourth year. Halley found the Observatory empty; but Government liberally placed funds at his disposal for the purchase and maintenance of instruments. He died in his eighty-seventh year, leaving behind



John Flamsteed
H H

him a mass of observations, which, however, were in so confused a state that no use has ever been made of them. Bradley was appointed his successor in 1742. He made a noble series of observations, extending over the twenty years during which he held office. The star observations were at a later period reduced by Bessel, and form the base of his celebrated work the "*Fundamenta Astronomiae*," and the whole

of his observations are, at the present time, in process of re-reduction by some distinguished continental astronomers. The two great discoveries of *aberration* and *nutation* were made by him; the first in 1729, and the second in 1748.^c Bradley died in 1762. His successor was Dr. Bliss, who lived only till March, 1764. The office next devolved upon Dr. Maskelyne, who for forty-four years performed its duties with wonderful assiduity; scarcely ever leaving the Observatory except on some important scientific business, and making all the important and delicate observations himself, although he had the co-operation of a skilful assistant. He superintended the publication of the "Nautical Almanack," a work of indispensable use to seamen, of which he edited no less than forty-nine volumes. At his death he left four large folio volumes of printed observations as the result of the patient labour of his life. The celebrated French astronomer, Delambre, says in his *éloge* upon Maskelyne, that if, through some catastrophe, the whole materials of science should be lost except these volumes, they would suffice to reconstruct entirely the edifice of modern astronomy. Maskelyne died in 1811, leaving behind him an enviable reputation. He was succeeded by Mr. John Pond, who held office till the year 1835, when ill-health compelled him to resign; and he died in the following year. Pond was peculiarly skilful in the theory of astronomical instruments, and in the interpretation of the results afforded by them. The present Astronomer Royal, in one of his official reports, states that he regards him as the "principal improver of modern practical astronomy." He increased the staff of assistants from one to six, and entirely reorganised the instrumental equipment of the Observatory.

Immediately upon the resignation of Mr. Pond, the present "Royal Observer," George Biddell Airy, Esq., then Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, and Director of the Observatory at Cambridge, was appointed to the vacant office. Under his presidency the Observatory has been gradually augmented and brought to its present complete and perfect condition: old instruments, very perfect in their way, but still behind modern requirements, have been laid aside, and new systems introduced; every improvement that modern science could supply and every appliance that modern mechanical skill could suggest, have been made subservient to the utilitarian principles of the Observatory under its present organisation. But we will say no more of this, for we will shortly ask the reader to accompany us in a walk through the Observatory, to see for himself

^c Aberration is an apparent displacement of the heavenly bodies, arising from the motion of the earth combined with the velocity of light. Light, travelling at the rate of 183,000 miles in a second, occupies eight minutes in its passage from the sun to the earth; so that if we observe the sun at any instant, we do not see it in the place it occupies at that instant, but in the place it occupied eight minutes before. *Nutation* is an oscillatory motion of the earth's axis, due to the action of the moon upon the spheroidal figure of the earth.

and judge the nature and importance of the various observations and investigations performed within that seemingly mysterious establishment.

But before doing this it will be well for us to endeavour to comprehend the nature of the duties that devolve upon the practical astronomer; this will the better enable us to understand the various instruments that will come under our notice; for, knowing what *has to be done*, we shall be prepared to appreciate the more readily how it *is done*. The Royal warrant imposes upon the astronomer the task of "rectifying the *tables* of the motions of the heavens and the *places* of the fixed stars." Let us see what this means. We will take the second item first, and treat of the fixed stars, for they serve as the landmarks or milestones by which the courses of the planets and other heavenly bodies are laid down. We will presume that all our readers know that the fixed stars are so called because they remain permanently fixed with regard to one another; but that they appear to move round the earth from east to west, in consequence of the earth's rotation; moreover, that they all move (apparently) round a common centre, which is in the direction of the earth's axis of rotation, and which is approximately indicated in the heavens by a bright star, generally known as the Pole star.

Now in order to fix the position of any point upon any surface whatever, it is necessary to employ two measures or co-ordinates; for instance, if we would define the position of a post in a field we should measure its distance from two adjacent sides of the field; or if we wish to indicate a certain letter on this page, we should say it is so many lines from the top or bottom, and so many letters from the right or left-hand side. Just so the astronomer, whose duty is to record the positions of the stars, has to measure the distance between each star and two fixed or reference points; and the question is, what points is he to use? One is conveniently provided for him; it is the celestial pole—the imaginary point or pivot round which the heavens appear to revolve. The distances of the stars from this point are reckoned in degrees of angular measurement from north to south, and the resulting measure is called the star's *North Polar Distance*. The other point of reference is what is technically called the *first point of Aries*. It is the point of intersection of the equator and the ecliptic, or that precise spot in the heavens which the sun occupies at the time of the vernal equinox; it was once indicated by a bright star in the constellation Aries; the precession of the equinoxes has long since carried this star away from the place it then occupied, but the point in the heavens, which is now determined by observations of the sun, still remains a zero point for measuring the other element of a star's position, called its *Right Ascension*. These two measurements on the celestial sphere are analogous to the latitude and longitude as measured on the globe of the earth; the latitude answering to the north polar distance, and the longitude, measured from Greenwich, to the right ascension. The

first point of Aries is therefore to the astronomer what Greenwich is to the geographer or navigator. So much, then, for the fixed stars; their right ascensions and polar distances once determined, remain for a long period unchanged, excepting by the small and known influences of precession, &c., which it would be foreign to our purpose here to discuss. The stars' places thus obtained and arranged in order of right ascension, form what is called a *star-catalogue*.

The places of the fixed stars being determined, the next consideration will be the *motions* of the wandering stars, or planets. These motions have all to be inferred from places determined in the same manner as the places of the fixed stars. The planets are observed, and their ever-changing right ascensions and polar distances determined, from day to day and year to year. Their apparent courses across the sphere of the heavens are thus deduced, and from these *apparent* paths their *true* orbital motions are found by calculation. These motions are represented by numerical tables, which are called solar, planetary, or lunar tables, according as they represent the motions of the sun, the planets, or the moon. Each planet has its own representative tables, and it is in the formation of these tables from the places observed by the practical astronomer, that the high mathematical achievements of the physical or gravitational astronomer are called into play.^f

From these considerations we are led to the conclusion that the chief duty of the practical astronomer is the determination of right ascensions and polar distances of heavenly bodies—stellar, planetary, or cometary. Other matters of more or less importance—to which we shall refer in their proper places—from time to time claim his attention; but the most essential subjects of his observations are the fundamental data above alluded to; and the principal instruments and appliances of a working observatory are those by which these fundamental observations can be most accurately made.

We will now ask the reader to accompany us, mentally, on a walk through our National Observatory, and we will pay Greenwich Park a visit for that purpose. The admissions to the Observatory are strictly limited to such persons as are likely to be benefited by visiting it. Idling sight-seers are carefully excluded; but all whose pursuits or studies give them the least claim to attention are welcome, and to these every possible information is afforded.

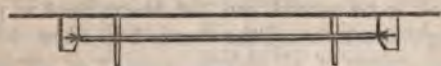
A few objects arrest attention without the walls of the edifice.

^f *Physical or gravitational astronomy is that branch of the science which treats of the causes of the motions of the heavenly bodies; the term gravitational takes its origin from the circumstance that all investigations and deductions are based upon the Newtonian law of universal gravitation, which teaches that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, with a force varying inversely as the square of their mutual distances, and directly as the mass of the attracting particle.*

For instance, the 24-hour electric clock, supposed by the uninitiated to be kept going by the sun; the public barometer, with its indices showing the highest and lowest readings during the past few hours; the little windmill, like a child's toy, on the roof; and the high pole, with a light at the top, conjectured to be a beacon to show the longitude at sea! All these will come in for explanation in their proper places, as we pass through the establishment.

But there is one other external object to which it is possible that we may not again have occasion to allude; this is an iron plate fixed against the wall, with a number of brass plugs and pins projecting from it, with the inscriptions, "British Yard," "Two Feet," &c., over them. It will probably be asked, What has a yard-measure to do with astronomy? It has a great deal. One important branch of practical astronomy is the measurement of time, and time is the only natural standard this earth possesses: it is the only thing that is invariable.

Now, the British imperial standard yard, by law established, is a measure of length, bearing a certain definite proportion to the length of a pendulum which, at a given temperature and under other specified conditions, beats accurately *seconds of mean solar time*. This is the connection between astronomy and yard-measures. Any one who desires to secure an accurate yard-measure, may do so by carrying to Greenwich a rod about a yard long, and truly adjusting it by means of the appliance there exposed for the public benefit. He will find two plugs, the distance between which is exactly a yard when the temperature of the air is about 60° , and two pins for the support of the rod to be adjusted. The plugs are bevelled off a little on their insides, and



the points that are exactly a yard apart are marked upon their upper surfaces by arrow-heads. If the rod will not go in as far as the arrow-heads, it is too long; if it passes them loosely, it is too short. Our cut shows the arrangement, with a rod in position. Similar plugs are provided for shorter measures, down to three inches.

Upon gaining admittance to the building, a suite of irregular and low-pitched, though substantial, buildings first strikes our view. Into one of these we will enter. It is the Transit Circle room, and we find ourselves in the presence of the noble instrument itself. We will briefly describe the uses of this instrument for the benefit of the uninitiated.

We have already shown that the principal duty of the practical astronomer is the determination of right ascensions and polar distances; but we have hitherto said nothing of the modern means of effecting these determinations. Right ascension, we have seen, is the distance of a heavenly body from an imaginary point—or more properly, a

circle passing through a point—in the heavens, called the point of Aries.

We know that the earth completes one revolution upon its axis in the course of twenty-four hours; this rotation affords a ready means of measuring right ascension. We have only to ascertain how long the earth turns between the time that the first point of Aries crosses the meridian and the time that the star to be measured crosses the meridian; measure this two things are requisite; a clock, and something to see the stars pass over. We have not Ariel's power to girdle round the earth," in the shape of a "brazen meridian," we must resort to another and a more satisfactory method of measuring the meridian line. A telescope is firmly fixed to a horizontal stand mounted upon two stone pillars, just as a gun is mounted upon carriages; free to move vertically but incapable of moving horizontally.

The telescope is so adjusted, that upon spinning it round it presents an imaginary plane which lies exactly due north or south of the observatory. In its focus is placed an extremely fine vertical line, of great delicacy, a fragment of spider's web. Now, to whatever point of the heavens we direct this telescope, bearing in mind that it can only move in a vertical direction, that spider line represents the astronomical meridian at that point. The virtual meridian of Greenwich is really no more than half-an-inch of cobweb.

When we take a clock, and set it at 0 h. 0 m. 0 s. when the first point of Aries crosses the meridian, it will be obvious that the time by the clock, when any object passes the spider line in the telescope, will give the distance from that point expressed in time: for instance if we

the position of Beyrout, Mejd-el-Anjar, Baalbek, Surghaya, Suk Wady Barada, Damascus, Tell Salhiyeh, and Harran el-Awamid. The lakes east of Damascus were in course of exploration.

Archæology.—Plans with detailed drawings and photographs have been made of the old Temple at Deir el Kalah (near Beyrout), the temple at Mejd-el-Anjar, the old city of Chalcis, a small Greek church at Masi, the basilica of Theodosius at Baalbek (in the great quadrangle abutting on the western end of the great Temple, the back of the apsis resting on the steps), the temple at Ain Fijeh, and the Roman gate at Damascus—Bab Shurky. The exploration of the Assyrian Mound at Tell Salhiyeh, near Damascus, had been commenced. A plan of the great mosque at Damascus, with photographs of details, was in course of execution.

Photographs.—In addition to those above mentioned, careful photographs of a large size had been taken of various objects of interest along the road between Beyrout and Damascus; some of these for the first time.

Inscriptions.—At Tell Salhiyeh and Harran el-Awamid inscriptions had been found apparently not hitherto known.

The expense of travelling appears to have risen very greatly in Syria, owing to the locust plague of the summer, and the murrain, which swept off the cattle in the spring, and which still rages in Palestine.

Through the kindness of Earl Russell (one of the committee of the fund) a firman has been forwarded from the Porte to the Governor-General of Syria, authorising and encouraging the intended researches to the fullest extent. The Governor-General has been profuse in his offers of assistance, and has given every facility for carrying on the operations. It is needless to say that from the English Consuls at Beyrout and Damascus Captain Wilson has also received every kindness and assistance.

The route to be taken by the party south of Damascus will depend somewhat on circumstances; but we hope, by the kind aid of its courteous and indefatigable Secretary, to keep our readers informed as to the results of this expedition. A list of subscriptions will shortly be published. Meantime donations are earnestly requested, and may be paid to his Grace the Archbishop of York, president of the committee; to Messrs. Coutts & Co.; the Union Bank of London; or to the honorary secretary, Mr. George Grove, Sydenham, S.E.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

The Agamemnon of Æschylus, and the Bacchanals of Euripides, with Passages from the Lyric and later Poets of Greece, translated by Henry Hart Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. (Murray. 1866.)

The Agamemnon, Choëphori, and Eumenides of Æschylus, translated into English Verse by A. Swanwick, Translator of Faust, Tasso, Iphigenia, &c. (Bell & Daldy. 1865.)

VERILY it is no fault of writers of the present day if the gloomy vaticinations which found vent in some quarters at the time of the University and Public Schools Commissions should come true, and classical scholarship *par excellence* should suffer an eclipse in the next generation. At Eton and Harrow, at Oxford and Cambridge, we feel sure, the grand old writers of antiquity, on whose writings the taste of the last ten generations of Englishmen has been formed, whether consciously or unconsciously, may be left to take care of themselves in spite of all the Schools of Law, Modern History, and Physical Science in the world. Meantime, however, it is simply a fact, that for one person, not brought up at a public school or university, who, a quarter of a century ago, had picked up a smattering of the classics, there are ten now who make that field of learning a pleasurable study; nor is this study confined to men; thanks to Mr. Bohn's excellent—though far from uniformly excellent—*Classical Library* of Translations, the works of Greek historians, poets, and tragedians have been made accessible to lady students, and the result is that a fresh impetus will be found to have been given to those *literæ humaniores*, which, the "Delectus" tells us, are such first-rate emollients of the character and manners.

Dean Milman, as a scholar and a divine, is one of the last links which join together the scholarship of the last century with that of the present. He was brought up at the feet of the learned Elmsley, who encouraged him in the work of poetical translation whilst an undergraduate at Brasenose. And now that in his old age he puts forth his classical leaves afresh, we must own that, however aptly rendered and literally true they may be of the chorus in the *Agamemnon*, his words are in no danger of being turned against himself.

"But we unhonour'd in our age,
Unfit the glorious war to wage,
Propp'd on our staves remain alone
And drag our second childhood on.
The strength in infant limbs that reigns
And that which chills our aged veins,
Awakes not at the battle cry:
For age, whose leaf is sere and dry,
Thin as a vision seen by day,
Crawls on three feet on its decrepit way."

It is true that many of the translations of the lesser and briefer poems in the present volume were written by Dr. Milman at a comparatively early age,

being interspersed in the Lectures on the History of Greek Poetry which the Fellow of Brasenose delivered nearly forty years ago as Poetry Professor at Oxford; but from that day to this they have lain hid *tanquam in mortuorum sepulchris*, and now they come forth re-touched and re-invigorated by the maturer taste and soberer and mellowed powers of the venerable Dean of St. Paul's.

And here we will not disguise our conviction that few translations with which we are acquainted have retained more of the spirit of the original. The Dean is, at all events, at once a happy contrast to and a relief from the frigidity of Potter, the only translation of Æschylus with which we were familiar in our youth. His blank verse, both in the narrative and in the dialogue, to our minds, has variety and energy in abundance, and shows a mastery of rhythm which alone would go far to qualify him for the translator's task. It were absurd to praise the Dean, in his version of the *Agamemnon* at least, for avoiding obscurity; for without forgetting the canon of Aristotle, λέξεως ἀπὲρ σαφὴ εἶναι, we must remember that the chief feature of this play,—"the *Macbeth* of antiquity," as the Dean so justly calls it,—is its imposing grandeur, its awful mystery. This being the case, it would have shown but little acquaintance with the spirit of Æschylus had his translators endeavoured to reduce it to the level of daily life and clothed it in common and ordinary diction. The grand old poet's peculiar power lies in suggesting rather than in developing, much less in expressing distinctly, the thoughts, images, and emotions which were at work within him; so he is led to adopt a few soul-stirring compound words, those ῥήμαθ' ἱπποδάμωνα as Aristophanes calls them in the *Ranæ*, and which, full of mysterious indications of fate and necessity, are not meant to be addressed *ad populum*, but are yet sufficiently φωνᾶντα συνεροῖσι, as being addressed to the purged ears of a sympathising and devout audience. Hence his frequent ellipses, his mysterious hints, his terse lessons of patience and endurance, his exhortations to submission to the divine will; hence the veil from first to last thrown around the protagonistic characters, and the ambiguous utterings of the choral odes. In reading this play, we must remember that we are being carried, by that poet whose distinctive feature is that he made men on a grander scale than that of every-day life, into the region of a high and religious mystery, and that in his writings the delineation of character, as understood by modern writers, is made subservient to the solution of great problems, ethical and religious, which bear upon such subjects as man's nature and destiny and the awful character of sin. As Miss Swanwick in her introduction remarks:—

In Æschylus the collision between moral principles, whose harmonious action is essential to the moral order of the world, is set forth by personages, human and superhuman, whose characters are drawn in bold relief, without exhibiting that delicate shading which charms us in the delineation of the modern bard. These personages are led in obedience to one moral principle to violate another, which in its turn finds advocates and champions. The collision between these opposing interests and the various passions evoked in the struggle sustain the interest of the drama, while the *dénouement* exhibits the vindication of eternal order by the triumph of that principle which is of primary obligation. If we apply these principles to the *Orestea*, we find that while the several members of the trilogy are linked together by a chain of ethical sequence, which resolves itself into the great doctrine of retribution, each drama is at the same time devoted to the solution of a particular problem, and constitutes accordingly a complete and independent whole.

We have already, incidentally, given a brief and scanty specimen of Dean Milman's manner of translating one of the *Æschylean* choruses: here is one on a larger and grander scale; it is from the first chorus in the play:—

Power is upon me now, to sing the awful sign
That cross'd the warrior monarchs on their road;
Heaven breathes within the 'suasive song divine,
And strength through my wrapt soul is pour'd abroad.
The birds I sing, whose fateful flight
Sent forth the twin-throned Argive might,
And all the youth of Greece, a gallant crew,
With spear in each avenging hand,
Against the guilty Trojan land.
Even at the threshold of the palace, flew
The king of birds o'er either king,
One black and one with snow-white wing,
Rightward, on the hand that grasps the spear,
Down through the glittering courts they steer,
Swooping the hare's prolific brood,
No more to crop its grassy food.
Ring out the dolorous hymn, yet triumph still the good!
But the wise seer, in his prophetic view,
When he the twin-soul'd sons of Atreus saw,
At once the feasters on the hares he knew,
Those leaders of the host, then broke his words of awe:—
"In time old Priam's city wall
Before that conquering host shall fall,
And all within her towers lie waste;
Her teeming wealth of man and beast
Shall Fate in her dire violence destroy;
May ne'er heaven's envy, like a cloud,
So darken o'er that army proud,
The fine-forged curb of Troy!
For Artemis, with jealous ire,
Beholds the winged hounds of her great sire
Swooping the innocent leverets' scarce-born brood,
And loathes the eagles' feast of blood."
Ring out the dolorous hymn, yet triumph still the good!

The Dean is wonderfully happy, too, every now and then, in his choice of English words, in which his fine taste and keen ear are not now displayed for the first time. In the *Newdegate* prize poem, which he obtained at Oxford half a century ago, if we are not mistaken, occurred the much-admired, and often-quoted line:—

"Heard ye the arrow *hurtle* in the sky?"

And even at the time, critics of the English language declared that there never was a happier instance of the coinage of a word whose sound answered to its sense. Of a like kind are the following:—

"Such were the words that Calchas *clanged* abroad."

And, again, by a strong but happy effort, he gives as the equivalent of *βίᾱ χαλίων τ' ἀνυδρῶ μένει*,

"With their rude *inarticulate* might."

And, again, what can be happier than his words,

"'Tis but our woe to antedate;
Joint knit with joint expands the full form'd fate."

Or, speaking of Iphigenia on the altar,

"The shaft of pity from her eye
Transpierced that awful priesthood."

Or,

"Who shall go quench the prodigal sea?"

Magnificent, and true to the very life to the original Greek, is Cassandra's speech:—

CASSANDRA.

And now no longer the dark oracle,
Like a young bride, from out her close-wrapt veil
Looks forth, but in bright day it breaks abroad
In splendour like the dawn. How billow-like,
Woe rolls on woe, each heavier than the last,
In the light of heaven.

Of riddles now no more!

Bear ye me witness with how keen a scent
I've tracked the trail of those dread deeds of old.
Never shall quit that roof the direful choir,
Concordant, nor harmonious, whose drear tone
Ne'er breathed of good. Yea, and within yon palace,
Emboldened by his draughts of human blood,
The ill-bidden God of revels hold his state
Beside his kindred Furies. All at once
Close seated round those walls accurst, they hymn
That primal guilt of all, the bed of incest,
A brother mounting on a brother's couch.
Err I? or strike the white, an archeress true?
Or am I a false wandering witch, that knocks
At any door? Bear witness ye, make oath
How well I know that house's ancient sin.

In his version of the *Bacchæ* of Euripides, there is room for graces of a somewhat different kind. We are still dealing with Gods and demigods, but the subject-matter of the play is of a far less awe-inspiring character, and the language of nature comes in easily and gracefully.

Of the Choral Odes, the following cannot fail to strike one as thoroughly Miltonic. It might as easily have been written by the author of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, as by the Dean of St. Paul's.

"Blessed Dirce! dost thou well
From thy green marge to repel
Me, and all my jocund round,
With their ivy garlands crowned?
Why dost fly me?
Why deny me?

By all the joys of wine I swear,
Bromius still shall be my care.
Oh, what pride! pride unforgiven
Manifests, against high heaven
Th' earth-born, whom in mortal birth
'Gat Echion, son of earth;

Pentheus of the dragon brood,
Not of human flesh and blood;
But portent dire, like him whose pride,
The Titan, all the Gods defied.
Me, great Bromius' handmaid true;
Me, with all my festive crew,
Thrall'd in chains, he still would keep
In his palace dungeon deep.

Seest thou this, O son of Jove,
Dionysus, from above?
Thy rapt prophets dost thou see,
At strife with dark necessity?
The golden wand
In thy right hand.
Come, come thou down Olympus' side,
And quell the bloody tyrant in his pride.

Art thou holding revel now
On Nysas' wild-beast-haunted brow?
Is't thy Thyasus that clambers
O'er Corycia's mountain-chambers?
Or on Olympus, thick with wood,
With his harp where Orpheus stood,
And led the forest trees along,
Led the wild beasts with his song.

O Pieria, blessed land,
Evius hallows thee, advancing,
With his wild choir's mystic dancing.

Over rapid Axius' strand
He shall pass; o'er Lydia's tide
Then his whirling Mænads guide.
Lydia, parent boon of health,

made no mistake—we must accord the very highest praise for the two admirable essays prefixed to her volume, entitled respectively a “Preface” and “Introduction.” They exhibit most masterly powers of reflection and analysis, and throw quite a new light upon the relation of the Æschylean philosophy and religion to the early Eastern belief; as also on the wide difference to be found between Zeus and other gods of the Homeric and the post Homeric ages respectively: and the classical scholar cannot read these essays through without feeling that they are the work of one who has made both the epic poets and the tragedians of ancient Greece the companions of her thoughts, so as to have become thoroughly imbued with their spirit. Like Dean Milman, she has rendered the narrative and dialogue throughout in blank verse, reserving rhyme for the irregular metres of the choral odes. If in this respect we do not avow our belief that she has quite equalled the venerable Dean of St. Paul’s, we are willing, at all events, to accord to her merits of a very high order. She is faithful to the original, and not afraid of the very many difficulties which lie, or rather lay, in her path: she has a rich and powerful store of poetical diction at command; she is guided, so far as we can discern, by good taste; and her scholarship will contrast very favourably with that of many a layman and many a clergyman who has taken a degree at Oxford or Cambridge; and as we see that she dates her translation from the Regent’s Park, we should strongly advise the clergy of that locality not to quote Greek in their sermons unless they are quite sure of one of two things,—either that their Greek is sound and good, or that Miss Swanwick is not one of their congregation.

As a fair specimen of Miss Swanwick’s style, we offer no apology for putting before our readers the following, which they can test for themselves by setting it side by side with the Dean’s version of the same passage given above:—

The way-side augury ’tis mine to sing,*
 Of mighty men the doom fore-shadowing,
 (For Heaven itself doth prompt my waning powers,
 And with persuasive song the old man dowers,)
 How he, the feather’d king,
 Sends forth to Teucer’s land,
 With spear and vengeful hand,
 Achaia’s twin-throned Might,
 Neath whose joint sceptre Hellas’ sons unite.
 Toward spear-hand, the palace near,
 Perch’d lofty, manifest to sight,
 The bird-kings to the navy-kings appear,
 One black of tail, one white:
 A hare with embryo young, in evil hour,
 Amere’d of future courses, they devour.
 Chant the dirge, uplift the wail!
 But may the right prevail!

Then the sagacious army-seer, aware,
 How diverse-minded the Atridan kings,
 In the hare-renders sees the martial pair,
 And thus, the augury expounding, sings:—

* The original, being here in oracular style, is purposely obscure, and, as Miss Swanwick remarks, cannot be fitly rendered otherwise in the translation.

“ In time this progress captures Troy,
But first the city's gather'd store,
The people's wealth, shall fate destroy.
But from no god may hatred sore
Becloud the mighty curb, 'gainst Ilion forged !
For Artemis beholds, in wrathful mood,
Her father's winged hounds, with murder gorged,
Rending the trembler with her embryo brood ;
And doth the eagles' meal abhor.”
Chant the dirge, uplift the wail !
But may the right prevail !

For Frenzy, fraught with deadly bane
To unborn ages, sways the recreant will ;
Against the mischief cure is vain ;
Baleful shines forth the flagrant ill ;
Like spurious coin, his metal base,
Use and the touchstone bring to light,
Who, boy-like, to a winged bird gives chase,
And whelms his native soil in hopeless night.
His orisons the gods disclaim,
But sweep to doom the sinful wight
Practised in guile ; thus Paris came
To Atreus' halls ;—The friendly board
He shamed, the consort luring from her lord.
Bequeathing to her people deadly stour
Of spear, of shield, and ships' array,
And Ilion's ruin bearing as her dower,
Swift through the gates she took her way,
Daring what none may dare ;—with many a wail,
The palace seers peal'd forth the tale.

Miss Swanwick has already gained some laurels by her version of Faust, Tasso, Iphigenia, &c. ; and, although we are quite sure that she is not the young lady alluded to by Byron as the terrible "blue-stocking"

"Who translated Hercules Furens
Into as furious English,"

we feel bound to say that her present version of the grand Trilogy of *Æschylus* is given to the world in English truly *Æschylean*.

The Letters of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1769-1791). Translated, from the Collection of Ludwig Nohl, by Lady Wallace. With a Portrait and Facsimile. 2 vols. (Longmans, Green, & Co. 1865.)

Ludwig Nohl, the biographer of Mozart, thought his labour incomplete whilst the letters of his hero were known to the world only in an imperfect form. Their substance, it is true, was well known ; but Nissen and Jahn (not to mention himself) had so garbled them, that their peculiar charm—the familiar and confidential tone in which they were written—was entirely destroyed. To remedy this, he devoted, he tells us, many years of zealous research to collecting the originals ; and having got together some two hundred and seventy of them, which range from Mozart's fifteenth year to his death, he has republished them with German exactness, even to retaining the defective orthography of the great master's early years. But his task he regards as still unfinished ; for he finds traces here and there in the letters that he has examined of others that have eluded his research, and he earnestly begs, in the interest of art, that whoever may possess these hidden treasures will favour him with an "exact transcript," punctuation included, hoping thereby to render still more graphic the picture of Mozart, as he lived, struggled, loved, and pined to death, from his own pen. Of Lady Wallace's translation it is hardly necessary to remark that it does not read like one, but has all the freshness and grace of an original work ; nothing less could be expected from the pen that introduced the Letters of Mendelssohn to the English public.

Newcomb's Farmer's Pocket Book. (Stamford: Newcomb. London: Simpkin & Marshall. 1866.)

Though we are not aware that we have many tenant farmers among our readers, yet we are sure that we have many others who are quite as much interested in agriculture ; indeed, we might say, even more so, the land to be cultivated being their own. To them we would recommend a new publication, the "Farmer's Pocket Book," as containing, "beside the usual contents of an almanac," as Francis Moore has it, a variety of information relative to agricultural affairs in general—"ready reckoners" for cattle-breeders, for land measuring, for hedging, ditching, planting, &c., legal notes applicable to the occupation of the land, which will be found useful alike to landlord and tenant, &c., &c. ; in short, a book of ready information on many emergencies that will occur in the field or the market, when a decision must be taken off-hand, and which, by its aid, may be taken safely. The book is stoutly bound, in pocket-book fashion, so that it may be carried about anywhere without fear of injury. The same publisher, we see, still issues the "Midland Counties Almanac," a really valuable collection of mainly agricultural information.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

A RECENT Order in Council has transferred the power of making regulations as to the transit of cattle, from the magistrates in Petty Sessions to the magistrates in Quarter Sessions. Meantime, the plague shows a steady increase week by week. Various opinions as to the real nature of the disease have been put forth, and various modes of treatment have been suggested, but none as yet with any marked result.

Parliament meets on the 2nd inst., and it is believed Her Majesty will open it in person. The country is enjoying the greatest prosperity in a commercial point of view, to judge from the revenue returns just made up for the nine months of the financial year; and, to all appearances, Mr. Gladstone will have in his hands a surplus of some two millions with which to inaugurate his leadership of the House of Commons.

The weather during the entire month has been rough and boisterous, and on the 11th the country woke up to find itself several inches deep in snow. Round London much damage was done both to the trees and the telegraph wires by the weight of snow gathered on them, and a sudden thaw, a day or two later, has caused terrible floods, more particularly in Devonshire, and along the valley of the Thames. On the 11th Messrs. Money Wigram's fine steam-ship, the *London*, bound for Australia, foundered in the Bay of Biscay, with 220 souls, including the Rev. Dr. Woolley, the Head of the University of Sydney, and the gallant captain of the vessel, J. B. Martin. Sixteen of the crew and three passengers effected their escape in one of the ship's boats. The loss of this fine ship has created a greater sensation than any similar accident since the loss of the *Amazon* in January, 1852, and of the *Royal Charter* in October, 1859.

Mr. H. Fenwick, M.P. for Sunderland, has succeeded Mr. Childers as Civil Lord of the Treasury, the latter becoming Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the room of Mr. F. Peel.

Some new baronetcies have been conferred, one on Mr. E. M. Buller, M.P. for N. Staffordshire, another on Professor Simpson of Edinburgh, and a third on Dr. Corrigan, Physician to the Queen in Ireland.

The French Emperor opened the legislative session on the 22nd January.

The new year has been signalled in Spain by one of those military eruptions which usually take the place of political crises in our own country. General Prim put himself at the head of an outbreak, the end and object of which was the overthrow of O'Donnell and his ministry; but after a week or two of skirmishing he found it necessary to retire into the mountains, and he has escaped across the Portuguese frontier.

We are in possession of very incomplete and one-sided accounts from Jamaica at present; but, so far as can be ascertained, Gordon, who was executed as a rebel by sentence of a court-martial, was condemned on evidence on which few magistrates in England would have sent a poacher to gaol, and Governor Eyre will have some difficulty in defending his conduct before the jury of Englishmen before whom virtually he is on his trial.

The deaths of the month include the Marquis d'Azeglio, an anti-statesman in former days, and the cotemporary and rival of Miss Frederica Bremer, the Swedish novelist. The death of Gibson, R.A., the eminent sculptor, has been reported from Paris since been contradicted.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Dec. 22, 1865. The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William West James Bruce, esq., Brevet-Major in the Army and Capt. 94th Regt., her royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, Capt. Richard Basset, co. Glamorgan, take the surname and arms of Basset only.

Dec. 23. Colonel William George Hamley to be a Member of the Council of the Bermudas or Somers' Islands.

Jan. 2. Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Russell Gurney, esq., Q.C., Recorder of the city of London; and John Blosset Maule, esq., barrister-at-law, Recorder of Leeds, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring respecting certain disturbances in Jamaica, and the measures taken in the course of their suppression; and Charles Saville Roundell, esq., barrister-at-law, to be secretary to the said Commissioners.

Jan. 4. The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Edward Buller, esq., M.P., of Dilhorn-hall, co. Stafford, her royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of Manningham, in addition to and before that of Buller.

Jan. 5. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Francis Bertrand Pinney, esq., to be Collector of Customs, Principal Controller of Her Majesty's Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope;

George Wing Browning, esq., to be Sub-Collector and Controller of Her Majesty's Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping at Port Elizabeth; and

Frederick William Burroughs, esq., to be Sub-Collector of Customs, Searcher and Landing-Waiter, and Controller of Her Majesty's Customs and Navigation Laws at Simon's Town, in the aforesaid colony.

Jan. 9. Robert Burnett David Morier, esq., Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens, and Louis Mallet, esq., to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

William Kelso Martin, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua, and Henry Berkeley, esq., to be Treasurer for the said Island.

Henry Hopley White, esq., of the Middle Temple; the Hon. Anthony John Ashley, of the Inner Temple; Henry William Cripps, esq., of the Middle Temple; John Robert Davison, esq., of the Middle Temple; and William George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt, esq., of the Inner Temple, to be of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

Jan. 10. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to the undermentioned gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:—Edward Manningham-Buller, esq., of Dilhorn-hall, co. Stafford; Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, K.C.B., of Belgrave-square, Middlesex, Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; William Fergusson, esq., of Spittlehaugh, co. Pebbles, and of George-street, Hanover-square, one of Her Majesty's Surgeons Extraordinary.

The Hon. Julian Henry Charles Faue, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris;

Alfred Guthrie Graham Bonar, esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna;

Edwin Corbett, esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Frankfort, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich; and

Robert Burnett David Morier, esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Frankfort.

Robert John Callander, esq., to be Auditor and Accountant-General and Controller of Revenue for the Island of Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4, 1865. At Lucknow, the wife of Captain Daubuz, Royal Artillery, a dau.

Nov. 9. At Rangoon, British Burmah, the wife of Major Edward Moody Ryan, a son.

Nov. 16. At Hingolee, the wife of Dr. G. A. Burn, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, a dau.

Nov. 17. At Kamptee, the wife of Capt. Henry C. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

Nov. 18. At Kamptee, Central India, the wife of Captain H. M. G. Purvis, Royal Artillery, a son.

Nov. 21. At Nynée Tal, N. W. P. India, the wife of Captain Frederic S. Taylor, R.E., a son.

Nov. 29. At Poona, the wife of Major J. F. Lester, Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

Nov. 30. At Aden, Arabia, the wife of Lt.-Colonel E. Maude, Commg. H.M.'s 109th Regt., a son.

Dec. 4. At Madras, the wife of Major Wm. Ed. White, 30th Regt. M. N. I., a son.

Dec. 5. At Meerut, N. W. P. India, the wife of Capt. F. G. Ravenhill, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

Dec. 15. At Lewis, Quebec, the wife of Capt. Akers, R.E., a dau.

Dec. 16. At Toronto, the wife of Lieut. Henry F. Turner, R.E., a dau.

Dec. 17. At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Dr. Whicher, R.N., a dau.

Dec. 18. At Cheltenham, the wife of Major J. C. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Wadworth Vicarage, near Doncaster, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Luard, a son.

At 73, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of John Holdsworth, esq., a dau.

At 37, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Richard Oliverson, esq., a son.

Dec. 19. At Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, Lady Blois, a dau.

At 4, Whitehall-gardens, Lady Emily Peel, a dau.

Dec. 20. At Airlie Lodge, Campden-hill, the Countess of Airlie, a dau.

At Chelmsford, the wife of Captain Shute, R. M. L. I., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Mitcham, the wife of the Rev. D. F. Wilson, a son.

At 130, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Commander Peyton Blakiston, R.N., a son.

At Firbright Lodge, Surrey, the wife of John Jeken Kingsford, esq., a son.

At Grove Villas, Litchurch, Derby, the wife of Capt. L. Richmond Parry, a dau.

At the Manor House, Piddletrenthide, Dorsetshire, the wife of John E. Bridge, esq., a son.

At Whiteways, near Farnham, the wife of Allan Shafto Adair, esq., Capt. 13th Light Infantry, a son.

Dec. 21. At 6, Tilney-street, Park-lane, the Countess Manvers, a dau.

At Haslar Barracks, Gosport, the wife of Surgeon-Major E. Schaw Protheroe, 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Maida-hill east, the wife of Frederick Haines, esq., F.S.A., a dau.

Dec. 22. At Penge, S.E., the wife of the Rev. T. S. Scott, a dau.

At West-end, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. C. Musgrave Harvey, M.A., a son.

At 58, Harley-street, the wife of Francis Rivington, esq., a dau.

At Prestbury, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Lea Wilson, vicar of Prestbury, a dau.

At St. Mary's Parsonage, Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of the Rev. Charles G. Franklin, incumbent of St. Mary's, a son.

Dec. 23. At 11, Walton-place, Knights-bridge, the wife of the Hon. Joseph Beaumont, Chief Justice of British Guiana, a dau.

At Stanton Woodhouse, Bakewell, the wife of Major Levett, late 10th Hussars, a dau.

At the Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth, the wife of Dr. Gordon, R.N., a dau.

At Gaywood Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Robert Pearse, a dau.

Dec. 24. At 40, Chester-square, the Lady Francis Bushby, a dau.

At 35, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Emily Walsh, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Colonel Carleton, C.B., Royal Artillery, a son.

At Waltham Abbey, Essex, the wife of Colonel W. Harrison Askwith, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Heathfield, Freshwater, the wife of Commander Charles G. F. Knowles, R.N., a dau.

At Romford, the wife of Charles J. Rawlings, esq., solicitor, a dau.

At Coolmore, Ballyshannon, Ireland, the wife of Captain John G. Tredennick, a son.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Henry R. Greer, esq., a son.

Dec. 25. At East Claydon, the wife of the Rev. Perceval Laurence, a son.

At St. Michael's Parsonage, Crewe, the wife of the Rev. John Ellerton, a son.

Dec. 26. At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a son.

At Sandgate, the wife of Capt. Francis C. Trent, 48th Regiment, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of John B. M. Camm, esq., late of the 12th Royal Lancers, a dau.

At Tring, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Henry G. Watson, a son.

At Rode Heath, Lawton, the wife of the Rev. F. R. Bryans, a dau.

At Benhall Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Horace Mann Blakiston, a dau.

At Heacham, Lynn, Norfolk, the wife of John de Courcy Hamilton, esq., a dau.

At Kensal-green, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Perfect, a dau.

Dec. 27. At 2, Buckingham-gate, Lady Hartopp, a dau.

At Pennoxstone, Herefordshire, Lady Cockburn, a dau.

At Palmerston House, Dublin, the wife of Major-General William Napier, a dau.

At Grosvenor House, Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of the Rev. Robert Fowler, a dau.

At The Cedars, Derby, the wife of Captain Haverfield, R. M. L. I., a son.

At Belswood, Hartley Wintney, Hants, the wife of Frederic W. Platt, esq., a dau.

Dec. 28. At the Furnace, Oxenhall, the wife of Captain Onslow, 13th Light Infantry, a son.

At Twyford, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Leonard B. Beaton, a son.

At Forton Barracks, prematurely, Mrs. Lyddon Farrant, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Carpendale, a dau.

At Cheney Court, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. William J. Loftie, B.A., a dau.

At Sandhill Lodge, Fordingbridge, the wife of Charles Reeve, esq., a dau.

At Woolhampton, Berks, the wife of W. H. Nunn, esq., a dau.

At Scruton Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Henry Doore, esq., a son.

Dec. 29. At Goodnestone, Wingham, the wife of J. Bridges Plumpton, esq., a dau.

At Hooton, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. John Owen, a son.

At Brynmorwydd, near Denbigh, the wife of R. F. Birch, esq., a son.

Dec. 30. At Pamflete, Mrs. Bulteel, a dau.

At Manchester, the wife of Captain H. E. W. Lane, Royal Marine Light Infantry, a dau.

At Christ Church, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Canon Shirley, a son.

At Library Cottage, Gibraltar, the wife of Robert E. Roe, Captain 86th Royal Regiment, a son.

Dec. 31. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Clinton Dawkins, esq., a son.

At Upton House, Warwickshire, the wife of Purefoy FitzGerald, esq., a dau.

At Winwick Vicarage, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. R. Rowden, a dau.

At Egham, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, Chaplain at Singapore, a son.

At Highgate, the wife of the Rev. T. Leaver, a dau.

Jan. 1, 1866. At 18, Russell road, Kensington, the wife of Montague George Browne, esq., Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

At Kingsgate, Kent, the wife of Lieut. Edward F. Clarke, R.N., a son.

At 78, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Horace Fellowes, esq., a dau.

Jan. 2. At 34, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, a son.

At Scottow Hall, the wife of Sir Henry Durrant, Bart., a dau.

At Morris Hall, Norham, Northumberland, the wife of Thomas Young Greet, esq., a dau.

At Dorking, the wife of Charles Paget Carmichael, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

At Parkwood House, Fryern Barnet, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. James Thomson, a son.

At Hampton Court, the wife of B. E. Kennedy, esq., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Henry E. Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Ripon, the wife of the Rev. E. Baynes Badcock, a son.

At Glasgow Barracks, the wife of G. Grahame, esq., 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, a dau.

Jan. 3. At Spring-grove, the wife of Rear-Admiral Young, a dau.

At Inverness, the wife of Charles Currie, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

At Ardnagrask, the wife of Capt. Mackenzie, yr. of Ord, a dau.

At Chester, the wife of the Rev. John Graham, a son.

At Castle Taylor, county Galway, the wife of Walter Shawe-Taylor, esq., a son.

At Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Wingfield Digby, a dau.

At Mitton Parsonage, Stourport, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Gibbons, a dau.

At Notting-hill, the wife of Henry Shearly Sanders, esq., 49th Regt., a dau.

At Grange Lodge, Guernsey, the wife of Carey B. de Jersey, esq., a son.

At Clarence-parade, Southsea, the wife of W. B. Lindsay, esq., H. M.'s 14th Regt., a son.

At West-court, Kilkenny, the wife of H. Charles Gregory, esq., a dau.

Jan. 4. At No. 1, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Major Young, Lincluden House, Dumfries, N.B., a dau.

Jan. 5. At the Rectory, New Alresford, Hants, Lady Maria Brodie, wife of the Rev. William Brodie, a son.

At 9, Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, the wife of Major P. T. Sims, Madras Army, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Fillongley, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Morris, a dau.

At Witham, the wife of the Rev. B. S. Clarke, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Edward Pyddoke, of France Lynch, a son.

At Twyford, near Winchester, the wife of the Rev. L. Wickham, a son.

At 3, Belgrave-terrace, Lee, the wife of the Rev. Henry Martyn Hart, M.A., a son.

At Sutton, Petworth, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Orme, a son.

Jan. 6. At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. H. W. Stroud, 63rd Regt., a dau.

At Darlington Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Raisbeck Tatham, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Swineshead, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Holmes, M.A., a dau.

At Foveran House, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Andrew Mitchell, esq., a son.

At Bournemouth, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of Standon, Staffordshire, a dau.

Jan. 7. At 13, Queensborough-terrace, the wife of Henry Goodenough Hayter, a dau.

At Tuddenham, Suffolk, the wife of Wilfrid Brougham, esq., 17th Lancers, a dau.

At 215, Strand, Mrs. Frederick Twining, a son.

At Stockland, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Henry Arthur Daniel, a dau.

At 4, Cavendish-crescent, Bath, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Winwood, a son.

Jan. 8. At Lee-park, Blackheath, the wife of Robert Eaton, Esq., of Bryn-y-mor, a dau.

Mrs. R. Myddleton Biddulph, a son.

At the College Grounds, Malvern, the wife of the Rev. Charles McDowall, a dau.

At Beenham, Reading, Berks, the wife of the Rev. George Floyd, a son.

At 24, Colville-road, Kensington-park,

W., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Evans, a dau.

Jan. 9. At the Earl of Gainsborough's, 17, Princes-gate, the Lady Louisa Agnew, a dau.

At Sunnyside, Reigate, the wife of Jas. Farquhar, esq., of Hall-green, Kincardineshire, N.B., a son.

At Stonor, the Hon. Mrs. Agar-Ellis, a dau.

At 53, St. George's-square, S.W., the wife of the Rev. Walter Hiley, a dau.

At Pitney Rectory, Langport, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. L. Shirreff Dudman, a son.

At The Cottage, Hampton Court, Mrs. Windsor Cary Elwes, a son.

At Stonehouse Vicarage, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. William Farren White, M.A., a son.

Jan. 10. The Hon. Lady Williamson, a dau.

At 21, Elgin-road, Dublin, the wife of Colonel Clement A. Edwards, C.B., a son.

At St. Helen's, Park-crescent, Southsea, the wife of Major G. Egerton Huddleston, Paymaster, 52nd Light Infantry, a son.

At 2, Royal Well-terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of John Bowle Evans, esq., of Twynning Park, near Tewkesbury, a dau.

At The Elms, Foot's Cray, Kent, the wife of Dr. J. Lee Sands, Surgeon, R.N., a son.

At Malshanger, Basingstoke, the wife of Wyndham S. Portal, esq., a son.

At Colechester, the wife of Capt. De Pentheny O'Kelly, 17th Lancers, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. C. M. De P. Gillingham, vicar of Milborne Port, Somerset, a son.

Jan. 11. At Sydney House, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Capt. Wm. B. Oliver, R.N., a dau.

At Kilravock Castle, Nairnshire, N.B., the wife of Major Rose, of Kilravock, a son.

At Wold Rectory, Northampton, the wife of the Rev. G. Casson, a son.

At Woodhey, Spital, the wife of Walter B. Wignall, esq., a dau.

Jan. 12. At 49, Eaton-place, the wife of Richard Lamb, esq., of West Denton, Northumberland, a son.

At St. Margaret's-at-Cliff, Dover, the wife of the Rev. C. Hope Robertson, a dau.

At 1, Halkin-street west, Belgrave-square, the wife of Cosmo Duff Gordon, esq., a son.

At Pangbourne Rectory, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Robert Finch, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 27, 1865. At Trinity Church, Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand, the Rev. G. J. Cholmondeley, incumbent of Lower Heathcote-with-Sumner, to Angelina Victoria, sixth dau. of the late Edward Lee, esq., of Sydney.

Oct. 12. At St. Thomas's Church, Sydney, Australia, John T. Gowland, esq., R.N., of H.M.S. *Curacao*, to Genevieve Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Hon. Francis Lord, M.L.C., of Marsarlue, St. Leonard's, Australia.

Oct. 24. At the Cathedral, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, John Byron, esq., Captain 10th Regiment, to Susan Amelia Graves Chiappini, dau. of Edward Chiappini, esq., of Cape Town.

Nov. 1. At Thayet-myo, Lieut. H. H. G. Hands, son of the late Col. Hands, Madras Army, to Lucy, only dau. of D. F. Lonsdale, esq., Assistant-Commissioner, Thayet-myo, Sub-Division, British Burmah.

Nov. 14. At St. John's Church, Moka, Mauritius, the Rev. A. D. Mathews, B.A., Chaplain to the Bishop of Mauritius, and incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, to Alice Louisa Maria, eldest dau. of John Henry Finniss, esq., Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages in Mauritius.

Nov. 18. At St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, Madras, David Monro, esq., Lieutenant late 43rd Regt. M.N.I., Adjutant of the 22nd Regt. N.I., second son of David Monro, esq., of Allan, Ross-shire, N.B., to Louisa Jane, fourth dau. of the Hon. Charles Pelly, of the Madras Civil Service.

Nov. 20. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Edward Herbert Maxwell, esq., Colonel Commanding 88th Regt. Connaught Rangers, son of the late Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, Wigtownshire, to Agnes Morgan, third dau. of the late Rear-Admiral James Hay, of Belton, East Lothian.

At Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, John Eastlake Lee, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 55th Foot, son of the Rev. William M. Lee, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Sandown, Isle of Wight, to Mary Isabella, second dau. of William Wylls Mackeson, esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple and Cornwall-road, Westbourne-park.

Nov. 28. at Castries, St. Lucia, W.I., Arthur J. Hutchinson, esq., second son of the late William Hutchinson, esq., of Cheltenham, to Maria Marguerite Fernande, third dau. of the Hon. Louis La Caze, Attorney-General of St. Lucia.

Dec. 4. At the Cathedral, Bombay, Captain Powell Fenwick, Assistant Resident, Baroda, to Isabella Marianne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Chisold, M.A., of 19, Talbot-square, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

At St. John's Church, Colaba, Francis Henry Cowper Cox, esq., Assistant-Conservator of Forests, C.P., eldest son of the Rev. Robert Henry Cox, vicar of Hardington, Northamptonshire, to Amelia Elizabeth, second dau. of Thomas Haimes, esq., of Melbourne, Derbyshire.

Dec. 5. At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Bengal, George Ross, esq., to Anna Thomson, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Blaikie, Aberdeen.

Dec. 8. John Wilson Gray, of Plowden-buildings, Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Sir John Gray, M.P., of Charleville House, Dublin, to Alice Martha Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Solomon Tredwell, esq., of Highfield House, Leek, Staffordshire.

Dec. 12. At St. Lawrence's, York, the Rev. Charles James Fuller, son of the late Charles Wray Fuller, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Frances, dau. of Robert Spofforth, esq., Millfield, York.

Dec. 13. At St. Philip and St. James's Church, Oxford, the Rev. John Finch Smith, youngest son of the late Richard Smith, esq., of Stoke Newington, to Maria Stuart, second dau. of the late Rev. William Dalby, rector of Compton Bassett, Wilts, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

Dec. 18. At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Constantinople, Edward, youngest son of the late John Barfield, esq., of Thatcham Priory, Berkshire, to Ida Maria, second dau. of Edwd. La Fontaine, esq.

Dec. 19. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, John Gordon, esq., of Cluny, to Emily Eliza Steele, dau. of the late John Robert Pringle, esq., Madras Civil Service, and granddau. of Sir John Pringle, of Stichel and Newhall, bart.

At East Peckham, Kent, Capt. Thomas Gonne, 17th Lancers, to Edith Frith, only surviving dau. of the late William Cook, esq., and granddau. of William Cook, esq., of Roydon Hall, Kent.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, John Gordon Maitland, esq., 38th Regt., son of the Rev. James Maitland, D.D., Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire, to Jane, dau. of Tottenham Lee, esq., Overton, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Dec. 21. At All Saints' Church, Wands-

worth, Peter, youngest son of Peter Mumford, esq., of Lewisham High-road, to Harriet Jex, only dau. of Sir John Thwaites, J.P., D.L., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works of Wandsworth.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Francis Moggridge, esq., of Avon Llwyd, Caerleon, son of the late John Moggridge, esq., of Gabalfa, Glamorganshire, to Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Scudamore Burr.

At Orton Longueville, Hunts, by the Rev. John Watson, M.A., rector, and the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service, brothers of the bride, John P. Nixon, esq., of Godalming, Surrey, to Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. John Watson, D.D., vicar of Denford-cum-Ringstead, and of Great Doddington, Northamptonshire.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Charles H. Griffith, rector of Stratfield Turgis, Hants, brother of the bride, Thomas Parker, esq., of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, and of Gray's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John William Griffith, esq.

At Ketteringham, Norfolk, by the Rev. W. Brandon, of Leskinfere Rectory, county Wexford, uncle to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Synge, of St. Peter's Rectory, Ipswich, the Rev. Joseph Barclay, LL.D., of Christ's Church, Jerusalem, to Lucy Agnes Tryphosa, third dau. of the Rev. W. Wayte Andrew, of Wood Hall, Hethersett.

At the parish church, Bolam, Northumberland, by the Rev. H. Bell, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. S. Meggison, M.A., vicar, Chas. Tennant Couper, esq., to Jeannette Susanna, second dau. of Saml. G. Barrett, esq.

Dec. 23. At Trinity Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Herbert Coningham, esq., son of Lieut.-General Coningham, to Lucy Chute Ellis, second dau. of John Ellis, esq., of the Château des Tilleuls, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Dec. 26. At Southoe, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. J. J. Hodgson, curate of Holbeach, to Ellen, youngest dau. of William Bowyer, esq., Southoe.

Dec. 27. At the parish church, Hove, Boy Francis Alexander, esq., Capt. and Brevet-Major Rifle Brigade, third son of the late Boyd Alexander, esq., of Ballehmye, Ayrshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of David Wilson, esq., of Castleton, Wimbledon-common, and Brunswick-terrace, Brighton.

At St. Aldate's Church, Oxford, John Stainer, esq., Mus. Doc., B.A., of Magdalen College, to Eliza Cecil, only dau. of

Thomas Randall, esq., of Grandpont House, Oxford.

At St. Paul's, Avenue-road, Hampstead, by the Rev. H. W. Webb, of Weobley, Herefordshire, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. Wynne, of Wimbledon, Watkin Williams, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Elizth. Anne, third dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lush.

At Upper Deal Church, Julius Samuel Miller, esq., of the Rectory, Fenchurch-street, London, to Eliza Pain, only dau. of John Culmer Nazer, esq., of Paddock House, Hythe, Kent.

Dec. 28. At Arboe Church, Captain T. Erskine Hall, of the 49th Regiment, to Lady Louisa Stuart, sixth dau. of the Right Hon. the Earl of Castlestuart.

At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Colonel Loftus, late of the 38th Regiment, eldest son of the late General William Bentinck Loftus, of Kilbride, co. Wicklow, to Emmeline Louisa Charlotte, the only surviving dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Parratt, of Effingham House, Surrey.

At St. Stephen's Church, Paddington, the Rev. Joseph Gould, assistant-master at Repton School, to Frances Mary Grant, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

At Sheepy Magna, Leicestershire, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, assisted by the Rev. T. Fell, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Hugh Williams, eldest son of the Rev. Chancellor Williams, of Bassaleg, Monmouthshire, to Henrietta Mary, eldest dau. of W. Fell, esq., of The Close, Lichfield.

At St. John's, Hampton Wick, the Rev. J. C. Jenkins, M.A., assistant-chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Brussels, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Fisher Tompson, esq. of Belton, Great Yarmouth.

At Sedgell Church, the Rev. Charles H. Townsend, vicar of Mere, Wilts, to Emily Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. H. Grove, rector of Sedgell, Wilts.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Colin, only son of the late Captain C. Stanhope Jones, of the Royal Anglesey Militia, formerly captain in H.M.'s 59th Regt., to Edith, second dau. of Frederick Maples, esq., of Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Thomas Drew, eldest son of Oliver Bird, esq., Southfields House, near Stroud, to Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. Charles J. S. Russell, B.A., incumbent of St. John's, Walthamstow.

Robert Needham Cust, esq., to Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Carlyon, rector of Dibden, Hants.

At St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, John Cheesman, esq., of Boughton-place, Boughton-Malherbe, to Lucy Phillips, second dau. of Charles Wilks, esq., of Charing, Kent.

At Christ Church, Ramsgate, Thomas Backhouse Sandwith, esq., H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Cyprus, to Clara Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Fitzherbert Fuller, perpetual curate of Lingfield, Surrey.

Dec. 30. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, C. Graham Carttar, esq., eldest son of Chas. J. Carttar, esq., coroner for Kent, to Anna Maria de Pearsall, dau. of the late Capt. Hamilton-Finney, 80th Regt., granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lee, Canon of Bristol, and widow of R. L. de Pearsall, esq., late of Willsbridge House, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 1, 1866. At St. Mary's, Fulham, John Charles Ready Colomb, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant Royal Marine Artillery, son of Major-General Colomb, to Emily Anna, widow of Lieut. C. Paget, R.N., and eldest dau. of R. S. Palmer, esq.

Jan. 2. At Tote Church, Torquay, Hugh Henry Erskine, esq., youngest son of the late Sir David Erskine, Bart., of Cambo House, Fifeshire, N.B., to Gwenydd F. Pakenham, widow of Captain H. S. Pakenham.

At the Parish Church, Reigate, Matthew Henry Farquharson, esq., R.M.L.I., son of the late William Tatham Farquharson, esq., R.N., to Emma, youngest dau. of Christopher Loat, esq., of Furze-hill Lodge, Redhill.

At Harrow Weald, Stanmore, the Rev. James Jeakes, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Barbara, second dau. of the late George Malcolm, of Harrow, and formerly of Liverpool.

Jan. 3. At Christ Church, Dover, Edward Carter Hughes, esq., of Cambridge-terrace, Dover, to Margaret, dau. of the late Sir David James Hamilton Dickson, R.N.

At West Hatch, Somerset, by the Rev. Frederick Howse, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Walter Howse, M.A., of King's College, London, to Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. William Parkin, incumbent of West Hatch.

At West Rainton, the Rev. Francis Henry Morgan, incumbent of Gisborough, to Sophia, widow of the Rev. James Leycester Balfour, dau. of John Cathcart, esq.

At Halton, near Hastings, by the Rev. Dr. Weldon, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. J. Parkin, M.A., incumbent of Halton, George Middleton Edwards, esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House, and Bel-

vedere, Kent, eldest son of William Corbe Edwards, esq., of West Lodge, Wickham, Hants, to Susan Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William McPherson Rice, esq., of Reculvers, Hastings.

Jan. 4. At St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, by the Rev. J. Thompson, brother-in-law of the bride, Edward Winterton Turnour, esq., Captain R.N., third son of the late Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, rector of Tatterford, Norfolk, to Emma Elizabeth, youngest dau. of R. W. Hodgson, esq., North Dene, Gateshead.

At St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Maurice Day, assisted by the Rev. George Chute, cousin of the bride, Pearson Hill, esq., only son of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., to Jane D'Esterre, second dau. of the late Norcott D'Esterre Roberts, of Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Torrens.

At Hertingfordbury, by the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Charles Otway Mayne, prebendary of Wells, assisted by the Rev. T. L. Lingham, Captain Ashton George Mayne, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, to Charlotte Louisa, daughter of the late Colonel Bailey, R.E., of Cole Green, near Hertford.

At St. Michael's Church, Beccles, the Rev. C. W. Shickle, B.A., of Twerton, Bath, to Marianne, eldest dau. of J. K. Garrod, esq., The Grove, Beccles.

At St. James's Church, Paddington, Thomas Edward Howe, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, esq., of Ardglass, co. Down.

At Great Marlow, by the Rev. F. J. Wethered, vicar of Hurley, Berks, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Peel, rector of Burghwallis, Doncaster, and the Rev. R. Milman, vicar of the parish, the Rev. C. Mackworth Drake, vicar of Chittlehampton, North Devon, to Georgina, fourth dau. of the late Owen Wethered, esq., of Remnantz, Great Marlow.

At the Church of St. Peter, Kensington, by the Rev. P. Nettleton Leakey, B.A., brother-in-law to the bride, and the Rev. John Philip Gell, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, the Rev. Robert Chamberlain, M.A., of The Grange, Bexhill, Sussex, to Ellen Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Charles Cabrea Favey, esq.

At St. Thomas' Church, Lymington, Hants, by the Rev. Dr. Leighton, George Hayne, of Oxford, to Agnes Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Major-General W. H. Pickering, Royal Artillery.

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, G. W. Paynter, esq., third son of the late Rev. C. Paynter, vicar of St. Columb Minor,

Cornwall, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Capt. Drew, R.N., of Tamar-terrace, Stoke Damerel, and Trewollack, Cornwall.

At St. Nicholas, Harpenden, the Rev. Edward Hawley, M.A., incumbent of St. Luke's, Shireoak, to Ada Lloyd Warde, eldest dau. of the late Chas. T. Warde, esq., of Clopton Park, Warwickshire.

At St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Armagh, Henry Stokes, esq., son of Josiah Stokes, esq., of Liverpool, to Sydney Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Cosby Stopford Mangan, rector of Derrynoose, Archdiocese of Armagh.

Jan. 5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Blyth, esq., of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, to Mary Kate, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Heriot, M.A., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Jan. 8. At St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Scarborough, John Austin, esq., of Red-hill House, Castleford, to Agnes, youngest dau. of Samuel S. Byron, esq., J.P. for the North and East Ridings, Yorkshire.

At St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. W. Richardson, M.A., rector of Miles Platting, Manchester, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Clement Moody, vicar, the Rev. Joseph George Richardson, B.A., vicar of Worth Matravers, Dorset, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late William Sleigh, esq., of Stockton-on-Tees.

At the church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, by the Rev. F. Fagan, assisted by the Rev. C. S. Guille, Lt.-Colonel Williams, Royal Artillery, to Florence Gore, younger and only surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel De Lancey.

Jan. 9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert William Duff, esq., Captain Royal Engineers, second son of Adam Duff, esq., of Woodcote and Heath-end, Oxfordshire, to Beatrice, youngest dau. of Lady Caroline and the late James Maxse, esq.

At St. James's Church, Dover, the Rev. Michael Marlow Unifreville Wilkinson, rector of Reepham-with-Kirdeston, Norfolk, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Annie Harriot, eldest dau. of Edward Francis Fennell, esq.

At the parish church, Walcot, Bath, Edward Handley, esq., of Magdalen College, Oxford, second son of the late Henry Handley, esq., of Culverthorpe Hall, Lincolnshire, to Laura Pamela, youngest dau. of Henry Wood Rideout, esq., of Lansdown-place, Bath.

At St. Mary's Church, Weymouth, the Rev. William Mellonie, of Broad Windsor, Dorset, to Kate, widow of Thomas Hay-

don, esq., of Grenham House, Crewkerne, Somerset, and eldest dau. of the late John Barnicott, esq., of Bridport.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dr. William Loney, R.N., Staff-Surgeon of H.M.'s Hospital at Haulbowline, to Margaret Rose, eldest dau. of the late Henry Luke, esq., Colleton-crescent, Exeter.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Robert Cholmeley, D.D., vicar of Findon, Sussex, late Fellow of Magdalen College, to Constance Mary, dau. of the late Theophilus Thompson, M.D., F.R.S.

At Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin, Capt. Robert F. H. Macgregor Skinner, Military Train, to Mary Jane, second dau. of Thomas Rivington, esq., of Ardhru House, county Limerick.

Jan. 10. At the parish church, Hammersmith, Major Thomas Evans Bell, late of the Madras Staff Corps, and Member of the Legislative Council, son of William Bell, esq., of Woburn-place, Russell-square, to Emily Ernst, second dau. of George Eugene Magnus, esq., of Oak Brook, Hammersmith.

At the Church of Our Lady and St. Hubert, Great Harwood, by the Right Rev. Dr. Turner, assisted by the Rev. Walter Lomax, S.J., uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Charles Henry, S.J., Thomas Bynnard Trappes, esq., Capt. 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, of Stanley House, Clitheroe, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Lomax, esq., and niece of James Lomax, esq., of Clayton Hall, Lancashire.

At All Saints', Clapham-park, the Rev. J. B. Hawkins, B.A., British Chaplain at Marseilles, to Emma Geraldine, younger dau. of the late O. B. Corlet, esq.

At Stoke Church, Devonport, Samuel Bartlett Rawling, esq., Royal Engineer Department, to Sarah Bathe Withers, second dau. of the late Robert Withers, esq., Bath.

Jan. 11. At Arborfield, the Rev. Wyndham C. H. Hughes D'Aeth, youngest son of Admiral Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowlton Court, Kent, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Simonds, esq., of Newlands, Berks.

At the parish church, Brighton, John Berney Worgan, esq., Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Worgan, of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, to Bertha Elizabeth, only child of Arthur W. Woods, esq., of Brighton.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Thos. Cooper, esq., eldest son of the late Thos. Cooper, esq., of Myland and Ardleigh, near Colchester, Essex, to Ada, fifth dau. of Richard Gibbon, esq., of Old Brentford, Middlesex.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil aestimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.]



THE EARL OF LIMERICK.

Jan. 5. At Norwood, from bronchitis, aged 53, William Henry Tennison Pery, Earl of Limerick.

The late Peer, who also held the titles of Viscount Limerick and Baron Glentworth in the Irish peerage, and Baron Foxford in that of the United Kingdom, was the second son of Henry Hartstonge, Viscount Glentworth, eldest son of Edmund Henry, 1st Earl of Limerick, and Alice Mary, the only daughter and heir of Henry Ormsby, Esq., of Cloghan, county Mayo, by Annabella Tennison, second daughter of Tennison Edwards, Esq., of Old Court, county Wicklow. The deceased Earl was born at Limerick House, in the city of Limerick, on the 9th of October, 1812, and married, first, 16th of April, 1838, Susannah, daughter of William Sheaffe, Esq., and niece of the late Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Bart., which lady died 21st of August, 1841. His lordship married, secondly, 6th of April, 1842, Margaret Jane, only daughter of Captain Nicholas Horsley. By his first marriage he had surviving issue an only son, William Hale John Charles, Viscount Glentworth (now Earl of Limerick), born 17th of January, 1840. By his second marriage, with Miss Horsley, the late Earl leaves a family of six sons and one daughter. He succeeded to the family

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honours on the death of his grandfather Edmund Henry, 1st Earl, in December, 1844, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Limerick, and patron of two livings. The family of Pery is descended from Edmund Pery, Esq., of Stackpoole Court, county Clare, who died in 1655. Edmund Sexton Pery, Esq., who was born in 1719, was for several years Speaker in the Irish Parliament, and, upon his retirement in 1785, was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Pery; but as his lordship died without male issue, in 1806, that title became extinct. His brother William Cecil Pery was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in 1781, and translated to Limerick in 1784, and created Baron Glentworth in 1790; he was succeeded by his son Edward Henry, 1st Earl of Limerick. Viscount Glentworth, before mentioned, succeeds his father as 3rd Earl. He married in 1862 his cousin, Caroline Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Gray, Vicar of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, and of Lady Emily Caroline Gray. The present Earl was formerly in the Rifle Brigade, but retired from the army shortly after his marriage in 1862.



SIR G. C. BISSCHOPP, BART.

Dec. 15, 1865. At Parham Park, near Hastings, after a few hours' illness, aged 42, Sir George Curzon Bisschopp, Bart.

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The deceased baronet was the second son of the late Very Rev. Sir George Bisshopp, Bart. (who was Dean of Lisamore and Archdeacon of Aghadoe, and who died in 1834), by Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Andrew Sproule, R.N. He was born in 1823, and succeeded his brother, as 10th baronet, in 1849. He was educated at Eton, and entered the army as ensign, 12th Foot, in 1840, and having become captain in 1848, retired from the service in 1853. The family of Bisshopp is of very ancient standing, having come to England from Gascony temp. Henry II. Sir Thomas Bisshopp, Knt., M.P. for Gatton, who was High Sheriff of Surrey in 1585, and again in 1602, and was created a baronet in 1620. The 7th baronet, Sir Cecil Bisshopp, having established his claim to the barony of De la Zouche, in right of his mother, was summoned to Parliament as Lord De la Zouche in 1815. This barony fell into abeyance on his lordship's decease in November, 1828, but was terminated immediately afterwards in favour of his lordship's elder daughter, Harriet Anne, the present Baroness De la Zouche, whilst the baronetcy devolved upon his cousin, the father of the subject of this notice.

As Sir George has died unmarried, the title devolves upon his brother, Edward Cecil, Lieut. in the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, who was born in 1826, and married in 1847, Mary, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Taylor, of the Brazilian Navy.

SIR F. L. HOLYOAKE-GOODRICKE, BART.



Dec. 29, 1865. At Sherborne House, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, aged 68, Sir Francis Lytton Holyoake-Goodricke, Bart.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Francis Holyoake, Esq., of Tettenhall, Staffordshire, by Dorothy Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lytton, Esq., and niece and heir of Philip Lytton, Esq., of Studley Castle, Warwickshire. He was born at Tettenhall, in November, 1797, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819.

He assumed the additional surname of Goodricke by royal licence in 1833, on inheriting, by bequest, the estates of the late Sir Harry Goodricke, Bart., of Ribston Hall, Yorkshire. He was created a Baronet in 1835. Sir Francis was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1834. He was also a magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Worcester, and patron of the living of Morton-Baggott, Warwickshire, and formerly held a Lieutenancy in the Worcestershire Yeomanry, which he resigned in 1846. At the general election in Feb. 1835, he was elected M.P. for Stafford in the Conservative interest, but only continued the representative of that borough in Parliament until the following May, when he was returned for the southern division of the county of Stafford, in place of the Right Hon. E. J. Littleton, who was then elevated to the Peerage as Lord Hatherton. He sat as M.P. for South Staffordshire until the general election in the year 1837. The family of Holyoakes (now represented by George Holyoake, Esq., of Neachley Hall, Shropshire)* were originally possessors of considerable landed property in Warwickshire, where they had been settled for upwards of two centuries.

The late Baronet married, in 1827, Elizabeth Martha, daughter of the late George Payne, Esq., of Sulby Hall, Northamptonshire, by whom he had, with other issue, Harry (now Sir Harry Holyoake-Goodricke, Bart.), Capt. 90th Foot, who was born at Studley Castle in 1836, served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the Redan.



SIR RICHARD BROOKE, BART.

Nov. 11, 1865. At Norton Priory, Cheshire, aged eighty, Sir Richard Brooke,

* See "The County Families of the United Kingdom."

Bart., of that place. He was born on the 14th of August, 1785, the second of eight children, and the eldest son of Sir Richard Brooke, 5th baronet, by Mary, second daughter of Sir Robert Cunliffe, the 2nd baronet of that family, of Acton Park, near Wrexham. The Brookes of Norton are an ancient Cheshire stock, tracing more immediately from a gentle family of the name residing, time out of mind, at Leighton, near Nantwich. At the Dissolution of Religious Houses, A.D. 1545, Richard Brooke, Esq., of this Leighton family, purchased from the King, the Priory and Manor of Norton, with its appendages, which estates, with others since acquired, descended in a direct line to the late baronet, who, through the early death of his father, in 1795, enjoyed his ancient patrimony for upwards of seventy years. Sir Richard married, at Gresford, on the 4th of August, 1809, his cousin Harriot, second daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., and had issue by that lady, who died in 1825, ten children, five sons and five daughters. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son and fifth child, Richard, now Sir Richard Brooke, 7th baronet of Norton, who was born December 13, 1814, and has resided of late at Acton Park, near Wrexham. The late baronet contested Chester in conjunction with General Grosvenor in 1812, but without success. As a private gentleman and landlord, Sir Richard Brooke had no superior in his, in this regard, famous county. His kindly interest in the volunteer force of Cheshire, in which his eldest son and successor holds a prominent position, was evinced in every possible way whenever an opportunity arose for displaying it. The present baronet was, some years ago, an officer in the 1st Life Guards, and afterwards a Captain in the Cheshire Yeomanry; but on the revival of the volunteer movement, he enrolled himself as a private in the 6th Cheshire (Chester) Rifle Volunteers, to the Captaincy of which he was elected by his brethren, being shortly afterwards promoted by the Marquis of Westminster to be Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion. Sir Richard married, December 12, 1848, the Lady Louisa Tollemache Duff, sister to the present Earl of Fife, by whom, who died in 1864, he has surviving issue seven sons and three daughters.



SIR ASTLEY P. COOPER, BART.

Jan. 6. At Gadesbridge, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, aged 68, Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., of Gadesbridge.

The late baronet was the eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, Rector of Ingoldesthorpe and of Barton, in the county of Norfolk, by Sarah Leman, daughter of Thomas Rede, Esq., and nephew of the late Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., the eminent surgeon, who was created a baronet in 1821. He was born at Great Yarmouth in the year 1798, and was educated at the Charter House, and subsequently at Christ's College, Cambridge, and succeeded his uncle, as 2nd baronet, in 1841.

He was a magistrate for Buckinghamshire, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, which latter county he served as High Sheriff, 1864-5. The family of Cooper was formerly seated in Norfolk, and is maternally descended from the Bransbys of Shottesham and the Pastons of Harlesham, an ancestor of which latter family was created Earl of Yarmouth and Baron Paston of Paston by Charles II. in 1673, which titles became extinct in 1732.

The late baronet married in 1821 Elizabeth Harriet, only child and heiress of the late William Rickford, Esq., M.P. for Aylesbury, by whom he has left surviving issue eight sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Astley Paston, late Captain Rifle Brigade, who was born at Hemel Hempstead in 1824, and married in 1855 Etheldreda Julia, daughter of the late George Newton, Esq., of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, by whom he has a son and heir, Astley, born in 1861.



THE RT. HON. L. SULLIVAN.

Jan. 4. At Broom House, Fulham, after a few days' illness, aged 83, the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan, brother-in-law of the late Viscount Palmerston. The deceased gentleman was the only son of the late Mr. Stephen Sullivan, of Ponsborne Park, Herts, and grandson of Mr. Laurence Sullivan, who for a long period held a high position in the leading mercantile circles of the City of London, being eight times elected chairman of the East India Company. He was born in 1783 at Calcutta, his father being private secretary to Warren Hastings. Like the late Lord Palmerston, he was for some time under the great scholar Dugald Stewart, at Edinburgh, and afterwards went to St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated at his college as B.A. in 1806, and M.A. in 1809. The deceased gentleman entered the War Office in 1809 as private secretary to Viscount Palmerston, and continued a most useful member of that public department as Deputy Secretary for War down to 1851, when he retired upon a pension. On his retirement in that year he was made a Privy Councillor. He was also for many years a Commissioner of the Royal Military Asylum. He was prevented, by advanced age and weakness, from attending the funeral of the late Premier. Mr. Sullivan was a valuable public servant, and by a long and laborious career gained the confidence and respect of those placed above him in his department. The late Mr. Sullivan married in Dec., 1811, the Hon. Elizabeth Temple, second and youngest daughter of Henry second Viscount Palmerston, by whom (who died in Nov. 1837) he had issue two sons and three daughters. His elder son, Stephen Henry, was H.B.M. Minister at Lima, and died there in 1857. The younger, the Rev.

Henry William Sullivan, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, is Rector of Yoxall, Staffordshire. Of his daughters, the eldest, Elizabeth Mary, married in 1851 (as his second wife) Henry Hippisley, Esq., of Lamborne Place, Berks, and Cote House, Oxon; the second, Mary, married, only a few months since (also as his second wife), the Rev. Robert George Baker, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Fulham. The youngest is unmarried. Mr. Sullivan was buried on the 11th Jan. in the churchyard of Fulham, in which parish he has left a lasting memorial of his benevolence, having in 1855 built and endowed a beautiful edifice containing free schools and almshouses.



THE HON. AND REV. D. H. FINCH-HATTON.

Jan. 3. At Torquay, aged 70, the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Heneage Finch-Hatton, M.A., Rector of Great and Little Weldon, Northamptonshire. He was the second son of the late George Finch-Hatton, Esq., of Eastwell Park, Kent, and Kirby Hall, Northamptonshire, by Elizabeth Mary, daughter of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and brother to the late and uncle to the present (the 10th) Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. He was born at Eastwell Park in the year 1795, educated at Westminster, and subsequently at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he gained the Porteus gold medal for excellence in reading; graduated B.A. in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1821. He was appointed Rector of Great and Little Weldon in 1819, and Chaplain to Her Majesty in 1823. He married, in 1825, Lady Louisa Murray Greville, daughter of the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, third son of Francis, first Earl Brooke and Warwick, and Louisa, Countess of Mansfield in her own right,

by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. The deceased was buried at Weldon on the 9th ult.

SIR CHARLES EASTLAKE, P.R.A.

Dec. 24, 1865. At Pisa, Italy, aged 72, after an illness of several weeks' duration, Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, Knight, President of the Royal Academy.

He was the youngest son of the late George Eastlake, Esq., Government Solicitor and Judge-Advocate of the Admiralty Court at Plymouth, who, according to Haydon, was a man of distinguished talent, fine taste, powerful conversation, and poetical mind, but indolent to a fault, and whose name is remembered as having founded the public library of his native town. Like his son, he was a native of Plymouth, and a great friend of Haydon, who assisted, to some extent, in helping on the artistic education of the son, probably being further induced to that charge by the fact that the young Eastlake was a schoolfellow of another grade in the well-known grammar-school of Plympton St. Maurice, where also Reynolds and Northcote had been taught, and of which Reynolds's father was master. Charles Eastlake was born November 17, 1793, at Plymouth, and was a pupil in the Charterhouse for about a year—long enough to be flogged.* Leaving school, he worked for a time with a private tutor, but finally came to London in 1808, and soon after entered the schools of the Royal Academy. Under Haydon, Eastlake dissected, drew, and carried on his elementary studies; his first picture, says the instructor, "was a failure,—tame beyond hope."

For many years, if we may believe Haydon, he seems to have given no worthy promise of pictorial power; but another and more trustworthy account represents him as having attracted by his talents the attention of Fuseli, who was so struck by his ability, that he exerted himself to help on his advancement. Mr. Jeremiah Harman, that excellent patron

of the arts, whose timely aid saved Haydon, bought Charles Eastlake's first picture, "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter." By the assistance of Mr. Harman, he was employed to copy pictures in the Louvre, then bursting with the treasures collected by Napoleon. The Hundred Days sent Eastlake to England again, and the arrival of the Bellerophon at Plymouth found him settled there, temporarily at any rate, as a portrait-painter. Hence were obtained those opportunities which may be said to present us with the earliest incident in the career of the future President. The Emperor was accustomed to pace the deck of his prison, and, as Eastlake thought, not unwillingly gave the artist favourable opportunities for sketching him by coming to the gangway, and remaining there so that he could be seen at whole length. The result was a most successful portrait. Two years later than this (1817), he visited Italy, having for companions Sir C. Barry and Brockedon, of sketching notoriety, author of "The Passes of the Alps," and inventor of certain improvements in the manufacture of drawing-pencils, a man of extraordinary ingenuity, who nevertheless died poor. While in the classic countries, Eastlake executed a series of sketches of antiquities, on commission for his friend Mr. Harman. Returning to England about 1820, he painted "Paris receiving the Apple from Mercury," a picture which attracted no attention, and did not find its way to the Royal Academy Exhibition. Another visit to Rome was prolonged for a considerable period, during which, in 1823, Eastlake sent for exhibition three pictures, Nos. 12, 63, and 202, in the catalogue for that year, respectively—"Castle of St. Angelo," "The Coliseum," and "The Basilica of St. Peter's." Subjects from the lives of banditti, "A Girl of Albano leading a Blind Woman to Mass" followed, in 1825. "Isadas repelling the Thebans" (No. 285) procured the painter the Associateship of the Royal Academy, and remains in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, the original purchaser.

Before this his manner may be illustrated by a small work now in Sir John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, styled "The Red Cross Knight," a subject from Spenser. "Pilgrims arriving in sight of Rome and St. Peter's, the Anno Santo" (R.A. 1828, No. 10), became

* One who knew him as a boy states that the punishment was due to him for declining to avail himself of the system of "corrections" which existed at that time, both at Charterhouse and at Westminster, and the tendency of which was to reduce all the boys to one dead level of excellence—or the reverse. The anecdote is trifling, but it is characteristic of the man; for throughout life he felt the greatest dislike to obtaining any credit to which he was not strictly entitled.

the property of the Duke of Bedford; this work was engraved, and so popular that the replicas are exceedingly numerous; in fact, the painter got tired of making them. The next year brought the artist to England again, and was signalised in his career as that of the popular, but by no means valuable, Byron's "Dream," also engraved. Contadini, monks, Greeks of the Byronic stamp, peasants, and what not else, painted with a certain amount of grace, but no strength or soundness, proved the staple of his contributions for many years. In 1830 he was made R.A. In 1839 appeared "Christ Blessing Little Children," and in 1841 "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem," both engraved, and rather noteworthy, as showing what was then considered high art than on any other account. The best picture of this high-aiming class, although it was by no means a pleasant one, was "Hagar and Ishmael" (1843). The Summer House at Buckingham Palace contains a fresco painted in 1845, illustrating "Comus." As works of Art, Eastlake's best productions, in fact the only ones publicly exhibited upon which a severe critic can look with perfect satisfaction, were "Helena," from "All's Well that Ends Well" (R.A. 1849, No. 144), a bust study; "Ippolita Torelli," from Castiglione's "Poemata" (R.A. 1851, No. 135); and "Violante" (R.A. 1853, No. 186). "In these works," says a writer in the *Athenæum*, "the grace, gravity, and suavity of the artist's taste sufficed to produce much that was in the highest degree pathetic; enough to redeem the timidity and vapidness of his technical manner. The Scripture subjects are but poor versions of the sentimentality and affectation of Ary Scheffer, then the fashionable painter, and one who was for reasons that are obvious enough, peculiarly affected by our subject." His career as a painter closed in 1855, when "Beatrice" appeared.

In other respects Sir Charles claims higher praise. As a critic he is well known; and it is right to say that, on the whole, his influence in that capacity was directed to high and worthy aims; next to Mrs. Jameson, we owe, probably, most to him for an extension of popular knowledge of the early Italian schools of painting. The additions to the National Gallery while under his direction have been made in a very severe order of taste:

wisely so, and greatly to the benefit of the English School. His paper on "Sculpture," published in 1844 (Appendix to Report on Fine Arts), wherein the use of modern costume in works of that art was deprecated, though warmly commended by Gibson and other authorities, has been denounced by the *Athenæum* as "injurious to the hopes of those who trusted good might come from the application by Englishmen of those principles which had guided the greater schools of sculpture." Sir Charles Eastlake was, if not the translator, the annotator of Kugler's "Handbook of Painting," and of Goethe's "Theology of Colour," &c. He also wrote "Materials for a History of Oil Painting." In 1841 he became Secretary to the Commission of the Fine Arts, and continued in that office until the recent dissolution of the body. From 1842 to 1844 he was Librarian to the Royal Academy. He became, in 1843, Keeper of the National Gallery, and resigned the office in 1847; in 1853 he obtained the higher distinction of the Directorship of this institution. He became President of the Royal Academy in 1850, when, as usual on such occasions, the painter was knighted. He succeeded Delaroche as Honorary Member of the French Academy in Rome in 1858. He was also F.R.S., and a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and was created an Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1853. He was also one of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and also an ex-officio Trustee of the British Museum.

On the 27th, his remains were temporarily consigned to a grave in the English cemetery, Florence. The body was brought at an early hour by railway from Pisa, and was accompanied by Lady Eastlake, who was met at the station by many sympathising friends that followed the body in a long *cortège* to the cemetery. The funeral service was very impressively performed by the Rev. Mr. Greene, British chaplain, of Pisa, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, chaplain at Florence. Among the mourners present were the Hon. Mr. Elliot, her Majesty's Minister at Florence, the Rev. C. B. Elliott, Mr. Webster, R.A., Mr. Archer Shee, Mr. Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Kittowe, and many of the English residents and visitors, all anxious to manifest their respect for the deceased artist.

The Florence correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote as follows:—

"I have heard a very general expression of regret from Italian artists that they did not hear of the funeral soon enough to have asked permission to attend it as a professional body, and thus to have offered, as it were, a national tribute of sympathy to the memory of the official chief and representative of British art. Sir Charles Eastlake, in the early and most decisive period of his artistic career, was the painter of Italian life and manners *par excellence*; his rare erudition had made him more at home than perhaps any contemporary Englishman with the most minute details in the history of Italian painting; and whilst his innate delicacy and modesty, and reserve, and his total freedom from pretence and ostentation, rendered him singularly averse from the tricks of charlatans and pseudo-connoisseurs, he was all the more for that very reason esteemed and honoured by the real students of art with whom he continually came in contact. Those very duties of an annual purveyorship for our national collection, which exposed him to so many censorious remarks at home, furnished here the opportunity of testing on countless occasions his scrupulous integrity, his high-bred delicacy, his unswerving duty to the Government which employed him, and his considerate attention to the feelings and interests of the parties with whom he treated. The Italians are extremely shrewd and sagacious judges of character; and the universal respect which, since I first heard his name pronounced in Italy twenty-four years ago, has here continued to encircle the late President of the Royal Academy, may be accepted as no common guarantee for the fidelity and success with which he discharged his arduous tasks. For all these reasons, it cannot be doubted that the regret felt by many Italians at being prevented, by the shortness of the notice, from attending Sir Charles's funeral, was both natural and praiseworthy. As it was, the group of mourners who stood around the grave—removed but a few paces from that of Elizabeth Barrett Browning—numbered some of the highest names in American and English art."

A private friend, who knew him well, says:—

"He had the sternest sense of public duty, and never allowed anything to interfere with his discharge of it. I believe he made a point of answering by an autograph note every application made to him

for the purchase of any picture for the National Gallery, however irrational the request. He also answered himself every complaint made by exhibitors at the Royal Academy, whose pictures were rejected or badly hung. I need not tell you that this involved an enormous amount of correspondence, independently of official letters.

"He was an indefatigable worker, and even as a young man cared but little for the ordinary amusements of life.

"He married, late in life, Miss Elizabeth Rigby, a lady whose name was known as an authoress before her marriage as well as subsequently. She was the daughter of Dr. Rigby of Norwich, who is quoted as an authority on 'Obstetrics.' Sir Charles left no children. His nearest surviving male relatives are four nephews—two, who are solicitors at Plymouth, another an architect in London, who bears his name; the fourth is a physician, also in London."

It was the desire of the Royal Academy that the body of Sir Charles Eastlake should have been buried in St. Paul's Cathedral (where, as a rule, the Presidents of the Academy repose), and that he should have been honoured with a public funeral at their expense. But the offer was in part declined; and although his body was brought home to England, after consulting the wishes of his widow, it was decided that the re-interment should take place at Kensal Green, where it was finally deposited on Thursday, the 18th of January.

SIR R. M. BROMLEY, K.C.B.

Nov. 30. At the Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B., aged 52. Sir Richard was the second and only surviving son of the late Samuel Bromley, Esq., Surgeon R.N., who died in 1835, by Mary, daughter of Tristram Maries Madox, Esq., of Greenwich, and grandson of James Bromley, Esq., Surgeon to H.M.'s Chest at Chatham, and was born on the 11th of June, 1813. He was educated at the Grammar School at Lewisham, and entered the Admiralty Department of the Civil Service in 1829, and early brought himself into notice by the manner in which he supplied the troops, drawn into London at the time of the Reform Bill, with stores, at their respective quarters, from the victualling department at Deptford. Having successfully directed his attention to the management of accounts, and to

the economic working of the public establishments, he was selected by Lord Auckland and Sir H. Ward, in 1846, to visit the several dockyards on a confidential mission. The report prepared by him on this occasion led to his being forthwith despatched by the Treasury to Ireland, there to act as Accountant, during the famine, to the Burgoyne Commission. His efforts at this trying period, and the prompt and correct system he introduced into the Irish accounts, had the effect of bringing more than half-a-million sterling back to the Exchequer, and were so marked as to attract attention in the House of Commons. Full testimony was borne to his labours by Sir J. Burgoyne and Sir C. Trevelyan, who daily witnessed them; and the manner in which the duties of his office were discharged gained him a testimonial of esteem from the Government Inspectors throughout Ireland. The famine over, Mr. Bromley, in 1848, without solicitation on his part, was appointed by Lord John Russell Secretary to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. With his characteristic energy and ability, he quickly introduced most important changes into the office with which he was now brought into connection, simplifying the whole process of audit, and, to a great extent, remodelling the working of the department. Sensible of his merits, the Lords of the Treasury, at this period, employed him constantly on Special Commissions or Committees of Inquiry into Public Departments, many of which were reorganised upon his individual report. Among them we may mention those, in Ireland, of the Chief Secretary, Privy Council, Fines and Penalties, Constabulary, Board of Works, Poor Law Education, &c.; and, in England, of the War Office, Irish Office, &c. The Board of Admiralty also availed itself of his services by appointing him a member, in 1849, of a Committee composed, besides himself, of Sir H. Ward, Admiral Milne, and Sir B. Walker, for a revision of the dockyards, in which a considerable annual saving of public money was accomplished; and, in 1853, of Lord Canning's Committee on the Contract Packet System. He was also called upon to investigate and report upon the frauds connected with the River Shannon, Presbyterian, and Concordatum Funds; and was, by Lord Clarendon, appointed Auditor of the

Maynooth College Accounts. The whole of these special services was performed by Mr. Bromley gratuitously; but, in 1854, on his leaving the Audit Board, a minute was placed on record at the Treasury by Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that whenever he should retire from the public service on superannuation, his case was to be treated as an exception to the ordinary rule. At the same time he was nominated a Civil Companion of the Bath, as a reward for his services during and since the famine. In Feb. 1854, on the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, Mr. Bromley was offered the appointment of Accountant-General of the Navy, which he accepted with reluctance, as he was not permitted to hold with it, while the war lasted, the office of Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for which he had been especially selected by Lord Belper, the Chancellor of the Duchy. His successful administration of his new department during the war was particularly referred to in Parliament by different First Lords of the Admiralty, the manner in which the accounts of the Navy were kept and rendered calling forth likewise favourable remarks from the Commissioners of Audit, the Lords of the Treasury, and the Committee of the House of Commons on Public Moneys. The improvements in the Navy which have hitherto marked his career as Accountant-General have been in the mode of paying the Navy and of keeping ships' books and accounts, and in the distribution of prize-money. In acknowledgment of his valuable services he was created a K.C.B. in 1858. For many years Sir Richard Bromley took a deep interest in the Civil Service and Superannuation question, and to his influential exertions is mainly to be attributed the repeal of the Superannuation Tax in 1857. He was appointed a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, March 31, 1863. On his retirement from the office of Accountant-General of the Navy, through ill health, Sir Richard was a magistrate for Westminster, and married in July, 1843, Clara, youngest daughter of Robert Moser, Esq., who was for nearly forty years a partner in the firm of Crawshaw and Co., the iron-masters of South Wales. The deceased was a descendant of Gerard Bromley, third son of Sir Thos. Bromley, of Holt Castle, in Worcestershire, who was created Lord Chancellor of England.

April 26, 1579, and died April 12, 1587, temp. Elizabeth. The Right Hon. Wm. Bromley, a member of Sir Richard's family, represented the University of Oxford in Parliament, was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1710 until 1713, and then succeeded Lord Dartmouth as one of Queen Anne's Principal Secretaries of State. Others of the same family served in the Royal Navy during the last and present centuries, and shared in the glories of Howe and Duncan. One of these, a purser in the Navy, took charge, when captain's clerk to Captain Maurice Suckling, of the immortal *Nelson* on his first joining the service, in 1771, on board the *Raisonné* from which ship he accompanied him into *Triumph*, 74.

MRS. GASKELL.

Nov. 12, 1865. At Alton, Hants, aged 54, Mrs. Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell, the well-known authoress.

Mrs. Gaskell, whose maiden name was Stevenson, was born in the year 1811; and was brought up by some aunts, named Holland, residing at Knutsford, Cheshire. She lived the honoured and useful life of a minister's wife for many years before her name became known as an authoress. Her first work was "Mary Barton," a picture of Manchester life among the working classes, which appeared anonymously in 1848. This book was then written—much of it on backs of letters, and other scraps of paper that fell in her way—probably with no intention of publication, and certainly with no hope of fame. It was, however, received with great interest and sympathy by the public, and with some hostility by the chief employers of labour in the Manchester district, who were displeased that their relations with their workpeople should be discussed in this fashion, and perhaps not altogether satisfied with the spirit of entire justice with which Mrs. Gaskell treated some burning questions of social economy. "The Moorland Cottage," a simple little Christmas book, in which the stereotyped form of self-sacrifice peculiar to works of fiction is abandoned for something nearer nature, followed in 1850. Two years later appeared another novel, called "Ruth," in which we have temptation, error, the harsh dealing of that class of society which acknowledges

not the mitigation of circumstances, and admits not the expiation of repentance, contrasted with the working of that far purer code of ethics founded on the charity of the Bible. Mrs. Gaskell likewise published some sketches of life in a small country town, which were contributed to *Household Words* under the title of "Cranford:" it is the purest piece of humoristic description that has been added to British literature since Charles Lamb. About the same time, in 1855, a tale in two volumes appeared, called "North and South," in which she returns to the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and carries her readers through the painful details of a "strike." In 1857, at the request of Miss Brontë's family, she published a life of the lamented Charlotte Brontë, author of "Jane Eyre," which gave rise to a controversy which will be long remembered, owing to the book containing some references of a personal nature; but the objectionable assertions were omitted from the later editions. In spite of this blemish, the biography possesses extraordinary merits as a vivid portrait of a peculiar life-like character, and gives us perhaps a higher idea of Mrs. Gaskell's powers than any other of her writings. She also collected stories (first published in *Household Words* and other periodicals) into "Round the Sofa," 2 vols., 1859; "Right at Last," 1 vol., 1860. Others of her smaller stories, among which are some of her happiest efforts, such as "Lizzie Leigh," "The Sexton's Hero," "The Heart of John Middleton," &c., may be found in a little volume entitled "Lizzie Leigh, and other tales." In 1863 appeared "Sylvia's Lovers," the pathos of which may bear comparison with Tennyson's somewhat analogous story of "Enoch Arden." Of late years Mrs. Gaskell was a contributor to the columns of the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and also a frequent contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*. The tale entitled "Wives and Daughters," which appeared in its pages, was from her pen, and was left incomplete by her sudden and lamented decease. Here, too, first appeared her charming little idyll of "Cousin Phillis."

Madame George Sand said, some months ago, in conversation with an English friend, "Mrs. Gaskell has done what neither I nor other female writers in France can accomplish—she has written novels which excite the deepest interest

in men of the world, and which every girl will be the better for reading."

In private life Mrs. Gaskell was distinguished for a large-hearted but unobtrusive benevolence, which secured her sympathy for any good cause, and led her to devote much time and strength to personal and helpful intercourse with her poorer neighbours. It was doubtless in this manner that she acquired the intimate acquaintance with the life of the lower, middle, and working classes, which gave much of their peculiar interest to her writings. Her conversational powers were very remarkable, and her society was much sought in some of the highest and most cultivated circles of London and Paris. Few persons could leave behind them a larger number of attached friends.

Mrs. Gaskell's death was most sudden. She expired instantaneously, while conversing with her daughters, on her return from church. She married, in 1832, the Rev. William Gaskell, minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Cross Street, Manchester, by whom she leaves a family of four daughters to deplore her loss. Florence Elizabeth, her third daughter, married, in 1863, Charles Crompton, Esq., eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Crompton.

H. V. RUSSELL, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1865. Harry Vane Russell, Esq., who died at Newton House, near Bedale, (see *GENT. MAG.*, Jan., p. 150), was the eldest son of the late Captain Robert Russell, R.N. (who died in 1848), by Hester, daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, and was born in the year 1846. He succeeded his great aunt, the late Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, in the Newton House estates in 1861. He went to Eton in January, 1858, when he was placed in the Lower School, and boarded in the house of the Rev. J. W. Hawtrey. The following June he passed into Fourth Form, and entered the house of the Rev. E. Hale, and became first Mr. Thackeray's and eventually Mr. Walford's pupil. He won the Tomline Prize by sheer work and indomitable perseverance, beating boys intellectually his superior. The same force of character showed itself in his devotion to athletic games, and to the Rifle Corps, and he became the best shot in

the school. He was in the Field Eleven at Football, and a Member of the Eton Society. So rare a combination of high mathematical attainments, power of work, sense of duty, and devoted perseverance on one side, with great physical strength and love of athletic sports on the other, cannot fail to make Etonians regret the loss of one whom they would have qualified in so prominent a manner to fill the position which seemed to await him in his after life. At the time of his death, Mr. Russell had left Eton, and had spent one term at Trinity College, Cambridge.

"It was with feelings of deep regret," says the *Eton College Chronicle*, in a touching memoir of the deceased, "that we received the intelligence of the dangerous illness, and soon afterwards of the death, of our late school-fellow, Harry Vane Russell. It was only at the end of last school-time that he left Eton, apparently in the fulness of physical and intellectual vigour. After spending the vacation at his home in Yorkshire, he proceeded to Cambridge, taking his place with many of his late companions among the Freshmen of Trinity College. There he seems to have overstrained his powers both of mind and body, entering too keenly into both the studies and amusements of the University. In consequence of this, he became unwell, and was recommended to return home. On arriving there, as well as before leaving Cambridge, he seems to have given expression to a presentiment that it was his last illness, and that he should not recover; and he accordingly prepared for death with all his characteristic energy. Fever ensued, and with it wild delirium, which however left him three or four days before his decease; but it had so reduced him, that he sank from sheer prostration, and died peacefully and calmly on Monday, Nov. 27th. His funeral took place the following Friday, quite privately, except that the Bedale Rifle Corps followed the body of their late Ensign to his grave, on which was laid, on the following Sunday, a beautiful cross of white flowers, sent from Eton by his late tutor and fellow-pupils here, a touching token of their affection and regard for him."

VICE-ADMIRAL HERRINGHAM.

Dec. 27, 1865. At 27, Porchester Square, Hyde Park, aged 75, Vice-Admiral William Allan Herringham.

The deceased was the second son of the late Rev. Wm. Herringham, B.D., Rector of Borley and Chadwell, Essex, and prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Woodroffe, Rector of Cranwell, Essex. He was born at Ongar on the 9th July, 1790, and entered the navy in November, 1803. He was one of the few surviving officers who took part in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, having been at the time only two years in the navy. He was signal Midshipman on board the *Colossus*, 74, the night preceding the battle, and saw the French fleet coming out (and we believe the *Colossus* first signalled to the English fleet the approach of the enemy), for which service he was gazetted. He was wounded at the battle of Trafalgar, in consideration of which he was presented with a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund, and again gazetted. He was promoted to Lieutenant Nov. 2, 1810, and in 1811 was in attendance at Weymouth upon their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester as Lieutenant of a frigate placed at their disposal by the Admiralty. In August, 1812, he was appointed Second Lieutenant to the *Java*, 46, Captain H. Lambert, which frigate was captured, and the gallant officer, with others, taken prisoner by the American ship *Constitution*, after a severe action of nearly four hours' duration, Captain Lambert having been mortally wounded, and 22 men killed and 102 wounded. The gallant officer greatly distinguished himself during the action, and was again gazetted. He visited successively the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Africa, Jamaica, the Mediterranean and Channel stations. He next served for four years on the Irish, West India, and Channel stations, and was advanced to Commander Jan. 16th, 1818. He obtained the second captaincy of the *Talavera* in Sept. 1831, and the first captaincy of the *Forte*, 44, under Commodore Sir Watkin Owen Pell, in June, 1833, and in the latter vessel served on the North American and West Indian station until paid off. A few weeks after (Jan. 10th, 1837) he was advanced to post rank. In 1848 he received a medal and clasp for Trafalgar, and a clasp for boat service, 27th Sept., 1810.

He became retired Rear-Admiral May 14th, 1857, and Vice-Admiral Nov. 14th, 1863. He was a first-class officer, cool

and intrepid, and full of determination, a very strict disciplinarian on board his ship, but beloved by the men who served under him.

The late Admiral married in 1849, Barbara Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Peregrine Curtois, of The Longhills, Branston, Lincolnshire, and granddaughter of the late Sir James Winter Lake, Bart. He was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery on the 2nd of January.

CAPTAIN FOWKE, R.E.

Dec. 4, 1865, suddenly, at South Kensington, aged forty-two, Captain Francis Fowke, R.E. He was born in 1823. Having received his first commission in 1842, he was appointed to Bermuda and stationed there for several years, during which he so greatly distinguished himself as a military architect as to be employed, on returning home, to erect the Raglan Barrack at Devonport, an edifice which is remarkable on account of the excellent accommodation it affords to the inmates, the application of constructive ingenuity to sanitary purposes, and, taking into account the number of men accommodated in it, the cheapest construction of its class in this country. In this work many comforts and facilities were included, which were novelties in barracks, and have, since that time, been adopted, with modifications, by the Sanitary Commission which reported on the general subject. The Raglan Barrack is, in fact, the model of its class now in use. In 1853, Captain Fowke was made inspector of the Science and Art Department, and, at a later date, architect and engineer to the same. In the course of duty attached to these offices, he produced some of the most convenient of our recent public buildings. In 1854, he undertook the charge of the machinery sent by the English to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, and was, at a somewhat later period, appointed secretary to the English Commission attached to that great gathering; as further contributing towards the serviceableness of this national effort, the deceased wrote two Reports: the one on "Civil Construction," as then represented, is a work of considerable value to practical builders; the other, on "Naval Construction," has merits which are highly appreciated by those to whom it was addressed.]

Captain Fowke was appointed, in 1858, a member of the International Technical Commission, the attention of which was directed to the improvement of the navigation of the Danube; he made, independently, a Report on a scheme, the essential part of which consisted of a canal direct from the sea to a point in the stream, above that section of its course where the process of deposition begins. This plan was adopted by the Commission, but, owing to extraneous influences, it has not been carried into effect.

He was employed in making additions or improvements to the iron building erected at South Kensington. About the same time the new galleries for the Vernon and Turner gifts of pictures were supplied by the additions, which all admire, to the permanent building at South Kensington; these works were designed and finished by Captain Fowke in ten weeks of winter. The gallery which contains the Sheepshanks gift was built in 1857. The donor having stipulated that within twelve months from the date of the offer a suitable apartment should be provided to hold his magnificent present, this condition was complied with in a manner which has elicited the warmest admiration.

In 1859-60 Captain Fowke designed the Industrial Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, a work which is now nearly completed. In 1860 the plans and designs for the new buildings for the South Kensington Museum were produced; these, as modified and immensely improved by their author, are now being carried out; and when completed no structure of the class in London, and few in the country at large, will be more beautiful in architectural character, or do more honour to its architect. The design for the Dublin National Gallery followed the last. Here the architect was compelled to make all external arrangements, repeat the design which had been already executed for

another part of the same range of structures; the internal dispositions—those true tests of an architect's constructive genius—are by Captain Fowke, and eminently successful. The International Exhibition building can hardly be called his work in an architectural sense; the original design suffered so much by alterations, which, however unavoidable they might have been, were unfortunate, that it is not fair to credit him with the result as a whole. The system of arrangements, the many devices for convenient use of a great building under diverse and complicated circumstances, were certainly his. The picture galleries, and beautifully designed annexes were by the same designer, although opposed in respect to their evanescent and intended permanent characters. The annexes were afterthoughts. The intended permanency of the picture galleries of this building must be taken into consideration in judging the outlay on the structure which has been demolished. The conservatory, south arcade, part of those on the north, and some other portions of the structure in the Horticultural Society's Garden at South Kensington were also by him. Captain Fowke's designs for the edifices proposed to occupy the site of the International Exhibition building were submitted in competition with those of other architects, and unanimously preferred by the committee of selection.

Among minor works produced by Captain Fowke were several which attested his military knowledge and professional habits, no less than they displayed his remarkable ability in construction; these included a fire-engine, to be limbered up like a gun—now adopted in the military service; also a collapsible pontoon of great value, &c. The public has lost in this engineer and architect one of the ablest of its servants, and will soon recognise the importance of that loss.—*Athenæum*.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 29, 1865. At Glenelg, South Australia, aged 33, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Field, M.A., incumbent of St. Peter's, Glenelg, and sixth dau. of James Whicher, esq., of Petersfield, Hants.

Oct. 26. At Toulouse, M. Arnaud Comtois, banker, an eminent member of the French Reformed Church. He was the founder of the Religious Tract Society of Toulouse.

Nov. 1. In Warwick-square, Pimlico, E. F. Leeks, esq., a well-known City man, and long the secretary of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society. "He was one of those lay Churchmen who, without ostentation, are constantly engaged in good works; and the parish of St. Gabriel, Pimlico, in particular, will miss his kind liberality, and willing co-operation in all parochial work."—*John Bull*.

Nov. 2. Off the west coast of Africa, of yellow fever, aged 20, Cyril William Cole, Acting Sub-Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Archer*, eldest son of the Rev. W. Cole, Head Master of the Grammar School, Newbury, and rector of Padworth, Berks.

Nov. 8. At Rangiora, New Zealand, Augustus Edward Ellice, only son of the late Capt. Alexander Ellice, R.N., and Mrs. Ellice, of Hampton Court Palace.

Nov. 9. At Dalhousie, Punjab, aged 26, the Rev. Frederick Wathen, M.A., Wadham Coll. Oxford, Church Missionary at Umritsur, second son of Hulbert Wathen, esq., of Beckenham Lodge, Kent.

Nov. 10. At Johnstown Kennedy, co. Dublin, aged 35, Lady Augusta Kennedy, dau. of Henry, late Viscount Glentworth, and sister of William, second earl of Limerick, who survived her only eight weeks. (See OBITUARY.) Her ladyship married in 1854 Sir Charles Edward Bayly Kennedy, bart., of Johnstown Kennedy, by whom she has left issue two sons.

Nov. 11. At Newburg, New York, James McCormack. The *New York Tablet* says of him: "He died at the good old age of 114 years three months and five days. He was as remarkable for health and strength as for longevity, and his life was an excellent temperance argument. He was born August 6, 1751, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. His age was accurately fixed by the fact that in the Irish rebellion of 1798, when ages became as important there as they were here during the recent draft, he was then 47 years old. In his youth he was not remarkable for anything except health and strength. He was a very early riser, often going to his work before daybreak.

He would work all day, and coming home at night very tired, naturally sought his bed early. He was not married until he was 45 years old, but was the father of 14 children, five of whom died in Ireland, and the other nine came over to this country. He was among the last to come over, and arrived in this country in the latter part of 1846, and, with the exception of three years spent out West, he has always lived at New Windsor.

Nov. 14. Suddenly, whilst discharging his duty in the High Court of Bombay, the Hon. Arthur James Lewis, Advocate-General at Bombay. See OBITUARY.

At Cawnpore, aged 26, Richard Stainforth, esq., of the Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the Rev. R. Stainforth, of Wheldrake, York.

Nov. 15. At his residence, Upper Holloway, aged 85, W. Edenborough, esq., one of the oldest, if not the oldest, as he was also (up to his retirement from active life, ten years ago) one of the most respected and best known City medical practitioners. The deceased, a native of Nottingham, was articulated to Mr. Hunt, of Loughborough, a man of much eminence in his day. So far back as the commencement of the present century, Mr. Edenborough entered at St. Thomas's and Guy's, where he made the acquaintance of the eminent surgeon Mr. Cline, and also of Sir Astley Cooper, who was then commencing his career. Mr. Edenborough had a large and successful practice for nearly half a century, and included among his patients many of the first bankers, and merchants, and other celebrities of the City. He took a warm interest in politics, exercising in his day considerable influence in City circles in the Conservative cause.

Nov. 16. Admiral Sir Horatio Thomas Austin (G. M. Dec. '65, p. 802) entered the Navy April 8, 1813, as third-class boy, on board the *Thistle*, 28, Capt. Thos. Dick, lying in the River Thames. Joining next, in April 1814, the *Ramillies*, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Masterman Hardy and Chas. Ogle, he witnessed, as First-class Volunteer and Midshipman, some of the chief operations of the American war, including the attacks upon Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and the bombardment of Stonington. His subsequent services were on the African coast, and on the Channel and South-American stations. He took part in Captain Parry's second Arctic expedition, sailing as first lieutenant in the *Fury*, which vessel was

lost in 1825. He was long employed in the surveying service, and he also took an important part in the operations on the coast of Syria, and was present at the storming of Sidon. After aiding in the capture of the adjacent castle, he led the Turkish troops in forcing the passage conducting to the town, where a body of 1800 Egyptians were driven from a stronghold in which they still held out, and were compelled to surrender. He was also at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre. For his services on the coast of Syria he was nominated a C.B. In 1850-51 he was employed in command of a squadron in search of Sir John Franklin. The deceased Admiral held various commands up to April 1863, when he was appointed Admiral-Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, which he held up to November 1864. During the 52 years he had been in the navy the gallant officer had been 40 years in active service, and he was made a K.C.B. in March 1865. In 1831 he married Anne Eliza, only daughter of the late Thomas Hawkins, esq., and widow of the Rev. J. Rawlinson.

Nov. 17. At Fort William, Calcutta, Brevet-Major James John Gordon, Captain of H.M.'s 54th Regiment, son of the late Lieutenant-General W. A. Gordon, C.B. (Colonel H.M.'s 54th Regiment), of Lochdhu, Nairnshire.

At East London, British Kaffraria, after a prolonged and severe illness, greatly accelerated by upwards of twenty years' unremitting attention to his duties on the frontier of the Cape Colony, aged 56, Col. John Maclean, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of British Kaffraria. This announcement has been contradicted in the *Times*, but since confirmed as too true.

Nov. 20. Near Kotree, Upper India, aged 23, Lieut. Henry Douglas Richmond, R.A., eldest son of John Richmond, esq., late of St. George's-road, Pimlico.

Nov. 24. At Roorkee, N.W.P. India, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Auckland Colvin, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

At Honolulu, aged 66, the Right Hon. Robert Crichton Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., to the King of Hawaii—a gentleman who raised himself by his indomitable perseverance and talents to a high position of honour and fame. He was born at Hazelbank, in the parish of Dunlop, on the 13th October, 1798. He was the second son of the late Alex. Wyllie, esq., of Hazelbank, and Janet Crichton, of Cutstraw, Stewarton. Those who knew him in boyhood can well remember that from his earliest years he gave every indication of being

possessed of talents above mediocrity. He received the first elements of education under the late Mr. Bryce, parish teacher, Dunlop, and afterwards for some time attended the late Dr. Barr, of Glasgow, whilst he taught a number of families in the district of Broadlie in this parish. Thereafter Mr. Wyllie left for the college in Glasgow, and received his medical diploma before he was 20 years of age. He soon after left as surgeon in a vessel bound for the North Seas, and endured hardships and braved dangers like a true Scotchman. He was thrice shipwrecked, and returned to Liverpool, but not to home, having left with the firm resolution to do so only after he had earned a fame worthy of his name. Through the instrumentality of his late teacher, Dr. Barr, who was then in Liverpool, he re-embarked in a vessel bound for South America, where he for a short time practised as a surgeon, but soon turned his attention to mercantile affairs, for which, in tact and talent, he was in every respect adapted. After a sojourn of fourteen years there he revisited his native land, and, as one of the first fruits of his success, built a mansion-house for his parents on the lands of Hazelbank. He proved truly a devoted son, and those who were acquainted with his aged parents can well remember the feelings of pride and gratitude they ever cherished for him till their dying day. He then, feeling time hanging heavily on his hand, left for London, and was soon again engaged in mercantile transactions. But, acting on an idea which seemed to have actuated him, he went to the Sandwich Islands, where for the last twenty years he occupied an important field of usefulness with great benefit to the natives there, and much honour to himself. It is gratifying to find that, from the highest to the lowest in that land of his adoption, all are at one in testifying to his many virtues, and recording his death as truly a national calamity.—*Ayr Advertiser*.

Dec. 5. Charles Thomas Bodenham, esq., of Rotherwas Park, Herefordshire (G. M. Jan. p. 153), at Rotherwas Park, was the eldest son of the late Charles Bodenham, esq., of Rotherwas, who died in 1826, by Bridgett, daughter of the late Thomas Hornyold, esq., of Blackmoor Park, Worcestershire, and was born in 1783. He was educated at the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Hereford. According to the "County Families," the Bodenhams have held estates in Herefordshire from the Saxon era, and its members have always adhered

to the Roman Catholic religion. The late Mr. Bodenham married, in 1810, Eliza Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, by whom he had issue a son, Charles De la Barre, now of Rotherwas, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Herefordshire, who was born in 1813, and married in 1850 the Countess Irena Maria, daughter of Count Dzierzhrai Morawski.

Gordon William Francis Gregor, esq., of Trewarthenick, Cornwall (G. M. Jan. p. 153), was a son of the late Thomas Booker, esq., of the 53rd Regiment, by Lady Catherine, youngest daughter of Cosmo, 3rd Duke of Gordon, and was born in the year 1789. He entered the army in 1806, and served in the Peninsula. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cornwall (of which county he was high sheriff in 1829), patron of the living of Trewarthenick, and Capt. (half-pay) of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers. He married in 1814 Loveday Sarah, dau. of Francis Glanville, esq., of Catchfrench, Cornwall, who acquired the Gregor property in 1825, by the will of the last of that family, and assumed the name of Gregor. (See "The County Families.") She died in 1864. Mr. Gregor is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, Francis Glanville, who was born in 1816.

Brooke Hamilton Gyll, esq., of Wyrardisbury House, Bucks, and Yeoveney Hall, Middlesex (G. M. Jan. p. 153), who died Dec. 5, was the eldest son of the late William Gyll, esq., of Wyrardisbury (who was a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, and equerry to H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex), by Lady Harriet, only child of Hamilton Flemyng, ninth and last Earl of Wigtown (extinct), and was born on the 16th of July, 1795. He married in May, 1821, Maria Jane, daughter of William Richardson, esq., Accountant-General to the East India Company, but she died on the 21st of July following her marriage, aged 27. As Mr. Gyll never married again, he is succeeded in the family estates by his brother, Gordon Willoughby James, who was born in 1803, and married in 1839, Anne Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir E. Bowyer Smijth, Knt., of Hill Hall, Essex.

At Riverside, Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, aged 21 years, Pauline Constance, wife of Capt. T. N. Holberton, Royal Artillery.

Dec. 6. At Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, aged 24, Octavia Harriet, wife of Capt. G. V. Law.

Dec. 9. At Omagh, aged 39, Captain

Edward Charlton, Staff Officer of Pensioners, late of the 95th Regt. and 2nd Queen's Royals, eldest son of the late Col. Charlton, K.H. He had been twenty-nine years in the Army, and served with the 95th Regt. in the eastern campaign up to Nov. 21, 1854, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann, siege of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26th Oct., for which he had received a medal with three clasps, and the Turkish medal.

At Deesa, Bombay Presidency, aged 22, Stephen Francis Cleasby, esq., second son of Anthony Cleasby, esq., Q.C., of The Ledgers, Surrey, by Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Walter Fawkes, esq., of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire. He was born in London in 1843, educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed Ensign in the 49th Foot in 1864.

Dec. 10. At Luc-sur-Mer, Caen, France, Harriett, wife of M. Costy, of Luc, and last surviving dau. of the late Sir Henry Osborne, Bart., of Beechwood, Nenagh, Ireland.

Dec. 13. Drowned off Dover in the *Samphire*, Margaret Eularia, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Baines, vicar of Yalding, Kent.

Dec. 15. At his aunt's residence, St. Michael's, Hastings, Sir George Curzon Bishopp, Bart. See OBITUARY.

Drowned, in the wreck of the *Borysthène*, aged 42, the Rev. John Furniss Ogle, Missionary in Patagonia. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1845 and proceeded M.A. in 1848; he was appointed Perpetual Curate of Flamborough, Yorkshire, 1850, but resigned in 1856, when he was appointed to the above mission. He was returning to his mission work in Oran at the time of the sad calamity in which he met his death.

Dec. 16. At Rowton Hall, near Chester, the residence of his brother-in-law, Captain Currie, aged 26, Henry, second son of the late John Graham, D.D., Bishop of Chester.

At Ipswich, aged 77, R. D. Alexander, esq., banker, one of the chief founders of the East Suffolk Hospital. He had of late years been very prominent as an advocate of peace and temperance principles, and he expended much money in printing tracts on these subjects. Owing to the seriousness and stability of his character, he was at an earlier stage than usual appointed to the offices of overseer and elder in the Society of Friends, of which he was by birthright a member, and to which he remained to the end of his life a firm, consistent adherent. Mr. Alexander, in 1809, married Ann, dau. of

William Dillwyn, of Hyam Lodge, Walthamstow, Essex, who survives him, but there is no issue of the marriage.—*Bury Post*.

Dec. 17. At Reading, aged 66, the Rev. John Ball, B.D. The reverend gentleman was the only son of the late Mr. James Ball, builder, of Aylesbury, Bucks, and was born in 1799, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1825. He was for some years Fellow and Tutor of his College, was Select Preacher to the University of Oxford in 1831-2, and was appointed vicar of St. Lawrence's, Reading, by his College, in 1834. Although Mr. Ball had been ailing for some time past, his decease was in no way apprehended by those about him, and the tidings of his death were received with much surprise and with deep feelings of regret by the inhabitants of Reading generally, by whom he was greatly respected.

Aged 47, Edwin Wing, esq., M.D. Lond., Resident Physician, Superintendent of the General Lunatic Asylum, Northampton.

At Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Lætitia Charlotte, wife of F. Bernard Pigott, esq., and dau. of T. T. Bernard, esq., of Winchendon Priory, Bucks.

At 7, Rectory-terrace, Brockley-road, Upper Lewisham Road, Kent, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of James Lyall, esq., R.N.

Dec. 18. At Bombay, from the effect of a gun accident on the 14th, aged 24, Lord Edward Percy St. Maur. He was the younger of the two sons of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and was born Aug. 19th, 1841. He entered the Foreign Office in June, 1859, and in August the same year was appointed *attaché* to the British Embassy at Vienna. In August, 1860, he was transferred as *attaché* to Madrid; and in December, 1861, was temporarily attached to the Embassy at Paris, but did not proceed to that capital. His lordship resigned diplomatic employ in the spring of 1862; and he next became a Captain in the 6th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps. Lord Edward St. Maur was a young man of very promising abilities. His mind was well cultivated, and his literary powers were of no mean order. He also bade fair, with practice, to become a good public speaker. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for the borough of Westbury at the last general election.

At 15, Park Lane, aged 83, Major John Campbell, late 74th Regt.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, aged 38, Capt. Richard Pentland Henry, Royal Marines, recently serving

on board the *Galatea* in the West India. He had been eighteen years in the corps, and had served with the Baltic expedition in 1854, and throughout the war of 1856-58 in China. He had received the Baltic and the Chinese medals, the latter with two clasps.

James Close, esq. (G. M. Jan. p. 156), was the son of a merchant of high standing at Manchester, in which city he was born on the 16th of Feb., 1799. He made a large fortune at Manchester, and on retiring from business, took up his residence at Naples, where he became the banker and the private friend of the ex-King Ferdinand, who bestowed on him the order of Francis I, in recognition of his fidelity. Sometime after the fall of that monarch, he visited in his yacht the town of Antibes, where he bought a property and built a large villa residence, making that place his home. During the rest of his life he occupied his time in forwarding the interests of science, art, and literature in his newly-adopted home; until he became so endeared to the inhabitants of Antibes, that his death caused universal grief. His funeral was attended by a large portion of the inhabitants, and funeral orations, commemorative of his private and public virtues, were pronounced over his grave by the Mayor of Antibes, M. Béranger, and Dr. Le Fèvre, of Nice. It appears from these speeches that Antibes owes much in the way of local improvement to Mr. Close's energy and ability, and it is a pleasant trait in the character of his adopted countrymen to observe how highly these benefits were appreciated by them. Mr. Close has left a widow, with three daughters and six sons, on whom the town of Antibes has conferred the rights of citizenship, to mark their sense of their father's high character.

The Rev. Henry Montgomery, LL.D., of Dunmurry Glebe, near Belfast, the acknowledged leader of the Ulster Unitarians (see G. M. Jan. p. 156), was a son of the late Archibald Montgomery, esq., of Boltinacconnell, co. Antrim, and was born on 16th January, 1788. He was educated at Crumlin Academy and Glasgow College, and was appointed a Presbyterian minister at Dunmurry in 1809. In this post he continued to the time of his decease. He also held, from 1817 to 1839, the Head Mastership of the English Department of the Belfast Academical Institution. His name was intimately connected with the passing of the Dis-senters' Chapels Bill; and as a public speaker he was known far beyond the limits of his own church; and wherever

the cause of freedom, civil, political, or religious, was to be advocated, his services were cheerfully given. He married Eliza, dau. of the late Hugh Swan, esq., of Dunadry, by whom he leaves surviving issue one son and three daughters.

At Linthill House, Roxburghshire, suddenly, aged 30, Jeannie, wife of Major J. P. Briggs.

At the White House, Killybegs, Donegal, Sophia, wife of G. V. Wilson, esq., J.P.

At Bournemouth, aged 28, John Terry, esq., M.A., late of Worcester College, Oxford, sixth son of Mr. Terry, surgeon, of Northampton.

At Tamar House, near Tavistock, aged 37, Thomas Francis Geken Russel, Captain, late of the 43rd Regiment M. N. I., only surviving son of the late General Russel, Royal Artillery.

Dec. 19. At Pen Hill, near Bath, aged 77, Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, C.B. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1806, served at the Cape of Good Hope, in Java, and in India, from the time of the Mahratta war of 1817, to the battle of Sobraon in 1846.

At No. 8, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington, aged 80, Commander John White, R.N. He entered the navy as an able seaman in May, 1800, on board the *Superb*, 74, and bore a part in Sir James Saumarez's action with the Franco-Spanish squadron in the Gut of Gibraltar, July 12, 1801; accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies in 1805 in pursuit of the combined fleets; and fought under the flag of Sir Thomas Duckworth in the action off San Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. He afterwards served in the *Hibernia*, 120, and *Ville de Paris*, 110, flag-ships of Lords St. Vincent and Gardner, and was promoted to Lieutenant Sept. 12, 1807. He assisted at the reduction of the Dutch Spice Islands and of the Island of Java in 1810 and 1811; and was afterwards employed on the West India, America, and home stations, and in the Channel. In 1821, he obtained command of the *Hind*, revenue cruiser, and in July, 1826, of the *Cynthia* packet on the Falmouth station. He accepted the retirement with rank of commander, April 15, 1844.

At Scraby Hall, aged 61, the Rev. Richard Foster, vicar of Ormaby.

* Suddenly, the Rev. James Bromley, incumbent of Lye, near Stourbridge.

At his residence, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-Park, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Cadell Edridge.

At the British Embassy, suddenly, of cholera, aged 46, the Hon. William George Grey, British Charge d'Affaires

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at Paris. The deceased gentleman was the youngest son of Charles, second Earl Grey, by the Hon. Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of William, first Lord Ponsonby. He was born in 1819, and married, in 1858, Madlle. Steding, only daughter of Count Stedgink, of Sweden, a bedchamber woman to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. He was appointed attaché at Hanover in 1844, and was afterwards attached to the Embassy at Vienna, where he became first paid attaché in 1849. In 1853 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm. He was appointed Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris in 1859, which post he held up to his death. The Hon. Mr. Grey was formerly a lieutenant in the Northumberland Yeomanry Cavalry.

At 49, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 71, Nicholas Wood, esq., of Hetton Hall, co. Durham. The deceased gentleman, who was an eminent engineer, had been connected with extensive mining operations in Northumberland and Durham, fully half a century. He was associated with George Stephenson at Killingworth colliery, and had for years been a great authority upon all subjects relating to mining engineering in every part of the kingdom. Mr. Wood was a large coal-owner in the county of Durham, and his name is associated with the late Mr. John Buddle, and other great authorities in mining engineering, and with George Stephenson in the early history of railways.

Dec. 20. At Fairlight House, Oakley-square, Chelsea, aged 80, Sophia Marianna, wife of John Craufurd, esq., of Auchen-ames, N. B.

At his residence, 11, Craven Hill, Hyde-park, aged 75, Lieut.-General Duncan Sim, R.E. He entered the Madras Army, July 7, 1810, and attained the rank of Major-General, June 20, 1854, whilst still belonging to the H. E. I. C. S. He was made Lieut.-Gen., February 6th, 1861.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 70, Edward G. Cubitt, esq., of Honing Hall, Norfolk. He served in the Peninsular War in the 4th Dragoons, was at the retreat from Burgos, and received a medal with clasps for Vittoria, Pampeluna, and Toulouse.

At Lansdowne-road, Croydon, Mary, wife of Commander Watkins, R.N.

At Penzance, aged 75, Mr. John Pope Vibert, a man to whom many of the improvements effected of late years in that town are ascribed by the local press. "The deceased was apprenticed to the watchmaking and jewellery business, and in due time became a master tradesman

in his native borough. He worked hard at his business, and was a first-rate workman. In middle life he took to letter-press and lithographic printing, and early executed plates of the Logan Rock, Zennor Cove, and other remarkable scenery. It must be borne in mind that the Penzance of half a century ago bore but little resemblance to the town as known at the present time. In those days there were pent-houses in different parts of the town, open bolts and sewers gaped wide in the principal streets; and flat pavements, waterworks, and sewerage, were things entirely unknown. Market Jew-street was a grassplot, adorned with several large trees, and was a much steeper incline than at present. The present splendid Western Promenade was a very uneven, unwall'd, sandy bank partly covered with grass. But a sturdy knot of men resolved on thorough improvements, and Mr. Vibert, who was a Town Councillor in the old corporation, and became an alderman under the Municipal Act, was chosen waywarden—indeed, he was in reality town surveyor. Under his energetic management the open bolts east and west of the present Market-house, in Queen-square, and in Chapel-street, were covered over, the drainage improved, and many obstructions removed from the streets. Chapel-street was flat paved, Market Jew-street widened, and the hill cut down seven or eight feet, the terrace flat-paved, and circular steps from the road to the terrace built. When the Town-hall was built, Mr. Vibert was chosen inspector of works, and during its erection was in constant attendance, assisting the Town Council by his skilful supervision, intelligence, and judgment. Mr. Vibert held the same position when St. Mary's Church was built, and he also superintended the erection of the high sea-wall at the back of the old pier, and the building of the Union Workhouse at Madron. The erection of the Gas Works, and the construction of the machinery and plant, were all executed under his eye. Improved waterworks were sought for the town, and Mr. Vibert, with a committee, superintended the laying down of the pipes from Madron through the estates of Sir Rose Price and Squire Tremeneere, to feed the reservoir at the top of the town; and these works, though subsequently found insufficient for a growing population, were in the right direction, and led the way to still greater improvements. In fact, the deceased was consulted on all public matters and interests, and the secretaryship of the waterworks he considered his own in a special

degree. He had a moderate competency left him by a maternal uncle (Mr. Henry Pope), which enabled him to spend his last years in comfort and repose; but he was a genuine specimen of a man thoroughly prostrated by tremendous work." —*Western Morning News*.

Dec. 21. At Bombay, aged 30, John Longley, esq., youngest son of the late Major Longley, R.A.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, aged 60, Frances Eliza, wife of the Rev. J. L. Buscarlet, and dau. of the late Robert Bowen, esq., of Weston-super-Mare.

At Shortwood, Wells, aged 20, George Wynell, third son of the Rev. P. Wynell Mayow, incumbent of Easton, Somerset.

At Beaufort Villas, Cheltenham, aged 69, Anne Emma, relict of Col. William Cowper, Rochfort, of Cregpaty, co. Galway.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 27, Mary Louisa Smyth, younger dau. of the late Capt. Smyth, R.E.

Dec. 22. At Pecq, near St. Germain's, aged 60, the Marquis de la Roche Jaquelin. He was the son of that Marie de Victoire de Dounissan, who, while fighting by her husband's side in La Vendée, at the battle of Cholet, held in her arms an infant ten months old, who became the marquis and senator just dead; and who subsequently, after the defeat of Savenay, fled to the woods, where, utterly abandoned and unprotected, she gave birth to twin girls. There is little to be said of the representative of an ancient name who has just departed. His early adhesion to the Government of the *coup d'état* lent but little force to it, but irrevocably disgusted his relations.

At Rivington Hall, near Chorley, Lancashire, aged 79, John Andrews, esq., of Rivington Hall, and of Little Lever Hall, Lancashire. He was the second son of the late Robert Andrews, esq., of Rivington Hall, and of Little Lever Hall, by Sarah, dau. of Thomas Cockshott, esq., of Marlow, Yorkshire. He was born at Rivington Hall on the 25th July, 1786, and having been privately educated, entered life as a merchant in Liverpool. He joined a company of volunteers at the time England was threatened with invasion by the French; but the greatest part of his life was spent abroad in France, South America, and the United States. Mr. Andrews, who died unmarried, is succeeded in the family estates by the daughters and grandson of his only sister, Hannah Maria, who married Robert Fletcher, esq., of Liverpool.

At 19, Westbourne-park, Mary, widow

of Col. H. G. Jourdan, of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Dover, aged 32, James Henry Lawrence, Lieut. R.N., son of the late Mr. John Lawrence, of London.

At Cannes, South of France, aged 16, Edmund David Moncreiffe, eldest son of Edmund Wright, esq., of Halston Hall, Shropshire.

Dec. 23. At Nottingham, aged 71, the Lady Lucy Smith. Her ladyship was the dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Leven and Melville. She was born Jan. 26, 1794; and in 1824 married Henry Smith, esq., of Wilford, one of the senior partners in the Nottingham Bank of Samuel Smith, esq., and Co. Lady Lucy was distinguished for her many exemplary virtues, her extensive benevolence, her kindly sympathies, and her personal piety. Her name was the synonym for all that was charitable and "of good report."—*Local Paper*.

At Malta, aged 30, from the effects of an accident while on duty, Lieut. Henry Cardale, R.N., H.M.S. *Gibraltar*, second surviving son of J. B. Cardale, esq., Albury, Surrey.

At the Deanery House, St. Asaph, aged 17, Caroline Jane Bonnor, the youngest dau. of the Dean of St. Asaph and Ellen Bonnor.

At 6, Pitt-street, Portobello, aged 58, Alan Stevenson, esq., LL.B., F.R.S.E., &c., civil engineer. He was the eldest son of the eminent Mr. Robert Stevenson, engineer of the Bell Rock Lighthouse, whom he succeeded, in 1842, in the office of engineer to the Commissioners of Northern Lights. From that office the deceased retired some years ago in consequence of illness, induced, it is believed, by the severe study he bestowed on the crowning work of his professional career, the Skerrevore Lighthouse. His decease will be regretted by the public, who knew his great and hereditary talents, and his many successful works; and lamented by many friends who knew his private worth. Mr. Stevenson has left a widow and young family.

Dec. 24. At Burntisland, Fifeshire, Sir John Malcolm, bart., of Balbeidie and Grange, Fifeshire. The late baronet was the only son of Sir Michael Malcolm by his marriage with Miss Mary Forbes, youngest dau. of Mr. John Forbes, of Bridge End, Perthshire. He was born April 1, 1828, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. We believe the baronetcy, created in 1665, is now extinct.

At Chaddesden Hall, aged 60, Maria, wife of Sir Henry Sacheverel Wilmot,

bart. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of the late Edward Miller Mundy, esq., of Shipley Hall (who died in 1834), and on the 13th of December, 1826, she married the present Sir Henry S. Wilmot, bart. Lady Wilmot was a very earnest supporter of education; she took a great interest in the Diocesan Training College; and she gave untiring support and countenance to every scheme projected to advance the religious, the mental, and physical elevation of the humbler classes.

At Drayton-green, Ealing, Middlesex, aged 72, Major-General John Fitz Maurice, K.H., late Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Body Guard. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and had received the war medal with eight clasps.

At his residence, Holly Lodge, Purton, Wiltshire, aged 67, Colonel Thomas Marshall, Retired List Bombay Army.

At 54, Brompton-crescent, London, Colonel Murray, of the 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers), second son of the late Lord Cringletie. He entered the Army in 1835, and served in China in the war of 1840 to 1842, and again in 1860, and he was severely wounded at Chapoo.

At 12, Belgrave-road, St. John's-wood, aged 62, Capt. Richard Borough Crawford, R.N. He entered the Navy, Aug. 1, 1814, and when midshipman of the *Esk*, and in charge of a prize slaver with one gun and five men, beat off, after an action of two hours, in which he was wounded, the Spanish pirate *Caroline*, of 10 guns and 97 men, for which he was officially mentioned in the *Gazette*, and promoted. He was frequently engaged in the capture of slavers while serving in the *Esk*; and when subsequently mate of the *Elna*, he was severely wounded at Algiers. He was a volunteer on the coast of China, and served in the *Phlegethon*, at Amoy, where he planted the British colours for the first time, and led a party of fifty men at the destruction of barracks, &c., at Kitlom Point; also at Canton, Chusan, and Shanghai, in 1842. He commanded the *Mutine* in the Mozambique, where he was actively employed in suppressing the slave-trade in 1845 and 1846; served subsequently in the *Gorgon* and the *Sidon*, and was placed on the retired list July 1, 1854.

At the Vicarage House, aged 59, the Rev. W. Carpenter, D.D., vicar of Paul, near Penzance. The deceased was born at Ballynakill, Queen's County, Ireland, in 1806. He was educated at Dublin University, where he took the University scholarship—a mark of high distinction, and subsequently his B.A., M.A., and D.D. Originally intended for the Bar, he kept full terms at Gray's Inn, but before being

called he changed his views, and entered the Church. After ordination, his first living was that of St. Barnabas, in Douglas, Isle of Man, where he remained fifteen years. Removing from the diocese of Sodor and Man, he succeeded Dr. McNeile at St. Jude's, Liverpool, where he remained two years. He next removed to Christ Church, Moss Side, Manchester, and there spent fourteen years. At this period his health had shown some signs of failure, and eighteen months ago he sought an asylum on the beautiful shores of Mount's Bay, by exchanging livings with the Rev. J. Garrett, vicar of St. Paul. Dr. Carpenter had been thirty-five years a clergyman, and in every place in which he ministered he not only gained a wide popularity, but secured the affection of his people. Of the esteem in which he was held he received unquestionable testimony on leaving Manchester: the members of his church presenting him with a purse of 600 sovereigns, and a very handsome timepiece. At Paul he filled his church, and in the summer people flocked from every direction to hear him.—*Western Daily News*.

Aged 80, Margaret, daughter of the late Henry Prescott Blencowe, esq., of Thoby Priory, Essex, and Blencowe, Cumberland.

At St. John's, New Brunswick, aged 69, the Hon. Robert Parker, Chief Justice of New Brunswick. He was the eldest son of Mr. R. Parker, formerly an officer in the Berkshire Militia, and for many years Comptroller of Customs in New Brunswick. His education commenced at Bideford, Devonshire, and was subsequently completed at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, where he was a contemporary of the late Judge Haliburton, and many others who have achieved distinguished positions for themselves in the colonies. Mr. Parker was called to the Bar in 1820, and while still a young man was appointed Solicitor-General, and acted also as Attorney-General of the province during the latter part of the administration of the late Sir Howard Douglas, with whom he kept up a warm friendship. In 1834, being then in his thirty-ninth year, he was appointed a puisne judge in the colony, a position which he held for thirty-one years; but in September of the present year he was induced, much against his own inclination, to accept the chief justiceship, then vacant by the retirement of Sir James Carter. He took his seat for the first time in this capacity in October, but the labours of the Supreme Court brought on a return of illness which terminated fatally. On the day of his funeral, which was attended by nearly

4000 persons, including the Lieutenant-Governor (who came especially from Fredericton for the purpose), the public offices and all shops in St. John's were closed, all classes wishing to testify their respect for the memory of one whose whole life had been a constant and consistent endeavour to discharge his duties to his God and to his neighbour. The late Chief Justice was a man of singularly acute intellect, and of untiring industry. He would devote as much care to a judgment in a most trivial cause, as in one involving nice questions of international law; and no one has ever had reason to dispute the accuracy of any decision once delivered by him. By the poor of St. John's, and indeed of all the province, his loss will be deeply felt; for, though a consistent member of the Church of England, no cry of distress, no suggestion for any charitable work, from whatever quarter it came, was ever passed by unheeded.

Dec. 25. At his residence, Dorset Villa, Cheltenham, aged 83, General Sir Edward Charles Whinyates, K.C.B., and K.H., Colonel Commandant of B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. See OBITUARY.

Aged 69, Thomas Smith, esq., of Ashfield, Great Malvern, and Morton Hall, Worcestershire.

At 13, Sydney-place, Bath, aged 79, Mary Anna, widow of James Fuller, esq., of Compton, Berks.

Aged 26, after a long illness, the Rev. Charles Godfrey, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxon, youngest son of Alfred Godfrey, esq., Canonbury-square.

At his residence, 5, Westcourt-street, Brompton, Chatham, aged 63, William Jennis, esq., Staff Commander Royal Navy.

At 142, Marina, St. Leonard's, of bronchitis, after a long illness, aged 59, the Rev. Joseph Kingsmill, M.A., late Chaplain of Pentonville Prison. He was author of "Chapters on Prisons and Prisoners, and Prevention of Crime," 1844; and of "Missions and Missionaries," 1854.

Dec. 26. At Nice, Lieutenant-Colonel William Read, late commanding H. M.'s Royal North Down Rifles, formerly of Union-park, Queen's County, and of Tullychin, co. Down.

At Tunbridge Wells, Major A. C. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, son of Major Frederick Gordon, late Royal Artillery, of Barnstaple, Devon.

At Kirkdale, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, aged 49, Rhoda, wife of Major Rainsford Hannay.

Aged 17, Edward Joseph, only son of Edward George Hartnell, esq., of Elford,

Hawkhurst, Kent, and late Gentleman Cadet of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 15, Florence, eldest dau. of Capt. Hay Winthrop, R.N.

At Ticehurst, Sussex, after a long illness, aged 53, the Rev. Alexander William Black, M.A., formerly of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Broomhouse, near Berwick-on-Tweed, Thomas Scott, of Graden, esq., formerly of Beal.

At Great Malvern, the Rev. William Stevens Oliver Du Sautoy. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Killeigh, King's County, aged 77, John William Tarleton, esq., J.P.

At Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 73, Charles Chitty, esq., formerly Captain 27th (Enniskillen) Regt.

At Hastings, aged 77, Susan, relict of Jas. Hyde, esq., of Appley, Isle of Wight.

At Shepherd's-bush, aged 78, Charles St. John O'Neil, esq., late of Bayawater.

By his own hand, at Hammersmith, aged 56, Captain Francis Constable Simons, late of the Bengal Artillery. From evidence given at the inquest, it appeared that on the evening of his death, two little girls observed the deceased gentleman distributing tracts at the houses in the neighbourhood of Brook-green, Hammersmith. After he had handed a tract to a gentleman, he suddenly darted across the road, and walked quickly into the middle of Brook-green, and, placing his back against a tree, he drew from his pocket a large double-barrelled pistol. One of the girls attracted the attention of the passers-by by calling out, but before they could rush to the deceased, he placed the barrel of the pistol in his mouth, and, drawing the trigger, blew the roof of his skull completely off. It was also stated, that he had been obliged to retire from the service several years ago, in consequence of his mind giving way from sunstroke, but on the news of the Indian mutiny reaching England, he obtained a fresh commission, as he seemed to have recovered, and he served at the siege of Lucknow. In 1859 he sold out and returned to England, in a very depressed state of mind, and he was in the habit of saying, "It is a burden to me to live," but as he was considered quite harmless, he was not placed in restraint, and he mainly occupied his time and means in printing and distributing religious tracts. He was particularly courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanour, and was much esteemed by his neighbours. His suicide was totally unexpected, for on Christmas-day he gave a large party, and appeared in excellent health and spirits.

At St. Mary's Abbey, East Bergholt, aged 75, the Right Rev. William Wareing, D.D., late of Northampton, the first and only Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern district of England, and first Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton. He resigned that see in 1848, and was appointed to the diocese of Retimo in *partibus*.

Dec. 27. At his residence, 27, Porchester-square, Hyde-park, aged 75, Vice-Admiral William Allan Heringham. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, 54, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 90, Major Holland, formerly in H.M.'s 69th Regiment.

At St. Mary Church, Torquay, aged 71, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Stirling, Bart., of Glorat, Stirlingshire, and Renton, Berwickshire, and widow of Major Davidson and of John Graham, esq., of Ballagan, Stirlingshire.

At No. 11, Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, aged 26, the Rev. Lewis Prentis, late of Bombay, third son of the late Edward Prentis, esq.

At No. 2, Dix's Field, Exeter, aged 77, Miss Caroline Edith Hay Drummond.

At 467, New Cross-road, James Charles Rouse, esq., late Captain H.M.'s 3rd (Buffa) and 95th Regts.

At No. 25, Upper Marine-terrace, Margate, Henrietta Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Francis John Spiller, 8th Regiment, Bengal Native Cavalry.

At Dowrich House, Devonshire, aged 71, Charlotte Louisa, relict of Captain Clayfield.

At 2, Melborne-grove, West Brompton, aged 26, Elizabeth Emily, youngest dau. of the late Captain John Lindsey, R.N.

Dec. 28. At his residence, Orrell Cottage, near Wigan, Lancashire, aged 88, Robert Daglish, esq. He was the oldest member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

At 46, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, aged 41, Robert Orridge, esq., Barrister-at-law, of Lillesworth, Esher, Surrey. He was a son of the late Mr. Charles Orridge, of Cambridge, and was born in the year 1824. He was called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in 1853, and joined the Norfolk circuit, attending also the Cambridge, Huntingdon, Peterborough, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Ely and Wisbeach Sessions, and holding the Government appointment of counsel for the Mint and Post Office prosecutions. He practised regularly in London at the Central Criminal Court, and London and Middlesex Sessions. He married, in 1860, the eldest dau. of F. M. Evans, esq., of Whitefriars.

At Ferndale, Tunbridge Wells, aged 17,

Edwin, second son of the late Edwin Tooth, esq., of Sydney, and grandson of Robert Tooth, esq., of Swift's Park, Cranbrook, Kent.

At Temple Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 81, George Smurthwaite, esq.

At Luptens, Brentwood, aged 27, Mary, wife of Chr. J. H. Tower, esq.

At his residence, Stebbington-street, Oakley-square, from bronchitis, aged 80, Richard Golding, esq., an eminent historical engraver.

At Southfield, Loughborough, the residence of her mother, aged 26, Susan Emily, wife of the Rev. H. W. Wasse, M.A., vicar of Prestwold and Hoton, and youngest dau. of the late J. E. Brooke, esq., of Hotham House, Yorks.

At Fonthill Bishop, Wilts, aged 70, Rev. Barton Bouchier, M.A., Rector of Fonthill Bishop. See OBITUARY.

Dec. 29. At Sherborne House, Malvern Wells, aged 68, Sir Francis Lyttelton Holycake Goodricke, Bart. See OBITUARY.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Capt. Lewis Maitland, R.N., J.P., Portland House, Southsea, Hants, Mary Anne, third dau. of the late Sir John Newbolt, formerly Chief Justice of Madras, and latterly chairman of the Winchester Quarter Sessions.

Aged 33, after a long illness, Major Frederick Fletcher Vane, late of the 23rd (Royal Welch) Fusiliers.

At 15, Blackheath-terrace, aged 29, Emily Ada, wife of Edward Roche, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Leader Stevenson, esq., of Vanbrugh-fields, Blackheath.

At Eardisley Vicarage, near Hereford, aged 36, the Rev. William St. Leger Aldworth, third son of Richard Oliver Aldworth, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Hammersmith, aged 39, William Stone, son of John Marshall, esq., Horsforth Hall.

At 31, Tavistock-place, W.C., aged 32, Margaret Annie Thompson, wife of James Hannay, esq.

At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 15, Edmund Hunter, eldest son of E. H. Fricker, esq., J.P.

At 15, Marlborough-buildings, Bath, aged 89, Christopher Barrow, esq.

Aged 57, Mr. Robert Wardell, of the Royal York Hotel, Margate. He was formerly well known in connection with the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall.

In Eaton-place, Robert Charles Mellish, esq., K.H., a retired diplomatist. He was appointed to the Foreign Office in January 1824, and was attached to the embassy at Constantinople from May, 1828, to March, 1830. In November, 1834, he was appointed

a gentleman usher to Queen Adelaide, and remained connected with her Majesty's household till her death. Mr. Mellish was selected to act as secretary to the Earl of Wilton's special mission to the Court of Saxony, to invest the late King with the Order of the Garter, in 1842. He retired from the diplomatic service in January, 1855, upon a superannuation pension.

From an overdose of morphia, taken medicinally, aged 23, Dr. Ritchie, one of the most rising physicians in London. "Last week," says the *Medical Times and Gazette*, "he was quite well; now he is in his grave. On Thursday night he was well, cheerful, and busy; on Friday afternoon [Dec. 29] he was dead. He had been in the habit of working late at night and taking strong tea; then, being wakeful, he took occasionally a little morphia. It had on two or three occasions been difficult to rouse him in the morning, but last Friday he could not be roused at all. He had evidently taken an overdose. He was alive, but all attempts to support life were unavailing. An inquest was held, and these facts were brought out, as well as the proofs that he was in very prosperous money circumstances, and was about to start on Friday for a week's holiday in Scotland with his relations. The verdict was—'Death from morphia taken medicinally.' Dr. Ritchie, though only twenty-three years old, had already earned for himself a name which will endure in the history of medical science."

Dec. 30. Aged 89, William Palmer, esq., of Streamstown, co. Westmeath, who lately assumed the title of Baronet. He was the second son of the late Patrick Palmer, esq., LL.D., of Glanmore, co. Longford, by Catherine, eldest dau. and co-heir of Edward Smyth, esq., of Callowhill, co. Fermanagh. Mr. Palmer, who was educated at Shrewsbury School, and was formerly an officer in the 53rd Foot, served in the expedition against Porto-Rico, and in the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He claimed the title of Sir Wm. Palmer, bart., of Wingham, as a descendant of Sir Thomas Palmer, the first baronet. He was for a short time entered in Lodge's "Peerage and Baronetage," and also in Mr. Walford's "County Families," as having succeeded to the baronetcy; but as no satisfactory evidence was produced to show upon what ground he assumed the title, his name has been omitted from more recent editions. He was twice married: first, in 1802, to Helen, dau. of J. Gratrix Hill, esq., of Fieldtown, co. Westmeath, and secondly, in 1814, to Charlotte, dau.

of Colonel Patton, and leaves, by the former, a son, William, vicar of Whitchurch, Dorset, who, if he can show a clear line of descent from the Palmers of Wingham, would now become a baronet.

At Salisbury, Henry Wedderburn Johnstone, esq., Commander R.N., sixth son of the late James Raymond Johnstone, esq., of Alva House, Stirling, N.B.

At Deddington, Oxon, aged 61, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Susanna Cotton Risley. She was the only child of the late Robert Wells, esq., and niece of the late John Barber, esq., of Adderbury West, Oxon, and married, in 1828, the Rev. Wm. Cotton Risley, who was formerly Vicar of Deddington, by whom she has left, with other issue, Holford Cotton, who was born in 1831.

At his residence, Many-gates House, Sandal, near Wakefield, aged 67, Edward Green, esq.

At the Rectory, Hauxwell, aged 78, the Rev. Mark James Pattison, rector of Hauxwell, near Bedale.

At Stanton Prior, Somerset, aged 87, the Rev. James Phillott, Rector of Stanton Prior. The deceased gentleman was the youngest son of the late Venerable James Phillott, D.D., Rector and Archdeacon of Bath, Somerset, by Sarah, dau. of Thomas King, esq., of Bath. He was born at Bath in the year 1778, educated at Winchester, and at the early age of 16 elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1798, and proceeded M.A. 1802. He was appointed in 1815 to the rectory of Stanton Prior, which he held up to the day of his death. The reverend gentleman, who was a magistrate for the county of Somerset, and Master of St. John's Hospital, Bath, married, in 1804, Caroline, daughter of Richard Harris, esq., of Esher, Surrey, by whom he has left issue five children, two sons and three daughters.

At Latimer Rectory, Bucks, aged 17, Elizabeth Hester, eldest dau. of the Rev. Bryant Burgess.

At Knaresborough, aged 77, Sarah Ann, relict of Henry Wilkins, esq., of The Elms, Bath.

At 103, Onslow-square, Frances Cresswell, only surviving dau. of the late Francis Cresswell, esq., of Cresswell, Northumberland.

At 20, Albion-street, Hyde-park, Francis John Woodgate, esq., younger son of the late Rev. Stephen Woodgate, Pembury, Kent.

After a long and painful illness, at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. Benjamin Kent, of Norwood, aged 74, Mary

Lowe, widow of the Rev. John Hall, of Chesham.

At Oaklands, Okehampton, Devon, aged 60, Mrs. Horatia Holley. She was the third dau. of the late Admiral Windham, of Fellbrigge, Norfolk, by Anne, dau. of Peter Thellusson, esq., of Broadsworth, Yorkshire, and married, in 1832, James Hunt Holley, esq., of Oaklands, by whom he has left, with other issue, Windham Hunt, B.A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who was born in 1835.

At Stanwix, near Carlisle, Cumberland, aged 73, Mrs. Jane Bayley, of Stanwix. She was the eldest dau. of the late Anthony Hamond, esq., of Hutton Bonville, in the county of York, by the dau. of — Close, esq., of Richmond, Yorkshire. She married, in 1816, the Rev. John Bayley, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel College, Cambridge, by whom, who died in 1838, she has left issue one son, Charles John, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and C.B., formerly Colonial Secretary at Mauritius, and latterly Governor of the Bahamas, during the greater part of the civil war in the United States.

At Barnton House, Midlothian, aged 21, Charles William Ramsay-Ramsay, esq., of Barnton and of Sauchie, Stirlingshire, only son of the late Wm. Ramsay-Ramsay, esq., of Barnton, who was some time M.P. for Midlothian, by the Hon. Maria, only dau. of James, Tenth Lord Torphichen, and was born at Barnton, in the year 1844. Mr. Ramsay was present at the celebration a few weeks ago of the coming of age of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, and was then in his usual health. While returning to Lanark from a ball given by Mr. Monteath, of Carstairs, the driver of the omnibus on which Mr. Ramsay, with other gentlemen, was riding, confused by the darkness of the night, mistook a turn of the road, and drove the omnibus under some trees, a branch of one of which dragged Mr. Ramsay off the vehicle. In falling, Mr. Ramsay's leg, coming in contact with the iron step of the carriage, sustained a wound below the knee, which was at first disregarded as a mere scratch, but which ultimately ended in erysipelas. The deceased was unmarried, and had only attained his majority in February last. His estates will probably devolve on his cousin, Sir Alexander C. Gibson-Maitland, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Midlothian, whose mother was the eldest dau. of Mr. George Ramsay of Barnton, the grandfather of the deceased.

Dec. 31. At 12, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland

Smyth, wife of Major-General John Rowland Smyth, C.B., and dau. of the late Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 40, Swinburne Fitzhardinge Berkeley, esq. He was the eldest son of the Hon. George Charles Grantley Berkeley, who was formerly M.P. for West Gloucestershire, and an officer in the Coldstream Guards, by Caroline Martha, dau. of the late Paul Benfield, esq. He was born in 1825, and married, in 1862, Eliza Maria, dau. of the late John Gray, esq., of Whamlands, Northumberland, and widow of Edward Dixon, esq., of Horseley, Worcestershire.

At Eldon Villa, Redland, Bristol, aged 71, Lieut.-Colonel William Stewart, late of the Madras Army.

At North Elmham Vicarage, Norfolk, Pleasance, wife of the Rev. H. E. Knatchbull.

At Comely-park-place, Dunfermline, aged 84, Amelia Hazell, widow of James Adamson, esq.

At Clarens, near Montreux, Switzerland, aged 23, Emma Eliza Norman, younger dau. of the late John Fussell, esq., of Nunney Court, Somerset.

At 87, Harcourt-street, Dublin, aged 73, Harriette, widow of William Richardson, esq., of Moy, co. Tyrone, King's Proctor for Ireland. She was the second dau. of Clement Taylor, esq., M.P., D.L., &c., of Tovil House, Maidstone, Kent.

At Arista, Miss Frederika Bremer. See OBITUARY.

At Landersdaun, aged 60, Colonel A. Kennedy. He was an Irishman, who enlisted in the French army as a private in 1826, and had risen by his distinguished services in the Morea and in Algeria, and particularly in 1857, in Marshal Randon's expedition against the Kabyles, to the rank of colonel and commander of the Legion of Honour.

At Vienna, aged 80, M. Henry Anschütz, who was generally allowed to be the first of the German actors. The deceased was for more than forty years a member of the Burg Theatre, and it was not until four or five years ago that his powers of body and mind began to fail him. "He was," says the *Times* Vienna correspondent, "truly great as King Lear, and I recollect to have heard a distinguished English diplomatist say that he had never seen the part so well given elsewhere."

At Paris, aged 50, M. Thuiller, president of a section of the Council of State, who had been for some time in failing health. Two years ago, when he appeared for the first time on the bench of govern-

ment speakers in the Corps Legislatif, he displayed great oratorical talent, and since that *début* he was frequently spoken of as likely to be Minister of the Interior. He was undoubtedly the most brilliant "new man" that the Empire has produced; for Billault, De Morny, Rouher, Baroche, Troplong, Chaix d'Est, Ange, Delangle, and even Walewski, had made a reputation for parliamentary ability before the *coup d'état*.—*Daily News*.

At Passy, Madame Carmouche, once an actress, named Jenny Vertpré, who, a quarter of a century ago, was the star of the French plays at the Olympic, and made a great hit in the "Chatte Métamorphosée en Femme." Her existence had long been forgotten except by her personal friends.

At Florence, aged 86, Professor Michel Angelo Migliazini, keeper of the ancient monuments in the Royal Galleries of Florence. His labours in archæology and numismatics have made his name familiar to most antiquaries throughout Europe.

Madame Andelew, a Russian authoress of some note. This lady was the well-known writer of works relating to political economy and Slavonic literature, some of which have been translated into English and French. It is said that her youth was passed in Siberia with her father, and that she married there, and lived for many years at Kiachta.

At Périgueux, Joseph Frouty, an ex-soldier, and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. "At the attack of the Mamelon Vert, in the Crimea, Joseph Frouty was bugler in the 46th Regiment of Infantry. His battalion attacked the Russian batteries, but their ranks having been thinned by a discharge of grape-shot, and most of the officers killed or wounded, the men hesitated, no longer hearing the voice of their chiefs. Then Frouty ran forward and sounded the charge, the men advanced, and the Mamelon Vert was carried. The old bugler received the cross of the Legion of Honour for this daring act. His brother, a labourer like himself, attended the funeral, likewise wearing the cross of the Legion of Honour, which he had received for saving several lives during the late inundations.—*Galignani*."

At Rosslea, in Fermanagh, aged 95, Luke Lynch, "a man," says the *Ulster Observer*, "who might with justice be cited as an illustration of the saying 'that it is amongst the Irish peasantry the real nobility of the country may be found.' Although this man occupied a comparatively humble position in society, and although he was born and lived all his life in a retired district, he could trace

a direct line of descent from the Red-handed Neill, from the Owen Roe, from the O'Reillys of Cavan, and from the M'Mahons of Monaghan and Dartry. The deceased had a brother who, about forty years ago, emigrated to South Carolina, and settled at Cheraw, where he became an extensive planter. One of his sons was a major-general in the Confederate army, but was prevented by sickness from taking active service. Another son, James, was a colonel, and commanded on James's Island, off Charleston, during some of Gilmore's most determined attacks; he died in the service. Another son is the Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of South Carolina, who lately visited Europe on a diplomatic mission from the Government of Mr. Davis, and while here he visited his uncle at Rosslea. At that time his father was in good health, and on a visit with another son, Dr. John Lynch, of Columbia, S.C. The deceased was a man of very considerable attainments, and intimately acquainted with every phase of Irish politics. He could freely converse on every political change that came over the country since he saw the volunteers of 1782 under drill, and he retained his mental faculties to the last."

Jan. 1. At Aidenhurst, Mayfield, Sussex, aged 43, Sir Francis William Sykes, bart. The deceased baronet was the eldest son of the late Sir Francis William Sykes, bart., of Basildon Park, Berks, by Henrietta, dau. of Henry Villebois, esq., of Marham, Norfolk, and was born at Basildon Park in 1822. He entered the army as ensign in the 97th Regt., Dec. 31, 1839, and became lieutenant April 15, 1842. He succeeded his father in 1843, and was appointed lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards in the same year, but retired from the army in 1844. The first baronet, having acquired a considerable fortune in India, was elected, after his return to England, to represent Wallingford in Parliament. The late baronet, having died unmarried, is succeeded in the title by his brother Frederick, late Captain 11th Hussars, who was born in 1826.

In Portland-place, London, aged 76, Sir William Baynes, bart. See OBITUARY.

In St. Martin's, Stamford, suddenly, aged 76, William Mitton, esq., formerly a solicitor at Snaith, Yorkshire.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 22, Caroline Eleanor, dau. of Francis Charles and the late Caroline Octavia Fitzroy.

At 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 79, Oliver Farrer, esq., of Ingleborough, Yorkshire. See OBITUARY.

At 11, St. Leonard's-terrace, Maida-hill,

of small-pox, aged 34, the Rev. Michael Plaskitt, curate of St. Saviour's.

At Olands, Milverton, Somerset, aged 76, Philip Broadmead, esq., J.P.

At Warwick, aged 64, the Rev. Charles Edward Carles.

At Bath House, Lewisham, Louisa, widow of Francis Greenfield, esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, Tynemouth Castle, and dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Martineau, Royal Artillery.

At 8, Scaradale-terrace, Kensington, aged 50, the Rev. Henry Okey James Belfour, M.A. He was for eighteen years one of the Masters of the Kensington Grammar School.

Jan. 2. Aged 50, Maria Caroline Laura, wife of the Rev. Joseph Philip Knight, and dau. of the late Newton Dickenson, esq., and Lady Boughton, of Brunswick-square, Brighton.

Aged 59, the Rev. T. R. Redwar, incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Liberty of the Rolls.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 80, Emma, widow of Colonel Thornhill Warrington.

At Warnford Lodge, Leamington, aged 84, Fanny, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Ralph West.

Aged 39, Major Thomas E. Marsland, 1st Regiment Derby Militia, eldest son of the late John Marsland, esq., of Stockport, Cheshire.

At No. 74, Gower-street, Bedford-square, of measles, Ann Mary, wife of Charles Thomas Newton, esq., of the British Museum. See OBITUARY.

At 6, Ravenscourt-terrace, Hammer-smith, aged 66, Ann, wife of the Rev. William Crowe.

At his residence, Beaufort House, Park-row, Bristol, aged 74, Joseph James Kelson, esq., M.R.C.S., Eng. He was one of the junior assistant surgeons of the Army at Waterloo.

At Yew Tree House, near Huddersfield, aged 13, Elizabeth Wentworth, dau. of Rev. William Ffolliott.

Jan. 3. At Baden Baden, Count Gustave Blucher de Wahlstatt, brother of Prince Blucher, and grandson of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher. He was born Aug. 3, 1808, and married, at Florence, Sept. 23, 1828, the youngest dau. of the late Sir Robert Dallas, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

At 28, Savile-row, Major-General Francis Westenra, late of 5th Dragoon Guards. He entered the service as ensign on the 31st of July, 1817, and obtained the ranks respectively of lieutenant, 24th October, 1821; captain, 31st December, 1825; major, 28th June, 1838; lieutenant-colonel, 11th November, 1851; colonel,

28th November, 1854; major-general, 5th September, 1865; and was placed on half-pay, 14th March, 1845.

At Torquay, aged 70, the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Heneage Finch-Hatton, M.A. See OBITUARY.

At 42, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Colonel Thomas Tulloch, of Tannachie, late of H.M.'s 42nd Regt. Royal Highlanders, with which he served throughout the Eastern campaign, 1854 to 1856. He retired from the service, Oct. 26, 1858.

Suddenly, at the Elms, East Woodhay, Hants, aged 65, Mrs. George Broun, widow of Captain George Broun, Royal Navy, and eldest dau. of the late General Granby Clay, of Baring-crescent, Exeter.

At her residence, Brynymor, Bangor, aged 76, Penelope Herdsfield, relict of the Rev. Hugh Price, M.A., formerly one of the vicars of the above parish.

At Hamilton House, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, aged 36, Elizabeth Sandys Woodhouse, wife of Lieutenant George Stratton, Royal Navy, and eldest dau. of the late Richard Frances, esq., St. Andrew House, Droitwich.

At Torquay, Katharine Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Whieldon, esq., of Springfield House, Warwickshire, and The Grove, Hants.

At The Grove, Hammersmith, aged 42, Sophia, wife of W. Cheetham, esq., of the War Office.

Jan. 4. After a few days' illness, at his residence, Broom House, Fulham, aged 82, the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan. See OBITUARY.

At Taplow Court, aged 58, Colonel Frederick Paget, youngest son of the late Hon. Berkeley Paget, youngest son of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge and brother of the first Marquis of Anglesey. Colonel Paget was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and had sat in the House of Commons for Beaumaris. The deceased gentleman married, Nov. 26, 1856, Maria Georgiana, eldest dau. of Mr. Charles Pascoe Grenfell, by Lady Georgiana Molyneux.

At St. Vincent's, Addington, Kent, Mary, wife of Charles Devon, esq.

At Sidmouth, Devon, aged 10, George, only son of Lieut.-Colonel George Woodfall, late of the H.E.I.C.'s Service, Madras and Persia.

At Longcroft, Torquay, very suddenly, Annie Louisa, second dau. of H. Phillpotts, esq., and granddau. of the Bishop of Exeter.

At the Manor House, Portlade, Sussex, aged 72, Sarah Anne, wife of John Borrer, esq.

At Worcester, aged 79, Mr. John White-

house, a Peninsular veteran. The deceased, who entered the army at an early age, served through the whole of the Peninsular campaigns, and had received a medal and nine clasps. He left the army when still young, and during the latter part of his life exchanged the duties of a soldier for the more peaceful avocation of a vergier at the Cathedral.

At 25, Montague-street, aged 59, from a street accident, Mr. John Dinnen, R.N., inspecting officer of the Steam Branch in the Department of the Controller of the Navy. On leaving the Admiralty, Whitehall, the previous evening, the deceased, in crossing the road, was knocked down by a hansom cab, and sustained such injuries that he was at once taken to Charing-cross Hospital in a cab. It was found that he had sustained a slight cut on the ear and an abrasion on the forehead, and after being attended to he left the hospital in a cab for his residence. On the next morning he was taken with serious symptoms, and died, it is believed, from concussion of the brain. Mr. Dinnen was senior inspector of machinery afloat (1847), and had been on the books of the *Piagard* since the 1st Jan., 1863.

Jan. 5. Suddenly, of bronchitis, aged 53, William Henry Tenison Pery, Earl of Limerick. See OBITUARY.

At No. 4, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, aged 67, William James Sutherland, esq., late Major 21st Regt. Scots Fusiliers.

At 14, Norfolk-crescent, Bath, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Russell, of Louth.

After a few days' illness, while on a visit at the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Robert Roberts, vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk, aged 68, Maria, widow of Frederick Peter Ripley, esq., of Carshalton, Surrey, and dau. of the late Josias Nottidge, esq., of Rose Hill, Wixoe, Suffolk.

At No. 3, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 83, Rebecca, widow of Captain Richard Turner, R.M.

At his residence, 26, Henrietta-street, Bath, after a short illness, Major C. H. Thomas, late of H.M.'s 11th Bengal Native Infantry, retired, and eldest son of the late General Lewis Thomas, C.B.

At 13, Bedford-place, Russell-square, aged 86, Elizabeth Mary Twining, widow of Richard Twining, esq.

At Bitterne, near Southampton, at the residence of her brother, Captain Edward Fancourt Cavell, R.N., Georgiana Frances, youngest dau. of the late Edward Jackman Cavell, Lieut. R.N.

At Chase Cliffe, Derby, aged 58, Emma,

second dau. of the late Francis Edward Hurt, esq., of Alderwasley, Derbyshire.

Jan. 6. At Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, aged 67, Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart. See OBITUARY.

At 6, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin, aged 76, of bronchitis, after a protracted illness, Richard MacGillycuddy, otherwise called "The MacGillycuddy of the Reeks." The deceased was the eldest son of the late Francis MacGillycuddy, esq., who died in 1820, by Catherine, dau. of Denis Mahony, esq., of Dromore Castle, co. Kerry, and widow of Darby McGill, esq. He was born at Tralee, on the 1st of Jan. 1790, and succeeded his uncle, the late Richard MacGillycuddy, esq., of the Reeks, in 1826. He was a deputy-lieutenant of the county Kerry, and possessed considerable property and much influence in that county, and served as high-sheriff 1823-4. His politics were liberal, but not extreme; and his kindness and hospitality gained him deservedly many friends, by whom his decease will be regretted. The MacGillycuddy was twice married: first, in 1814, to Margaret, only dau. of the late James Bennett, esq., of Cork, by whom he had issue four sons, who all died unmarried, and three daughters, of whom two died unmarried, and the third became the wife of Mr. William Leader, of Rosalie, who died in 1861, and whose brother, Nicholas, is now M.P. for Cork County. The MacGillycuddy married, secondly, in 1849, Anne, only dau. of John Johnstone, esq., of Mainstone Court, Herefordshire.

At Sydenham House, Stokes Croft, Bristol, aged 80, Capt. J. G. H. Gramshaw, R.N.

At Clifton, Catharine Barron, wife of Lieut.-Gen. H. Lechmere Worrall, Indian Army.

At Brittas Castle, the seat of his brother-in-law, after a few days' illness, John Grogan, esq., Surgeon-Major 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, second surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Grogan, Slaney Park, co. Wicklow.

At Morley Rectory, Norfolk, aged 57, Harriet, wife of the Rev. C. Beauchamp Cooper, rector of Morley.

In London, Helen Esther, wife of Capt. Masterson, late H.M.'s 20th Regt. of Foot and 4th South Middlesex Regt. of Militia.

At Castle-park, Exmouth, aged 63, William Hartopp Hull, esq.

At the Vicarage, Wolstanton, Anne Bentley, dau. of the Rev. John Tyson, M.A.

Jan. 7. At the Ranger's Lodge, near Charlbury, aged 85, Frances, Dowager Lady Churchill. Her ladyship, who was born in 1780, was the fifth dau. of the third Duke of Grafton by his second wife,

the dau. of the late Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. She was married, in 1801, to the first Lord Churchill, who was the youngest son of the third Duke of Marlborough.

At Longford-terrace, Folkestone, aged 71, Eliza, relict of John Ogilvie, esq., R.N., of Boughton Bleau, near Faversham, Kent.

At South Penge-park, Surrey, Henry Sheppard Smyth, esq., late of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

At Beaumaris, the Rev. Alexander Dawson Nowell, of Netherside, and rector of the 1st Mediet of the parish of Linton, near Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire.

Jan. 8. At Hayle Cottage, near Maidstone, aged 37, Selina Lucy, second dau. of the Hon. J. H. and Lady Mabella Knox.

At Clifton, Sarah Ruding, relict of the Rev. Samuel B. Ward, rector of Quinton, co. Northampton.

At Bankfield, near Liverpool, aged 66, Mary, wife of Capt. Benn, R.N.

At No. 3, Victoria-terrace, Teignmouth, Caroline Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Warren, rector of Graveley, Huntingdonshire.

At Underhill, Barnet, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Edward Williams, formerly curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, and incumbent of Hanover Chapel, Regent-street.

Aged 75, Mr. Charles Anderson, for thirty-seven years chemical assistant at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

Jan. 9. At his residence, St. Thomas's-street, Portsmouth, aged 63, Rear-Admiral William Turner. The deceased officer entered the Navy in 1816, and subsequently served on board H.M.'s ships *Scamander*, *Vengeur*, and *Queen Charlotte*, as first-class volunteer and midshipman; and in the *Sybil* as acting lieutenant. His promotion to a lieutenant's rank was confirmed in May, 1823, and as such he served on board the *Romney* troopship and his former ship, the *Sybil*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore F. A. Collier, on the coast of Africa. O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," 1849 edition, says:—"For the valour he (Lieut. Turner) displayed in command of the *Black Joke* tender, carrying one long 18-pounder on a pivot, with a crew of forty-three men, in an action of two hours with a Spanish piratical vessel mounting fourteen guns on Gover's carriages, with a crew of eighty-seven men of all nations, he was promoted by the lord high admiral to the rank of commander, on the 14th of July, 1828." His last appointment was to the *Dryad*, 42 (in May, 1830), Captain John Hayes,

with whom he served as second captain again on the coast of Africa.

At 8, Pulteney-street, Bath, Eleanor, widow of General William Thomas Dilkes, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 74, Mrs. MacDonogh, relict of Montagu MacDonogh, esq., late 4th (King's Own).

Aged 76, Louisa, dau. of the late W. Richan, esq., Captain R.N., of Rapness, in the Orkneys.

At 28, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 90, Miss Mary Bloxam.

At Tunbridge-Wells, Frances, wife of Colonel E. C. Wilford, and the last surviving dau. of the late Richard Denne, esq., of Winchelsea.

At Westgate Lodge, Warwick, Caroline, wife of Colonel Charles Shipley Teale.

At Laverstock, near Salisbury, aged 63, the Rev. W. S. Hadley, rector of Compton Abbas, Dorset.

At Munich, the Rev. William Chave, British Chaplain.

At Highfield, Rock Ferry, aged 47, James Gill, esq., Registrar of the Birkenhead County Court, to which office he was appointed in 1850.

At 12, Warden-road, Kentish-town, aged 67, Count Zamoyiski, of Poland. He was the head of his family, the proprietor of the large entailed estate of Zamose, and the brother of Count Andrew and General Zamoyiski, well known in England. Amid the various vicissitudes and succession of disasters which occurred in his country during his life, his career was highly honourable and useful, especially in his steady, unceasing, and successful exertions to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry on his vast estates. The state of Poland, and the grief he felt in consequence, had induced him for many years to live in complete retirement in England, and seems to have hastened his otherwise quiet and Christian end. His remains have been deposited at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Kensal-green Cemetery, to be further removed by his children to the family grave in Poland.

Jan. 10. At Mentone, France, the Lady Isabella Proby, dau. of the Earl of Carysfort.

At Clifton, aged 82, Sarah, widow of Samuel Milbank Raymond, esq., of Belcham Hall, Essex.

At 122, King's-road, Brighton, aged 57, William Vidler Langridge, esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Sussex. In 1831, at the early age of 23, he succeeded his father, William Balcombe Langridge, esq., who resigned in consequence of declining years. The deceased gentleman

and his father, who was appointed in 1806, have held the office for sixty years.

At Chatham, from liver disease contracted in India, aged 29, James Bell Jardine, esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, Army, eldest and last surviving son of J. B. Jardine, esq., M.D., Chatham.

James Bredford Taunton, esq., M.A., All Souls' College, Oxford, and second son of the late Daniel Taunton, esq., of Walton House, Oxford.

At Phillack Rectory, Cornwall, aged 87, Peggy, relict of the late Rev. W. Hockin.

Of typhus fever, at University College Hospital, aged 21, William Andrew Patrick Stuart, esq., of Barbadoes, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was Senior Physician's Assistant, and died while fulfilling his arduous professional duties in hospital.

Jan. 11. At Bromley, General Peter Augustus Lautour, C.B., K.H., Colonel 3rd (King's Own) Hussars. He served in the Peninsula with the 11th Dragoons in 1811-12. On the 26th September, 1811, he attacked with a squadron of his regiment a French cavalry regiment near El Bodon, which had captured the baggage of the Light Division, taking several prisoners, and covered the retreat of the 74th Regiment and five companies of the 60th Rifles from Ciudad Rodrigo. He was present at the siege of Badajoz and the battle of Salamanca, and distinguished himself on several occasions. He was slightly wounded in the retreat from Burgos by the bursting of a shell. He served during the campaign of 1815 as major with the 23rd Light Dragoons, and at the battle of Waterloo he succeeded to the command of the regiment and of the Brigade. He was likewise present at the capture of Paris. He was promoted to Lieut.-Col. after Waterloo, was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath the same year (1815), in recognition of his services during the campaign; and in 1816 was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The late General retired on half-pay in January, 1818, and was appointed Colonel of the 3rd Hussars, May 26, 1855.

At Peckham, aged 75, Capt. William Gould, R.N.

At her residence, Tombland, Norwich, aged 77, Harriot, relict of Col. William Collyer, Bengal Native Infantry.

At the Parsonage House, Little Somerford, aged 91, Anne, widow of the Rev. Arthur Evans, late vicar of Rodbourn Cheney, Wilts.

At No. 19, Cambridge-road Villas, Kilburn, aged 75, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. John Hunt, of Brixton Hill.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.
Births and Deaths Registered, and Meteorology in the following large Towns.

BOROUGH, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1865.	Persons to an acre (1865).	Deaths registered during the week.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).				Deaths registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Rain-fall in inches.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).				Rain-fall in inches.
				Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.				Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.		
DECEMBER 23.															
Total of 11 large Towns.	5,690,617	38 '0	4071	56 '0	24 '2	43 '5	0 '14	3624	3413	0 '53	54 '0	25 '5	41 '4	41 '2	0 '37
London (Metropolis)	3,015,494	38 '7	2169	51 '3	34 '8	42 '7	0 '00	1074	1603	0 '37	50 '9	29 '2	41 '2	41 '2	0 '42
Liverpool (Borough)	376,368	93 '3	383	53 '3	34 '7	44 '9	0 '00	343	435	0 '42	52 '8	35 '2	44 '6	40 '1	0 '44
Manchester (City)	354,950	79 '1	273	54 '5	33 '0	43 '0	0 '00	232	254	0 '39	52 '1	27 '2	41 '2	41 '2	0 '39
Salford (Borough)	110,833	21 '5	75	53 '9	34 '5	44 '2	0 '00	72	82	0 '47	51 '4	31 '6	41 '0	41 '0	0 '47
Birmingham (Borough)	327,842	41 '9	262	51 '3	35 '6	43 '7	0 '01	243	169	0 '36	54 '0	25 '5	41 '7	43 '6	1 '50
Leeds (Borough)	224,895	10 '4	172	54 '8	24 '2	42 '1	0 '01	266	153	0 '36	54 '0	25 '5	41 '7	43 '6	1 '50
Bristol (City)	161,809	24 '5	89	52 '5	39 '1	44 '1	0 '04	107	104	0 '34	48 '0	27 '0	37 '8	37 '8	0 '34
Hull (Borough)	103,747	29 '1	71	49 '0	30 '0	39 '6	0 '00	83	64	0 '34	48 '0	27 '0	37 '8	37 '8	0 '34
Edinburgh (City)	174,180	22 '3	114	56 '0	37 '0	45 '0	0 '20	114	101	0 '34	48 '0	27 '0	37 '8	37 '8	0 '34
Glasgow (City)	423,723	83 '7	340	53 '8	40 '1	45 '4	1 '15	328	274	0 '34	48 '0	27 '0	37 '8	37 '8	0 '34
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	317,666	32 '6	138	53 '8	40 '1	45 '4	1 '15	162	167	0 '34	48 '0	27 '0	37 '8	37 '8	0 '34
JANUARY 6.															
Total of 13 large Towns.	6,122,894	34 '4	4353	53 '8	22 '0	41 '2	0 '86	3995	3453	1 '00	54 '5	13 '0	36 '6	36 '9	2 '41
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39 '3	2352	51 '8	32 '2	43 '2	0 '52	1928	1506	2 '41	40 '6	23 '7	36 '9	36 '9	2 '41
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94 '8	375	62 '3	35 '0	43 '9	0 '95	319	389	0 '64	51 '6	30 '2	40 '2	40 '2	0 '64
Manchester (City)	358,855	80 '0	290	53 '8	29 '0	40 '8	0 '66	273	231	0 '99	51 '9	13 '0	37 '5	37 '5	0 '99
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21 '8	76	53 '4	27 '0	41 '2	0 '69	76	68	0 '95	50 '9	13 '4	37 '5	37 '5	0 '95
Birmingham (Borough)	335,793	42 '9	208	52 '5	29 '4	41 '9	0 '91	267	201	0 '63	54 '5	29 '4	38 '5	38 '5	0 '63
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10 '6	128	53 '8	22 '0	41 '0	0 '63	193	160	0 '77	54 '0	20 '5	36 '9	36 '9	0 '77
Bristol (City)	163,680	34 '9	134	53 '4	30 '4	43 '2	1 '47	119	100	1 '68	52 '5	28 '0	39 '3	39 '3	1 '68
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29 '5	80	48 '0	27 '0	38 '6	0 '47	88	58	1 '04	47 '0	19 '0	34 '1	34 '1	1 '04
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39 '6	106	52 '0	32 '0	39 '7	1 '40	112	88	0 '80	47 '0	20 '0	32 '8	32 '8	0 '80
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85 '4	339	55 '6	33 '6	40 '3	2 '03	332	271	2 '08	48 '1	17 '9	32 '7	32 '7	2 '08
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32 '7	181	52 '6	31 '3	41 '9	0 '66	162	191	0 '67	54 '0	27 '5	39 '9	39 '9	0 '67

GEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From December 24, 1865, to January 23, 1866, inclusive.

Thermometer.				Barom.	Weather.	Thermometer.				Barom.	Weather.
Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.				Day of	8 o'clock	Morning.			
°	°	in. pts.			Month.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
38	37	30.	30	foggy, fair, fog	Jan.	8	48	49	38	29. 19	clo., showers
48	44	30.	23	Slt. rn., clo., fr.	9	38	40	40	28. 99	slightrain, fair	
50	47	30.	09	clo., slight rain	10	41	44	40	29. 14	do. do. do.	
44	43	30.	24	fog	11	32	35	31	28. 94	heavysnw., rn.	
48	48	30.	20	clo., rain	12	34	38	29	29. 48	foggy	
51	48	29.	33	con. heavy rain	13	43	44	50	29. 46	heavy rain	
44	43	29.	66	fair, clo.	14	50	53	45	29. 77	do. do.	
52	49	29.	39	heavy rain	15	43	49	44	29. 99	clo., do.	
44	41	29.	68	fair	16	45	52	46	29. 68	heavy rn., clo.	
49	42	29.	88	do.	17	44	50	51	30. 07	rain	
48	48	29.	88	do.	18	50	51	48	29. 99	clo., do.	
51	49	29.	82	rain, fair	19	49	51	49	29. 78	do. do.	
50	43	29.	89	do., clo.	20	48	52	50	29. 68	do. do.	
44	41	29.	95	foggy, fair	21	51	56	52	29. 87	slight rn., clo.	
48	44	29.	56	heavy rain, clo.	22	50	54	47	29. 67	clo., heavy rn.	
					23	46	51	42	30. 11	do., fair	

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1866.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.—Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of the GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of
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London, E.C.

has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid
his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of
country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New
by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communica-
remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected
on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography,
Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General
ure.

Correspondents are requested to write on the side of the

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musæ.—Hor.

A LITERARY FORGERY: RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER'S TRACTATE ON BRITAIN.

ANY of the friends of "Sylvanus Urban," who may chance to have assisted at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries during the last few years, cannot fail to have noticed in the ante-room, between the windows, over the refreshment table, a full-length, life-sized portrait. It represents a gentleman in the costume of the former part of the last century, standing in a garden, with a well-pleased expression of countenance; and is the likeness of that conspicuous antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, before he took orders. But for that circumstance it might easily be believed that it depicts him as he addressed to Lord Willoughby, of Parham, President of the Society, many years later, this exordium to his "account of Richard of Cirencester:"—

"The love I had for my own country, in my younger days, prompted me to visit many parts of it; and to refuse great offers made me, to go into foreign and fashionable tours. I was sensible, we abounded at home with extraordinary curiosities, and things remarkable, both in Art and Nature; as well as most valuable Antiquities in all kinds; most worthy of our regard: and which it most became us to take cognisance of.

"These considerations might perhaps induce me to be too hasty, in publishing my juvenile work, in this kind of learning; *Itinerarium Curiosum*, with an hundred engraved plates: chiefly with a view to point out a way and method of inquiry: and to render this study both useful and entertaining.

more readily therefore, I can excuse myself, in regard to omissions in that work, as I had not sight of our author's treatise, of *Cirencester*, at that time absolutely unknown.

Since then, I have had the good fortune to save this most interesting work of his, I could not refrain from contributing somewhat giving an account of it, and of its author."

Our Doctor has supplied us with a very fair sketch of himself in paragraphs; but let us hear him "concisely recite the history" of the discovery of this "most invaluable work," and the portrait will be drawn with almost a miniature's perfection.

In the summer of 1747, *June 11*, whilst I lived at *Stamford*, I rec'd a letter from *Charles Julius Bertram*, professor of the Danish tongue in the Royal marine Academy of *Copenhagen*, a name unknown to me. The letter was polite, full of compliments, and full with foreigners, expressing much candor and respect to me, being only acquainted with some works of mine published. The letter was dated the year before: for all that time he hesitated in sending it.

Soon after my receiving it, I sent a civil answer: which produced another letter, with a prolix and elaborate *latin* epistle inclos'd, from the famous Mr. *Gramm*, privy-counsellor, and chief librarian to the *British Majesty*: a learned gentleman, who had been in *England*.

extract from it; then, an imitation of the hand-writing, which I shewed to my late friend Mr. Casley, Keeper in the Cotton library, who immediately pronounced it to be 400 years old.

"I press'd Mr. Bertram to get the manuscript into his hands, if possible, which at length, with some difficulty, he accomplished: and on my solicitation, sent to me in letters, a transcript of the whole; and at last a copy of the map: he having an excellent hand in drawing.

"Upon perusal, I seriously solicited him to print it, as the greatest treasure we now can boast of, in this kind of learning. In the mean time, I have here extracted some account of the Treatise, for your present entertainment: as I gave it to Dr. Mead, and to my very worthy friend Mr. Gray of Colchester, some time past, at their request."

Thus, unintentionally depicting himself, Dr. Stukeley stood as sponsor to the Richard of Cirencester of the Tractate on Britain. For it was he who changed the name of the alleged writer from Richard of Westminster, as the "discoverer" of the MS. then called him. And the Doctor relates with great glee, in this account, the results of an investigation which he made at Westminster Abbey, by the aid of Mr. Widmore, the librarian. He necessarily discovered that Richard of Cirencester (the well-known chronicler) was a monk of Westminster, and that Bishop Nicolson, after speaking of his chronicles, had added that, "it seems, he treated too of much higher times." And Bertram, without any apparent acknowledgment of the obligation, at once intercalated this name in the first title of the work: "*Ricardi Corinensis Monachi Westmonasteriensis De Situ Britanniae Libri Duo.*"

Stukeley, in this same essay, which appears to have occupied four sittings of the Society, gave an analysis of the work; a full account of the Map accompanying it; a full account of the Itinerary of Roman Britain contained in it; and then another full account of the Map and the Itinerary together; and when he published it, he added two engravings, one of the map, "which I copied," he says, from that of our "author;" and the other of "a scrip I desired my friend Bertram to send me, of the manner of the writing." To these we must return again, and therefore forbear to speak of them now.

The publication of this account was welcomed by the archæologists of Stukeley's class with raptures surpassing belief. His own extravagant appreciation of the work was outdone by such writers as

er, who in his "History of Manchester," afforded Washington the model for his "History of New York." A few were who ventured to hint that Richard had surely exercised his invention; but they were overborne and silenced. The price of the Tractate itself, printed by the compliant Bertram, in obedience to the Doctor's solicitation—although in the inauspicious year of Gildas and Nennius (which his unlucky star led him to prefer to Ptolemy, or the genuine Antonine Itinerary)—and accompanied by a copy of the Map, which differed considerably from the Doctor's copy, completely silenced all cavillers. Even Reynolds, in his "Commentary on the Antonine Itinerary," dared but to express his distrust, whilst professing almost as loudly as Whitaker his admiration at this "*magnus partus temporis*." It seemed that Stukeley at a climax of jubilation said, was generally taken as plain fact: "I need add no more, than if Camden and Gale and Horsley, had had *Richard of Cirencester's* work, and been nothing left for others to do in this argument."

After his death, the influence of Stukeley's name was exerted to establish the position of his literary and archæological godchild. His friends, when they published the second part of his "*Itinerary*," or "*Centuria II.*," as they termed it, knowing his great

name, finding that scarcely a copy could be found of the "original edition" accessible to the public, either in this country or at Copenhagen, and overlooking the fact that it had been reprinted in Stukeley's posthumous "*Centuria II.*," published it anew, with a translation, copious notes, and a commentary on the Itinerary by the Rev. Thomas Leman, who added also a map of Roman Britain, in which Richard's Itinerary was used and avowed as the great authority. The original map and the facsimile of the MS. were also copied and republished; and in the introductory volume to the "*Beauties of England and Wales*," which was compiled by J. N. Brewer, not only was Mr. Leman's map copied, but the authority of Richard of Cirencester was acknowledged as paramount throughout all the Roman period.

Hatcher's translation and notes, with Leman's commentary, were reprinted, with the Latin text, by J. A. Giles, in 1841; in company, this time, with Richard of Devizes. And finally the translation, notes, and commentary appeared again amongst the "*Six Old English Chronicles*" of "*Bohn's Antiquarian Library*," in 1848.

Gradually, however, the careful and accurate study of archæology has completely altered the aspect of the question concerning this work. At the outset, no one doubted that it was the production of the learned monk of Westminster; but some said he was "possessed of the general spirit of his profession in the middle ages—something between bold conjecture and inventive fraud," and charged him with "having laid out new itinera, imagined colonies, &c., inserted some names which, though real, were posterior to the Roman times, and some which might safely be affirmed to have been fabricated by himself." But, latterly, the charge of fabrication has been shifted from Richard to Bertram, and it has been *suspected*, though no more, that the whole, except perhaps the Itinerary, was the work of the ingenious Professor of Copenhagen.

Had this suspicion ever led to a complete examination of the Tractate, some authors of the present day might have been spared many lamentable errors. To say nothing of Lingard, Lappenberg, Stuart (in his "*Caledonia Romana*"), or of Mr. Wright's very useful compendium, "*The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon in Britain*," in which Richard's Itinerary is reprinted in the appendix; the maps of the Ordnance Survey give names to Roman stations from it; and so does Mr. Maclauchlan's "*Survey of Watling Street*," executed for the late Duke of Northumberland; and even Mr. C. C. Babington's

of Roman Cambridgeshire," — not to mention school and maps of Roman Britain, published by the Useful Knowledge and others. And the text-book of Ancient Geography, recently compiled under the direction of Dr. William Smith, in which Roman Britain, is vitiated throughout by the use of "Richard of Cirencester" as a genuine authority.

In this account it has been deemed desirable to publish the results of separate examinations of the work, made in the course of literary work; and in which the writer is confirmed most fully by a German critic of no mean name, Carl Wex, in accordance to his edition of the *Agricola* of Tacitus. To this eminent investigator reference will be made subsequently; since he has applied one of the most entertaining and unanswerable arguments in proof of the allegation that Richard of Cirencester's "*De Britannia*" is from the beginning to the end a literary forgery; upon Dr. Stukeley, whose vanity and credulity far outweighed his learning, by the "compliments" and "candour" of Charles Niebuhr of Copenhagen.

To accomplish this, it will be needful to pursue in succession several distinct lines of inquiry; each of which will be found to lead to the same conclusion; and each of which will afford to those who are specially concerned in such a quest, amusement

Richard, at last eagerly seized upon the lamentable bombardment of Copenhagen, as a ground for still maintaining their belief, whilst they gave over their search as hopeless; for doubtless this, like so many other treasures, had perished in the conflagration!

This ominous suspicion, which the first step of our investigation gives rise to, is greatly strengthened when we examine the engraved *facsimile* of the "scrip" sent by Bertram as a specimen of the "hand-writing." The force of this cannot, however, be made perfectly clear without having before our eyes Stukeley's own plate; for Hatcher's copy of it is not sufficiently accurate. A few general remarks are all that can be made, therefore, but they will be enough to indicate the direction in which the examination of it leads. No one who is accustomed to the use of ancient MSS., and who has occasionally had to copy passages from them, can fail to see that this copy is not *traced*, but *done by hand*; the irregularity and want of form in so many of the letters leave no doubt on this head. It might not have occurred to Bertram that a *tracing* would be more satisfactory than an *imitation*, if he had the MS. before him; but if he had *no ancient MS.* before him, he could not have gratified his correspondent's wish, except in the way he adopted.

Dr. Stukeley's friend, the Keeper of the Cotton Library, on seeing Bertram's copy, "immediately pronounced it to be 400 years old,"—referred it, in fact, to the 14th century, the very age of the genuine Richard of Cirencester. But though some of the letters are shaped as was the custom of the 14th century, and indeed of most centuries, when the text from which our "*black letter*" was derived, was employed; there are some which certainly were not so written then, and a few which were never used at all. The illuminated capital F, we may regard as simply an unskilful copy (and so perhaps we may excuse the ungraceful flourishes adorning it); but the smaller capitals, S, C, B, R, L, I, G, are all formed in a different manner from those seen in genuine MSS. Of the small letters, the terminal *s*, *b*, *g*, *l*, *r* (of which the simplest form is replaced by a completely modern one), the contracted form for *et*, are all strange, or unknown. When double *t* occurs also, the two are uncouthly and improbably written in different forms; and the manner in which several words are contracted is quite unlike what we find elsewhere. Similarly, it is, to say the least, very unusual to find the general title of a MS. in double columns, written quite across the page; and to see inserted between it and the text, also in long line, "*Lib. I. Ci.*" Ten short

The Gentleman's Magazine.

[MARCH,

three long ones, have afforded room for these criticisms; more might be added, such as the spelling of *Britannia* double *t*, which is a modern blunder, and not an ancient

B. B. WOODWARD.

Library, Windsor Castle,
Feb., 1866.

(To be continued.)

CREWE HALL.

THE township of Crewe, which has been for so many centuries identified with the noble family who bear its name, is in the south-east of Cheshire,—that “seedplot of gentry,” as it has been quaintly called,—about four miles from Sandbach, and six from Nantwich. From a very early time it was the seat of a family named Crue, or Criue, though at the time of the Domesday survey it belonged to Richard de Vernon, of Shipbrook, and subsequently became a component portion of the Barony of Wich Malbank. The inquisition taken 1600, relative to the first division of the barony, mentions that

marrying Richard Praers of Barthomley, had a son Thomas, whose daughter carried the estate of Crewe by marriage into the family of Fullehurst of Edlaston, her husband, Robert Fullehurst, being one of the four esquires between whom Lord Audley divided a present of 500 marks, which he had received from the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers. He died 13 Richard II., and his armed figure is still to be seen on an altar tomb in Barthomley church.

The Inquisitiones post mortem of the intermediate reigns, as given in "Ormerod's Cheshire," bring the estates through successive generations of male descent to Thomas Fullehurst, or Fowleshurst, who



Crewe Hall.

was Sheriff of Cheshire in the 20th of Henry VIII., and whose son, Robert, in the 19th of Elizabeth, sold his rights in the barony of Wich Malbank to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and two years afterwards joined his son Thomas, and other members of his family, in the sale of Crewe and other dependent estates to Sir Christopher Hatton, afterwards Lord Chancellor and K.G., the same who "led the brawls" before Her Majesty at his house at Stoke, as related by Gray.

From Sir Christopher of Hatton, or his representatives,^c it passed

^c Williamson, Vill. Castr. et Finis, says that Sir Crewe was sold by Christopher himself *temp.* James I. But he is obviously wrong, either in the vendor or in the date of

terwards, by re-sale, to Sir Randolph Crewe, afterwards Justice of the King's Bench, whose purchase of the estate, no doubt, in that affection for the county of his ancestors, long life of active professional employment—for he was in years when he bought it—and the influence of a Court have been expected to extinguish. It was this Sir Randolph who became the refounder of the family, and who built the of Crewe Hall.

Pedigree tracing Sir Randolph Crewe's descent from the owners of the manor and lordship of Crewe, is authenticated step by step by copies of deeds and other documents, which were in a large volume deposited at Crewe, and which probably are the basis of Sir William Dugdale's magnificent pedigree-roll of the family. While this Randolph's brother founded a distinct branch of the family, who held for some two or three generations the title of Baron Crewe of Stene, co. Northampton, his own direct line continued in his grandson John, whose daughter, and (eventually) married John Offley, Esq., of Madeley, who assumed the arms of Crewe, and became the grandfather of John Crewe, who represented the county of Chester in Parliament for many years, was raised to the Peerage in 1806, on the recommendation of his political friend, Charles James Fox, as Baron Crewe of

“King Charles’ occasions”—Fuller quaintly proceeds—“calling for speedy supplies of money, some great ones adjudged it unsafe to venture on a parliament (for fear in those distempered times the physic would side with the disease), and put the king to furnish his necessities by way of loan. Sir Randal (*sic*) being demanded his judgment of the design, and the consequence thereof (the imprisonment of recusants to pay for it), openly manifested his dislike of such preter-legal courses; and thereupon, November 9, 1626, was commanded to forbear his sitting in the Court, and the next day was by writ discharged of his office: whereat he discovered no more discontentment than the weary traveller is offended when he is told that he is at his journey’s end.”

Ormerod, however, in his “History of Cheshire,”^d gives in a foot note a copy of an original letter from Sir Randolph Crewe to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, which shows that the ex-Chief Justice regarded his dismissal with very different feelings from those attributed to him by quaint old Fuller. We give it here in extenso, on account of its obvious interest.

A COPY OF SIR RANDUPLH CREWE’S LETTER TO THE DUKE
OF BUCKINGHAM, 28TH OF JUNE.

“My duty most humbly done to your Grace.

“Vouchsafe, I beseech your Grace, to read the misfortunes of a poor man herein, and take them into your noble thoughts, whose case is considerable. I have lived almost two years under the burthen of his Majesties heavy displeasure, deprived of the place I held, and laid aside as a person not thought of, and unserviceable, whereof I have been soe sensible, that ever since living att Westminster, I have not sett my foot into any other house there or at London (savinge the house of God), but have lived private and retired as it best became me.

“I did decline to be of this late Parliament, distrusting I might have been called upon to have discovered in the publick, the passages concerning the removall from my place, which I was willing should be rapped up in my own bosom.

“I likewise took speciall care if my name were touchit upon in the Commons house, that some of my freinds there should doe their best to divert any further speech of me, for I alwaies resolved wholly to relie upon the king’s goodness, who I did not doubt would take me into his princely thoughts if your Grace vouchsafed to intercede for me. The end of the Parliament was the time I prefixed myself to be a suitor to your Grace, and I have now encouragement soe to be: the petition of right whereunto your Grace was a party speaks for me, and for the right of my place, but I humbly desire favour. God doth knowe, it was a great affliction to me to deny anything com’anded me, the king that my heart soe loved, and to whom I had been so bound, prince and king: but I had done it, I had done contrary to that all his judges resolved to doe (and I only suffer), and if I had done it, and they had deserted me therein, I had become a scorne to men, and had been fitt to have lived like a scritch owl in the darke; soe like-

^d Vol. iii. p. 167.

ad done it, and had been knowne to have been the leader herein, and the judges had been pressed to have done the like, the blame and the reproof been laid on me, and by me they might in some measure have excused

But yet there was a greater obligation to restrain me, then these (for t morall reasons), and that was the obligation of an oath, and of a con-
inst both which (then holding the place of a judge), I in my own under-
d done, had I subscribed my name to the writing which the king was then
equire me to doe, for therein I had approved the com'ission, and conse-
proceedings thereupon, wherein here I had been condemned, and with
nd shrill a voice, I leave to your Grace to judge.

fore, most noble Lord, vouchsafe to weigh these my reasons in the ballance
lome and judgement, and be soe noble and just to excuse me to the king
in a true contemplation of that nobleness and justice, be soe good as to be
that I may be really restored to the king's grace and favour. Your Grace
r hand Achilles' speare which hurts and heals. I am grievously hurt, your
the means to heale me, to whom I make my address. The time is now fitt
w you are upon a forraigne expedition, you may take my prayer, my wife's
ldren with you. I hope yo^r journey will be the more prosperous.

ow in the 70th year of my age; it is the general period of man's life, and
ns apace. Well was it with me when I was king's serjeant, I found profit
ve lost the title and place of Cheife Justice. I am now neither the one or
latter makes me incapable of the former, and since I left the cheife place,
th been little less than 3000*l.* already.

y your favour in the way to have raised and renewed in some measure my
and familay, which I will be bold to say hath heretofore been in the best
: familays of my countrey, till by a general heir the patrimony was carried
e male into another sirname, and since which time it hath been in a weak
Your Grace may be the means to repair the breach made in my race

his manly vindication of the conduct which had deprived him of a situation to which he still hoped to be restored, could scarcely fail of producing its effect on a mind open to an impartial view of his case ; and "it would seem," adds Ormerod, "that the Duke had been for a year well disposed towards him." An indorsement on the letter states, that the Duke said as much to Sir Randolph ; but be this as it may, it is certain that the hand of the assassin Felton forestalled all such good intentions on the part of Buckingham.

The erection of Crewe Hall was commenced in the year 1615, under the direction of Sir Randal Crewe, from the designs of Inigo Jones ; but it was not completed until 1636. Fuller has this observation, which shows it must then have been considered one of the most sumptuous edifices in the county :—"Nor must it be forgotten, that Sir Randal first brought the model of excellent building into these remote parts ; yea, brought London into Cheshire, in the loftiness, sightliness, and pleasantness of their structures."

In Ormerod's "Cheshire" there is a fine engraving of the north-east view of Crewe Hall, as it stood before the late disastrous fire ; and also a curious vignette, taken from a painting preserved in the Hall, of the south-east view of the mansion, as rebuilt by Sir Randolph Crewe. In this the old manor house of the Fullehursts is represented as still standing at a few yards distance from the more modern edifice. It is apparently an early Tudor mansion, with a high-pitched roof and handsome stack of chimneys. Sir Randolph's erection, in this vignette, is represented as surrounded, in its original state, by offices and square courts and gardens, built and arranged in keeping with the stiff and stately character of the great house itself, and laid out in trim square parterres after the fashion of the day.

"Grove nods to grove, each alley has its brother,
And half the garden just reflects the other."

The mansion itself has continued almost entirely unaltered, but the grounds have been laid out afresh after the rules of modern taste, and the square-walled courts have disappeared entirely from the scene, and given way to the grassy turf of a velvet lawn leading down to the water, of which we may say, in the words of Horace,—

"Cursum mutavit amnis,
Doctus iter melius."

The land around the house forms a park, of about thirty acres, which breaks on all sides into pleasant undulations ; and the general

heightened by the formation of a lake, which collects the waters of several small rivulets.

As will be seen from our illustration, Crewe Hall is a quadrilateral building; its materials are chiefly of red brick, varied with darker colours, disposed in diamonds throughout. The sashes and mullions of the windows, cornices, strings, and pilasters, are of stone, and the monotony of each front is broken by projections of large bay-windows, which give relief and add the play of light and shade to the building, an effect which again is increased by the open work of the battlements. Four heavy square tall octagonal chimneys add variety to the *tout ensemble* of the edifice, and make the architecture at once impressive and

modest. The author adds the following details of this splendid structure:—There are entrances in the east and south fronts, the latter of which opens to an old staircase of singular curiosity and beauty, leading to the first floor in many successive turnings. The upper angles are carved in the style of mixed architecture, as prevalent at the time of the building, and they support figures of various animals, supporting armorial shields. The pinnacles are of open work, designed in a similar style. In the

caste. The fittings-up are of dark varnished oak. A gallery on the east side is appropriated to the family, and opposite to this is a large painting of the Last Supper. In the altar window are two subjects in ancient stained glass, the Annunciation and the Offering of Isaac."

This splendid mansion having fallen into much decay by the process of time, was completely and skilfully restored by Lord Crewe, its present owner, in 1837, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore, at a cost of about 30,000*l*.

Crewe Hall retains—or, rather, did retain, previous to the disastrous fire which occurred there early in January last—the peculiar character of the age in which it was built; but as little more than the bare walls now remain of this once splendid mansion, its architectural details will be best given as set forth in Neale's "*Views of Seats*." "The bricks of which it is constructed are disposed diagonally, chequering the whole front; the quoins and ornamental decorations are of stone; the large windows have stone mullions and casings. It consists of two lofty stories, surmounted by a sculptured open parapet, concealing, in some degree, the high roof, from which rise the chimneys, representing detached octagon columns with their plinths, bases, and capitals. The line of the front at each extremity is broken by a large bow-window the whole height of the building; crowned with a gable, geometrically curved; a dwarf wall, and balustrades surround the edifice at its base. The central compartment, in which is the entrance, is wholly of stone, and is richer in decoration; the parapet rising in fantastic forms, and the quoins studded with roses. The arch of the doorway is supported by four fluted Ionic columns, on sculptured pedestals, rising from which are terms of the same order; and above the frieze, over the entrance, are the arms of Crewe with various scroll ornaments, and an obelisk on each side, the whole exhibiting an interesting specimen of the grotesque taste of the period of James I. Several of the rooms remain in their original state; the hall and principal staircase are particularly worthy of attention in that respect. In the dining-room, the roof is enriched with pendants, and the wainscot adorned with terms, and other boldly-executed carvings. The gallery, adapted to contain the library, is one hundred feet long, and is hung with many family portraits."

These portraits, as well as the more important ones in the drawing-room, have nearly all been preserved, the fire having commenced in the roof, and not having burnt down till sufficient time had elapsed for the activity of the household, under the superintendence of Lord

and Lady Houghton, to take down and convey into security valuable memorials. The grand works of Stanfield, however, were in the flames : they were fixed over the fire-places in the hall, and it seems never to have occurred to any one to cut them from their frames, which might be done in a few minutes. Our readers will remember that the housekeeper at Luton House rescued the Bute collection from destruction by this simple process. I was on a visit to this house, towards the close of the last century, when Lord Palmerston (father of the late Premier) wrote the following elegant lines in the family album :—

Here in rude state old chieftains dwelt,
Who no refinement knew ;
Small were the wants their bosoms felt,
And their enjoyments few.
But now, by taste and judgment plann'd,
Throughout these scenes we find
The work of art's improving hand
With ancient splendour joined ;
And, far more great, the owner's praise,
In whom at once are shown
The genuine worth of former days—
The graces of our own.

And, as Ormerod remarks, "there can be no buildings which are more indebted to their proprietors for preserving the original style faithfully unaltered, and for the manner in which the ancient fabric has been made to group with modern landscape."

There is a short account of Crewe Hall in Mr. S. C. Hall's splendid work, "*The Baronial Halls of England*," adorned with illustrations of the dining-room and chapel.

Among the principal portraits which hung upon its walls before the recent fire, we may enumerate Miss Knightley, of Fawsley, by Sir Peter Lely; Thomas Offley, Lord Mayor of London, 1556, wearing his gold chain, with his gloves in his right hand, and his left hand resting on a skull: this is marked "*Petrus Pourbus faciebat, 1565.*" * Master Offley, by Cornelius Jansen. Miss — Crewe, by Sir Peter Lely; Sir John Crewe, of Uckinton; Sir Randolph Crewe, in his judge's robes; Sir — Crewe, of Uckinton; Master Crewe, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the dress of King Henry VIII.; Lord Crewe, of Stene; Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, by Hone; Mrs. Hinchcliffe and one of her sisters, by the same; Mrs. Sarah Crewe (grandmother of the first Lord Crewe of the present creation); Sir Thomas Crewe, ancestor of the Lords Crewe of Stene; Fulke Greville, Esq.; and two fine whole-length portraits of Mr. Offley and his lady, one of which is seriously damaged.

Ormerod gives, in his "*History of Cheshire*," a complete pedigree of the Crewe family, from Henry de Criwa, circ. 1150. The first part, carrying the descent down to Sir Randolph Crewe, is from an illuminated pedigree by Dugdale, in the possession of Lord Crewe; and from that period down to the end of the male line, from Sir John Crewe's entries in his family Prayer Book, copied in Cole's collections in the British Museum, and compared with monuments in Barthomley and other churches, and entries in the records of the College of Arms. The last portion of the pedigree was supplied from information personally given to the author by the late Lord Crewe. It is remarkable that one of the marriages in the descent (that of John Crewe, of Crewe, with Anne Shuttleworth, of Fosset, co. York) is recorded in a foot-note as having been solemnised in the contraband chapel in May Fair, London, in 1707.

The rebuilding of Crewe Hall has already been commenced by Lord Crewe, under the able hands of Mr. E. Barry.

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[MARCH,

THE DANES' DYKE.

BY. REV. M. G. WATKINS, M.A.

HERE never was an age more active than the present in searching into the relics of antiquity. Halicarnassus and Panticapæum are explored on one side of the world, while the copper mines of Lake Superior, or the ruins of early Aztec civilization, on the other, furnish speculation with abundant employment. The study is prosecuted still more eagerly at home. Flint implements from the gravel of the kitchen-middens in the Orkneys, are subjects of entrancing interest to multitudes of theorists. If personal rivalry or national animosity can be imported into the question, as with the discoverers of the Nile, or the imputation that the early Scotchmen were cannibals, so much the better. The contest will be the warmer between the rival advocates. At present our business is with a more peaceful theme. The Danes' Dyke, in which we would interest our readers, may be found by anyone who visits that Yorkshire pro-

sand such as those so common at Perranzabuloe, and again on the Norfolk coast. So with "Danes' Dyke," it is quite possible that, after being termed the "Denes Dyke," or simply "The Denes," later generations corrupted it to Danes' Dyke.

From coast to coast, measured by the Ordnance map, this singular earthwork is exactly two and three-quarter miles in length. It runs along the eastern side of a rough natural valley, skilfully adapting itself to the broken ground, and while making the most of its assistance, pursuing an undeviating line, that gives a beholder a very favourable impression of the engineering skill of its contrivers. Standing on its northern termination—here 292 ft. above high water, over precipitous chalk cliffs facing the sea—the eye travels along a semicircle of gently-falling coast, dipping now into the blue clays of Speeton, now rising again and topped by Scarborough Castle. Half-way to that point the glance rests on a line of broken water, whose surf-streaks tell of the curious oolite ridge called Filey Brigg. From this end of the Dyke to its southern termination (by Phillips' coast sections eight miles) extends a walk of great beauty: the waves chafing far below on one hand, and on the other the blue ridges of the Yorkshire wolds running into the air. Here the cliffs fall, and a small valley trending to the shore forms a convenient strand for the fishermen of Flamborough, whence they can put out into the calm waters of Bridlington Bay when the sea is too rough for launching a boat on the north side of the Headland. The upper ridge of this valley is skilfully used as a natural defence for the earthwork. In order to obtain a good specimen of Yorkshire scenery, we will start here, and walk along its course to the other end.

Turning our backs, then, on the sea, thinly streaked with gleaming ripples by the edge, but away to the north-east, under yon dark cloud running in huge white rollers on the Smithy Sands, and taking a last look at Burlington, with its red buildings picturesquely emerging from the fog, we skirt a brook edged by a belt of woodland. It was a dull October day when we made acquaintance with this pretty valley, and the shining green of the hollies contrasted beautifully with the bright red of the hawthorn berries. Soon we mount the earthwork, and, still with the woodland on our left, seem to be walking along a large unfinished railway embankment, gaps being cut here and there through it, probably to enable the farmers to get their carts into the fields. In front of us the Dyke runs on, a long line of red earth, with a slightly tortuous course; behind, although we are

some 25 ft. above the plain, the distant ships seem high in bringing to mind Milton's expression—

“As when far off at sea a fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds.”

of the trees near the mound are contorted and wizened by
ing blast that here takes them, and (especially the larches)
red with grey lichens till one is irresistibly tempted to
them with the wonderful Wistman's Wood of Dartmoor.
ges too are high and rambling, sometimes blown over by the
they look as if smoothed off by a hedge cutter. Old hedges
ble of enduring for ages; in the west of England there are
ws thought to have been planted in Saxon times. These
elp us to realise the antiquity of the mound on which we are

At intervals abundance of broom meet us, or miniature
f bracken; and many clumps of furze have to be penetrated
bbits swarm, and the pretty yellow bedstraw creeps along
nd. In the woods that edge one side of our route, many of

British birds of prey have been observed. The sportsman
dwells on them with fondness, as offering a most tempting
lace for woodcocks wearied with their immigration; and if

Danes' Dyke cannot but stir us more deeply. It brings us face to face with our ancestors, and recalls the past annals of the nation at a glance. Built in the early dawn of history, when the Brigantes and Parisii held sway over Yorkshire, or reaching to a still dimmer antiquity, when the beaver and the badger disputed the solitude of the woods with a handful of painted savages anterior even to those nations—it witnessed the Roman and the Saxon invade the land, and was doubtless wrested by them in turn from the indigenous tribes, and used to overawe them. And then came the Danish galleys with their raven standards, and their crews even more fell than ravens, who unquestionably mastered the Saxon population of Yorkshire by its aid, and perhaps stamped their own name most indelibly upon it from the torrents of blood here shed in contending for it. Ida's sons with forty ships are said to have landed at Flamborough, in the same cove where now may be seen drawn up in rows the gaily-coloured fishing-boats of the villagers, the very names, "Rosy Morn," "Happy Return," and so on, contrasting strangely with our remembrance of the scenes of slaughter that ensued upon the landing of a Danish host. Imagination then passes on to William the Norman. After subduing Hereward in the Isle of Ely, we know he devastated the whole country north of the Humber with fire and sword, to read a terrible lesson to the Saxons. Without doubt this corner of Britain, cut off from the mainland by Danes' Dyke, witnessed a fierce struggle ere the Norman knights succeeded in carrying it. Then how many Henrys and Edwards may have ridden by it in after days! And then from Tudors and Stuarts it fell into the hands of farmers; and now for ages, sheep and cattle have pastured by it as calmly as if war and bloodshed had never stained its soil. Very ruthless were those heathen Danes. Their vices come down to us in the word "lurdane," their strategy in the Danes' Dyke, and their cruelty in the provincial name of the dwarf elder, fabled to grow most on Danish battle-fields, and called Danewort therefrom.

A second thought that rises within the stranger's breast as he surveys the length and height of what must have been considered a gigantic work in the days of the Danes, is, with what oceans of blood, with what cruelty and anguish its mound must have been built up. History tells no stories of its builders, but it is impossible to consider so large a work was heaped up by free labour in the early days which witnessed its construction. There must have been severe taskmasters, and slaves or prisoners driven to the work with

the lash and the sword, as has ever been the case with tyrants and their vassals all over the world. Probably where each man fell from weariness, there he was buried; but it is by no means unlikely that at certain parts of it chiefs or heroes might have been interred. We cannot hear that any excavations have ever been undertaken in the Danes' Dyke; but to judge from what was found in opening the Castle Howard mounds (also in the Brigantian country) in September, 1864, explorers would discover charcoal (used as a symbol of perpetuity or for cremation of the bodies), rude flint instruments, and fragments of urns characteristically marked with the "herring-bone" patterns that found such favour in the sight of the old ceramic artists. It is improbable that any iron or bronze implements would be found at this day, but the glass beads and silver work exhumed occasionally from Saxon burial-places, would survive, were a digger lucky enough to hit upon the precise spot where they occur in so long a mound.

It is easy for the "poet's eye" which looks down on the camp fortified by this primæval agger to people its waste places once more, even though history's tongue be silent respecting them. The motley crowd of Danes, with long hair and blue eyes, once more wake to life and carouse to the sound of the harp within its precincts. Along the long outline of the mound the form of a stalwart sentinel is here and there projected against the sky as he leans on his spear and thinks of his "young barbarians all at play" in other lands. Nor are the softer scenes of love wanting even in those rough days. Mr. Millais's wonderful picture of the parting of the Roman from his Keltic spouse enables us to reproduce what must often have been beheld on these chalk cliffs, when the galleys below—the "sea horses"—were sniffing the homeward breeze. Here and there beside the dyke a Brigantian maiden, with proud eyes and waving tresses of dark gold, strives to dissemble the scorn with which she sees her lover departing for ever, and in one corner perchance (to take a different conception to the above mentioned painter's), another, whose deeper feelings cannot be restrained, hangs round the Danish chieftain's neck, with words like Ruth of old, "Intreat me not to leave thee, for whither thou goest, I will go."

The contrast between the solitude of to-day and the animated scenes Danes' Dyke must have beheld in the past, irresistibly raises such images in the spectator's mind. Antiquarians have long been searching for the site of the Prætorium of Antoninus; most likely it is to be found within this entrenchment, although its outlines have

been effaced by the plough. The Danes do not seem to have left larger traces of their military works anywhere else in England, indeed, none so large. Curiously enough "grimsdikes" are to be found in different parts of England. "Grim," however, is said to mean a "boundary," so they need not necessarily be connected with the Danish "Grym," Haveloke's son. On Dartmoor is a remarkable enclosure, called "Grimspound." From its large granite blocks and commanding position it seems to have been an ancient British camp. In comparing Grimspound and the like with the Danes' Dyke, antiquarians should bear in mind that they may easily be led by a fanciful derivation into such mistakes as Monkbarns fell into, or the classical scholars of the last century, who confounded satyrs with satires. Barrow castles are small earthworks, attributed to the Danes, in the north of Lincolnshire; but the Scandinavians, in general, were essentially marauders and freebooters, and seldom cared to defend a position. Yet, on the other hand, this earthwork of Danes' Dyke would secure their retreat to Flamborough, and enable them to escape to their galleys; so that it is not unreasonable to accept the tradition which assigns its construction to Danes. There is nothing remarkable in its continuing to our times in so good a state of preservation. Earthworks thrown across an isthmus were common in ancient strategy. One of the most celebrated is the mound flung up hastily by the Greeks across the Isthmus of Corinth to keep out Xerxes, B.C. 480, and portions of this remain to the present day. Still the Danes' Dyke is so unique in our own kingdom, and carries us back so vividly to the past, that no one will regret paying it a visit, and we trust, imperfectly as we have described its fascination, that many will be interested in the subject. It may be added in conclusion that the whole promontory of Flamborough is full of entertainment and delight, whether to the artist, the ornithologist, the fisherman, or the antiquarian. The natives of Flamborough village are original and hospitable. The cliff scenery is splendid. In spring the chalk precipices are tenanted by thousands of sea-fowl engaged in their all-important task of breeding, while above they are carpeted to the extreme verge with primroses and other wild plants. No more admirable station could be pointed out in Great Britain for the working naturalist. The ichthyologist would find many a treasure in the refuse the fishermen fling out of their nets: he who is studying the migrations of our land birds would soon regard Flamborough with delight. During a recent visit the lighthouse keeper informed us

tle before a woodcock dashed through the plate-glass sur-
the reflectors and fell dead in the light chamber. The
nd number of the sea-fowl is very great. We trust, how-
nyone tempted by our account pay the headland a visit, that
ffrain from the senseless cockney "pastime" of shooting
birds. Every season their numbers are thinned by so-called
s, who for the most part cannot pick up even if they cared
r the tithe of those they slay. Many fly away wounded to
ful death, and as most of them have young broods at the
ten shooting goes on, it is sad to think of the ruin heedless
cause. A large trade is carried on at present in the plumes
tiwake at Flamborough; the skins of these, the prettiest of
family, are packed off to London to adorn ladies' hats.
s proverbially short-lived, and this demand for the luckless
probably soon subside. As for the other unsportsmanlike
f shooting them simply for amusement, it is to be hoped
etor of the cliffs will stop it, for the sake of humanity, if
serving for lovers of nature the supply of winged life, which
great a charm to sea scenery. And so we bid farewell to
' Dyke and Flamborough (Flame-borough); rejoicing in
to its "beacon" amongst busy days of home-work with
; of the feelings of the sailor who is cheered by its parti-

round the waist by a belt, except in wet weather, when it could be adjusted so as to shelter the whole person. When the wearer required the free use of both his arms, the plaid was fastened across the breast by a bodkin or brooch; but when the right arm only was left bare, the brooch was worn on the left shoulder. The brooch was circular in its shape, and was frequently adorned with crystals, cairn-gorms, and precious stones; while its silver rim was engraved with various devices and mottoes. Martin mentions some "of one hundred merks value, with the figures of various animals curiously engraved."

These Highland brooches were preserved as family heir-looms, and were treasured with a superstitious care. Their resemblance to the Roman *fibula* seems to have greatly impressed the mind of Wordsworth, who, in the brooch and plaid (worn kilt-wise) could see vestiges of the earliest history of the people and their communications with the Roman invaders. He says that, before Columba's visit,

"was not unknown
The clasp that fixed the Roman Gown;
The Fibula, whose shape, I ween,
Still in the Highland Brooch is seen."

The Brooch of Lorn, that "brooch of burning gold," is historical, and forms the subject of the minstrel's song at the feast of *the Lord of the Isles*. It was at the defeat at Dalree, in Breadalbane, in 1306, that Bruce, being hotly pursued by one of the Macdougals of Lorn, slew him with his battle-axe, but left in his death-grasp his plaid and brooch. This brooch was carefully preserved at Dunolly Castle, where it was said to have been lost at the burning of the Castle in the 17th century, and a statement to this effect is made by Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to his poem, and also by General Stewart, in his "Sketches" (ii. 442). This, however, is erroneous, for the brooch is still preserved by Admiral Macdougall, at Dunolly House, and an illustration of it is given in the last edition (1864) of Professor Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals."

Another brooch of Bruce, but acquired in a friendly instead of a hostile manner, has also been preserved to the present day; and, through the courtesy of its possessor, Captain Hector Macneal, of Ugadale and Lossit, in Cantire, I am here enabled to give (from a photograph specially taken for the purpose) the first representation of it that has ever been made public. The brooch is very large and handsome;

the central stone is a fine cairn-gorm, surrounded with Scotch pebbles, set in silver, much tarnished by age. Within the brooch, the letters F. M. K. are rudely marked, being the initials of Ferracher Mac Kay, to whom Bruce gave the brooch. The clan of the Mackays of Ugadale was one of ten of the second class of vassals of the Isles; and Gregory mentions that Gilchrist Mac Imar Mackay had a grant of lands in Cantire from King Robert Bruce, and "that from him were descended the Mackays of Ugadale, who,



after the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles, attached themselves to the Macdonalds of Islay."

The history of this brooch given by Bruce to Mackay is a curious page in the romantic annals of royal fugitives. According to Cantire tradition, in those days when King Robert Bruce was a fugitive, and had a price set upon his head, he was nigh perishing from hunger and fatigue during a night passed upon the bleak mountain of Sliobh-ghoil, in North Argyleshire, but was kept warm by a goat who also refreshed him with her milk, in grateful remembrance of which he afterwards made a law that forbade the poinding (or pounding) of a goat. The next morning he walked on to Cantire, South Argyleshire, and met a beggar-man, who gave him a little meal, which the King mixed with water in the heel of his shoe, and ate heartily, saying, "Hunger is a good cook; it is bad to slight food; barley-meal brose out of my shoe is the best food that ever I used." Then he came on to Cantire's monarch of mountains—2170 feet high—Beinn-an-tuirc, "the wild boar's mountain," so called because Diarmid had there slain the dreaded boar and had lost his own life through the jealousy of Fingal. Bruce wandered in the

forest of Bunlaradh, where he met a man who would not tell who he was. So they fought; and when they had fought till they were exhausted, they agreed that it was pitiful work, and that it would be better for them to tell their names. Whereupon they did so, and Bruce discovered in his opponent his friend General Douglas, who was also a fugitive. Then they came down to Ugadale, on the eastern shore, and gained admittance at the house of one Mackay, who was entertaining his friends at a merry-making, and who welcomed them with Highland hospitality, compelling Bruce to drink a quaigh of usquebaugh, saying, "I am king in my own house." Then Mackay gave them their beds and breakfasts, and took them up Beinn-an-tuirc, in order to show them the way to the western coast of Cantire. Then Bruce disclosed himself, and promised that when he had regained his throne he would grant Mackay any favour that he should ask of him; whereupon Mackay replied, that if he had the two farms of Ugadale and Arnicle, he should be as happy as a king. Bruce promised him this, and bade him farewell at the spot still called *Cross Mhic Caidh*, or "the Cross of Mackay," telling him to come and see him in Edinburgh whenever he should perceive a bonfire blazing on a certain hill in Galloway. Mackay did so, and received from the King the title-deeds of the two farms; and when he declined drinking a goblet of wine, Bruce constrained him, reminding him that he, in his turn, was king in his own house.

Such, told briefly, is the purport of the popular stories relating to Bruce and Mackay that I collected on the spot in 1860, and which were published in the following year in my "*Glencreggan*;"^a and in these, as will have been seen, no mention is made of a brooch. Further inquiries on this subject, made during the five past years, have put me in possession of fresh particulars relating to this story, which have not hitherto been published. A Cantire laird tells me:—I believe the true version of this story to be as follows, and this I had from old John MacDougall of Killmaluaig, and the late Ugadale so far confirmed it; moreover, the tenure of the Ugadales further vouches for the truth of the story. It would appear then, from this version of the story, that the King slept at Killmaluaig, a farm (now belonging to Glencreggan) of which MacKay was then tenant. The King was in disguise, and was hospitably entertained by MacKay, who spoke strongly against the Bruce. The King asked

^a "*Glencreggan, or a Highland Home in Cantire.*" By Cuthbert Bede. Longmans. 1861.

if he could direct him to the ferry for Arran. MacKay could do so, but offered to escort him on his way in the

They started accordingly, and rested where a stone now marks a spot on the hill of Arnicle, which is still the property of the King. From this spot, MacKay pointed out to the King the crown-lands; namely, the lands of Arnicle. They proceeded on their journey, and came to Ugadale, which was also pointed out to the King. At length they came to the ferry, where the King sat on a stone—which is still shown—and where, after thanking MacKay for his hospitality, and giving him his brooch as a token, he declared to him who he was. This put poor MacKay in a great fright, from which, however, he was soon relieved by telling him that he need not fear, for that he had entertained him hospitably as a stranger, and that if he should succeed in recovering his rights, he would give unto him those crown-lands of Arnicle and Ugadale. The King afterwards carried his promise into effect, and the lands are now held on the obligation of entertaining a stranger on coming to Cantire.

In this version of the story, General Douglas disappears into his mythical mists, and there are other slighter variations that arise no one who observes how rapidly even historical facts become encrusted with fable. A Cantire correspondent, to whom

MacKay recollected the occasion on which he himself had used the words, and then recognised the stranger whom he had befriended in the person of his King, who then presented him with the two farms of Ugadale and Arnicle in perpetuity. The original grant is still preserved. It is a piece of sheepskin, three inches square, bearing the words, "I, Robert the First, give the lands of Ugadale and Arnicle to McKay and his heirs for ever." On this grant the family held the lands till the reign of James IV., when it was formally confirmed by a crown-charter.

The spot at Arnicle where Bruce and MacKay parted, is marked by a cairn, on which was an inscription, which, according to tradition, recorded the history of the event, but it is now illegible. The glen still bears the name of MacKay's Glen. Ugadale is still a farmhouse, as the Macneals reside at Lossit Park, near Campbelton. The late Laird of Ugadale was prevented from claiming his right to entertain his Sovereign, when the Queen visited Cantire, Sept. 17th, 1847, as she did not leave her yacht, which was moored for the night in Campbelton harbour. It was publicly stated by Douglas Jerrold that, on this occasion, the Provost sent the bell-man round the town to announce that "the Queen is now in the Loch!" though the real words are reported to have been, "the Queen's ships are now in the Loch." But even if the proclamation was made as reported, it was not a greater blunder than that which occurred at the Queen's visit to Aberdeen, when one of the announcements to the public was, "Her Majesty is now in the Dock."

The MacKays retained possession of Ugadale and Arnicle till the end of the seventeenth century, when the estate passed into the hands of the Macneals, of Tirfergus and Lossit, by the marriage of Torquil, a younger son of Lauchlan MacNeill Buy, of Tirfergus, with Barbara MacKay, heiress of Ugadale, from whom the present Laird and possessor of Bruce's brooch, Captain Hector Macneal, is lineally descended. The grave of MacKay, to whom Bruce gave the brooch and lands, is pointed out among the many interesting grave-stones that crowd the old burial-ground of Saddell Monastery, Cantire, where lie the bodies of "the mighty Somerled," and of his descendant Angus Oig Macdonald—the "Ronald" of "The Lord of the Isles"—who, with his "men of Argile and Kintyr," as Barbour says in his poem of "The Brus," gave his king such important aid in the fight at Bannockburn, and who had also entertained him in his wanderings at his castle at Saddell.

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

Cliffe, Kent.—The mural painting discovered in Cliffe Church, and referred to in the notice of those in Ulcombe Church (G. M., Dec., 1865), is fortunately preserved, as might have been expected from the well-known good taste and feelings of the Rev. E. H. Lee, an active member of the Kent Archæological Society, in whose "Archæologia," it is expected, a full and illustrated account will be given by Mr. Lee, who has kindly supplied the following particulars.

The painting represents the martyrdom and burial of St. Edmund. It is much defaced, and in some places nearly obliterated; enough, however, remains to tell the story. It occupies five compartments, separated by arcading of the same date as the transept, apparently about 1250. In the lower compartment the king is on horseback, stopped by four truculent-looking men, variously armed. In the second compartment he is represented as stripped, tied to a tree, and shot at by two of his persecutors, armed with bows. In the third, a figure stands upon the body of the saint, in the act of beheading it. The fourth compartment introduces the wolf which, the legend tells us, showed his reverence for the saint by bringing the head, which had been lost, to the friends who were desirous to give his body Christian burial. In the fifth or last compartment the burial is depicted. The figures are rude, but drawn with a firm hand.

Those who are familiar with the fine and interesting church of Cliffe, will understand the position of the painting, when they are informed that it occupies the space between the lancet window and the arch which serves as a sort of arcade on the eastern side of the north transept. A very effective ornament, a band on which the cockle-shell is depicted, passes along the top of the compartments, and is continued over the arch of the windows. Above this band, and in the spandrels between the arches (which is surmounted by a band of very elegant tracery), the plaster is marked out in stone-work, with roses and other devices upon it.

The church of Cliffe is situate upon the chalk cliff to the eastward of Gravesend, in the bailiwick of Hoo; and is about six miles from Strood and Rochester. It is sometimes called Cliff at Hoo; and with good reason, may be considered the place called by the Anglo-Saxons Clofesho or Cleofsho, where so many synods were held. Not many years since fragments of a painting representing the Day of Judgment, were to be seen on one of the walls. It contains some fine old monuments; and

preserved with the communion plate is a rich and beautiful *patina*, of silver-gilt, of the latter part of the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. In the centre, in coloured enamels, is a figure of God the Father, seated, holding before him the crucified Jesus. It is engraved by Mr. Fairholt in Mr. Wright's "Archæological Album."

Stamford.—A sepulchral interment was recently discovered in a field near Great Casterton which is worthy of notice. The grave was lined with a very durable local stone known as "pendle," an inch thick, found on the Marquis of Exeter's estate, about three miles from Stamford. It was $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 14 inches deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in width; and contained the skeleton of a young man, thick-set and short in stature: the teeth well preserved. The grave was north and south; the head lay to the north. The lid, which was of the same material, was one foot from the surface. A similar grave was found in the same field about thirty years ago. This field is near the Ermine Street—a few hundred yards from the village of Great Casterton.

Upchurch, Kent.—A gold coin, now in the collection of Mr. Humphry Wood, of Chatham, has recently been found here. It bears on one side two standing figures of rude work, evidently copied from a well-known reverse of the gold coins of the Lower Empire; the other side of the coin is merely covered with minute pellets. It bears traces of having been perforated close to the edge, for the purpose of suspension round the neck; and was doubtless used as an ornament by some Anglo-Saxon lady.

FRANCE.

Vaudreuil (Eure).—The Abbé Cochet has published an illustrated notice of a discovery made at Vaudreuil, a site rich in historical associations of all epochs. The Frankish kings had a *palatium* there, which may be considered a renovated Roman *villa*. From Vaudreuil, Fredegunda set out to assassinate Pretextatus, Bishop of Rouen. Of the *palatium*, the Abbé Cochet considers he has discovered traces, the chief of which is a mosaic or tessellated pavement.^a

But what gives new interest to the locality, is the discovery of a Romano-Gaulish cemetery in the Valley of the Seine, a short distance from the River Eure, on a rising ground at the junction of two valleys. The place was formerly the *Garenne*, a name, as the Abbé Cochet justly observes, precious in archæology, as an index to ancient remains underground; and he cites many instances of the exhumation of various kinds of antiquities at places so called. A considerable number of vases were discovered of which the Abbé Cochet has engraved several varieties. He remarks that they all present a Gaulish character, with but little of Roman type. This opinion is somewhat qualified by the context, which shows that the learned explorer does not mean to say they are Celtic, or Gaulish anterior to the Roman domination, but that the cemetery belongs, as indeed coins tend to show, to an early period in the Roman civilisation. Had the vessels been found in England, we should not have hesitated a moment to term them Romano-British, as, to us, all of them seem to show a Roman influence.

^a Extrait de la *Revue de la Normandie*, t. iv. p. 201

metry has yielded numerous and interesting objects in metal, which are many fibulæ in iron; and three weapons also in iron, which is a lance-head, and two swords. The swords are nearly of equal length and double-edged. They are of very pliable iron, and are found at twice together with their sheaths. The sheaths are rounded in front, and have transverse ribs or bands throughout their entire length. The weakness of the metal indicates, it may be considered, the mode of fabrication of these swords; at least they resemble, in the nature of the material, the swords used by the Gauls. But the remarkable object of the collection is a helmet, in iron, with two bosses; it had evidently been used as a funeral urn, having been filled with burnt human bones.

Abbé speaks of six coins; but he describes only two, which are of the 12th century. In cases such as this, coins are of very great value in helping to determine the date of the deposits; and the other four should be examined. In some points the Vaudreuil discovery resembles Iwerley Hill, in Dorsetshire (*Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi.), which has increased interest from the coins, all of which are of an early date, those of Vaudreuil seem to be. The fibulæ of iron are particularly remarkable. The Abbé states that similar have been found in the tombs of Alsace; and are described by M. De Ring; but it is inferred that they are Celtic, or that all the tombs, described by Ring, are of Celtic origin.

near Tours.—M. Boilleau, who, a few years since, discovered an iron fortress upon the heights above the village of Larçay, has furnished some further particulars respecting it. This *castrum*, or as M. Boilleau, perhaps more correctly designates it, is so important, that although it has been previously described by M. Boilleau

or upwards of six feet. The modern buildings which conceal the principal façade are filled with the *débris* of ancient structures, such as columns of various dimensions, large blocks of worked stone, &c. A question of great importance arises as to the primitive destination of these remains, and where they come from? At present, no clue has been found to explain them. It is not likely they were conveyed from a great distance; and a careful examination of the surrounding district would probably lead to further and important discoveries.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 8.—GENERAL SABINE, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. C. Maxwell delivered the Bakerian Lecture, his subject being "On the Viscosity, or Internal Friction of Air and other Gases."

Very little is known on this difficult subject: the viscosity of solids has been the subject of experiments by Kohlrausch and Professor Thomson; that of gases has been in certain directions investigated by Professor Stokes, by Meyer, and by Graham. Mr. Maxwell, by means of improved construction of apparatus on a new principle, has taken a step in advance, although the full results to be expected from his investigations have not yet been attained.

Mr. Maxwell has investigated the laws of viscosity in air by causing three discs of glass, 10.56 inches in diameter, to perform rotatory oscillations about a vertical axis by means of the elasticity of a steel suspension wire about 4 ft. long. The period of a complete oscillation was seventy-two seconds, and the maximum velocity of the edge of the discs was about 1.12th of an inch per second. The three discs were placed at known intervals on the vertical axis, and four larger discs were so adjusted above and below them, and in the intervals between them, that strata of air of known thickness were intercepted between the surfaces of the moving discs and the fixed discs. During the oscillations of the moveable discs, the viscosity of the air in these six strata caused a gradual diminution of the amplitude of oscillation, which was measured by means of reflection of a circular scale in a mirror attached to the axis. The whole apparatus was enclosed in an air-tight case, so that the air might be exhausted or exchanged for another gas, or heated by a current of steam round the receiver. The observed diminution in the arc of oscillation is in part due to the viscosity of the suspending wire. To eliminate the effect of the wire from that of the air the arrangement of the discs was altered, and the three discs were placed in contact, and made to oscillate midway between two fixed glass discs, at distances sometimes of one inch and sometimes of five inches. From these experiments on two strata of air, combined with three sets of experiments on six strata of various thicknesses, the value of the co-efficient of viscosity or internal friction was determined. In the actual experiment the motion of the surfaces is rotatory, not rectilinear—oscillatory, not uniform; and the surfaces are bounded, and not infinite. These con-

ons introduce certain complications into the theory, which were ly considered. One of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Max- s, that the viscosity was independent of the density, the tempe- eing constant. The considerable thickness of the strata of air in ent experiments shows that the property of air, to be equally at all densities, is quite independent of any molecular action its particles and those of solid surfaces, such as those of the tubes employed by Graham.

ier conclusion was, that the viscosity increases with the tempe- a result, however, that could not be considered so well esta- as the former, owing to the difficulty of maintaining a high ture at a constant degree in so large an apparatus, and of ag it without interfering with the motion. Experiments in which perature ranged from 50 deg. to 185 deg. Fahrenheit agreed with o within a fraction per cent., so that it is highly probable that ie true relation to the temperature. The actual value of the ent of viscosity of air was given as equal to $\cdot 007897$ at 62 deg. mperature.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

18.—Mr. OUVRY, Treasurer, in the chair.

. W. Alexander exhibited a Dutch episcopal armorial tile, found City of London.—The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe communicated marks on a disputed inscription on a church bell at Challacombe. Jenkins, one of the local secretaries for Kent, contributed an of recent discoveries in that district, upon which Mr. Black and am offered some remarks. The Abbé Cochet exhibited

Mr. Franks exhibited some bronze celts and other objects found at Kensington. The Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon exhibited an object of bronze, formerly in the possession of the late Lord Aberdeen, which was pronounced to be of late Roman workmanship. It was a figure of a fisherman, resting on a pedestal, and at the side two human fingers so bent as to allow a rope to pass through; probably an ornament of some small boat.—Mr. E. Payne contributed a description of a Roman villa found at High Wycombe; and the Rev. C. Lowndes exhibited some Anglo-Saxon remains from Hartwell, both in the county of Bucks.—Mr. Harrod read a paper on the murrain of the 14th century, founded on extracts from the court rolls of the manor of Heacham, in Norfolk. It appears to have attacked sheep most severely; but to have also affected poultry, and even bees. Of the sheep in one year nearly fifty per cent. died. Presentments were made to the manor court from time to time of the results of the pestilence, and special officers appointed to deal with them; among others, "Cadaverators," who were sworn to get rid of the carcases, and in most instances sold them. Little attempt was made to cure or even to isolate the animals attacked. The original rolls were exhibited to the Society, by permission of Mr. Le Strange, their proprietor.—Mr. Franks communicated to the Society an account of the acquisitions made during the past year by the British Museum, in the department of British Antiquities, accompanied by drawings of a few of the more remarkable objects. Among these were the remains found in the Heathery Burn Cave, at Durham; and a curious Roman glass bottle with a division down the middle, so as to contain two liquors, found in London.

Feb. 8.—EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

Mr. Campkin exhibited a Spanish sword, and communicated some remarks as to the inscription upon it.—The Rev. F. J. Rawlins communicated remarks upon the Roman tombs recently discovered at Old Windsor, the remains in which have been placed by the Queen at the disposal of the British Museum. Mr. Franks, Director, presented to the Society a photograph of the objects discovered.—Mr. Ouvry, Treasurer, exhibited a grant by Flower, Norroy, of a crest to one of the Flemynge family.—The Rev. F. Fleming exhibited a folio volume of MS. containing 724 pages, written on vellum, and in excellent preservation.—Mr. Knight Watson, the Secretary, read a carefully prepared account of the MS. by himself, and also a paper contributed by Lieut. Brakenbury, R.A., on the artillery of the 15th century, in reference to some drawings of bombards contained in the illuminations. By a coat of arms at the beginning, the volume would seem to have been either written for, or at an early period in the possession of, Adolphus of Burgundy, who died in 1540. The MS. is a universal history, written in French.—Mr. Willis explained a new process for producing copies of ancient deeds or other documents or drawings by photography. The article to be copied is placed upon a sheet of paper, prepared with bichromate of potash, which produces an orange-coloured copy. This is then placed in a bath containing vapour of aniline, which turns the characters black. The copies are made by transmitted light, and the system applies therefore only to documents written on one side.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

.—The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair. Opening the proceedings the President observed that the arrangement of the London congress had progressed satisfactorily. He had from the Lord Mayor and authorities of the City assurances of support, and the meeting would be inaugurated by an assembly in the hall. The invitation to continental celebrities in archaeology and general research had been favourably received, and the second of July was mentioned, provisionally, as the time suitable for the meeting of the Institute. The Dean of Westminster had consented to open the historical section; Mr. Beresford Hope, President of the Society of British Architects, in the architectural division; Dr. Birch, of antiquities in the British Museum, had accepted the preface to another section; and it was proposed to form a fourth, devoted to the vestiges of the earlier periods, and to the ethnological subjects that have recently excited such extended interest.

Mr. Weatherhead, curator of the Museum at Leicester, described remains lately found in that town, the *Rate* of Antoninus. In the excavation a large glass vase was disinterred at a depth of five feet, in which it is of unusual form, hexagonal, with a single handle, and is about nine inches in height. This sepulchral vessel claims chiefly from the circumstance that it contained a fluid covering a quantity of burnt bones, and probably intended to preserve them from decomposition. On analysis this liquid proved to be a solution of salt of lime; its preservation in a liquid state is doubtless owing to the circumstance that the mouth of the vase had been closed by a

marks on a series of diagrams of incised symbols on ancient pillar stones in Scotland. They include figures of an animal like an elephant, serpents, crescents, circular ornaments, and mirrors, combs, &c. The symbols are found in outline on the erect stone monuments, and the same figures are found on cross-slabs with intricate sculptured decoration. Some of them are likewise found on silver plates, part of the great hoard of treasure dug up at Norries Law, in Fife. Of all these peculiar remains representations are given in the "*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*," published by the Spalding Club. Mr. Stuart will shortly complete a second series of these remarkable remains. Their peculiarity consists in the fact that they are limited to the district north of the Firth of Forth, the country of the Picts in the time of Bede. No similar monument is found on the west coast, the country of the Scots; they do not occur on the stone monuments of Ireland or Wales, and are unknown to continental antiquaries. From frequent occurrence of the sculptured pillar-stones in connection with cists and mounds in Scotland, Mr. Stuart attributes a sepulchral design to these peculiar symbols; and whilst he believed that certain examples may be earlier than the introduction of Christianity, it seems plain that some of them partake of the symbolism of that period, and are of a transitional date. Mr. Stuart described a slab on which some symbols appear, found placed on a cist containing an urn and a bronze dagger, thus associated apparently with vestiges of early character. He exhibited drawings of figures lately found on the walls of caves in Fifeshire, to which attention had been called by Professor Sir James Simpson, and gave some historical details of such caves as retreats of early missionaries. The symbols here noticed are identical with those upon the pillar stones. As to the meaning of these devices, Mr. Stuart admitted that the question is still one of singular difficulty, from the want of analogous examples in other countries. This subject would, however, be brought under the consideration of the learned in his forthcoming second volume of the "*Sculptured Stones*" of N. Britain. He concluded by suggesting the necessity for careful examination of the cave-dwellings along the coasts of England and Wales, in which, as in those of Fifeshire, long unnoticed, valuable evidence might doubtless be detected. Mr. Stuart exhibited also diagrams of the chambered tomb in Orkney, in the mound of Maeshowe, near the Stones of Stennis. This discovery there made in excavations by Mr. Farrer, has been noticed in this Magazine, August, 1862, p. 214, and several times since. Mr. Stuart described the Runic inscription in the central chamber, which appears to be of earlier date than the inscribed memorials on its walls, and have been ascribed by Professor Munch to the 12th century. The chamber had doubtless been plundered by the Norsemen, who carried off the treasure there deposited.

Lord Talbot de Malahide made some remarks on the character and date of the chamber at Maeshowe, as compared with the mound enclosing similar remains at New Grange, near Drogheda. Professor Donaldson and the Very Rev. Canon Rock took part also in the discussion on the questions suggested by Mr. Stuart's discourse. Lord Talbot expressed his opinion that the incised devices belong to two distinct periods—the earliest probably being connected with sepulchral remains;

the later, long subsequently, may have been influenced by some form of Christian belief.

Mr. Smirke, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, recalled to the attention of the Institute his remarks on a previous occasion, when he read extracts from an undated instrument in the Record Office, in which the burning of lepers in the Isle of Jersey is noticed; the date had been assigned to the time of Edward I., and Mr. Smirke had suggested that the convictions of the persons in question had been contemporaneous with proceedings in France in 1321, when lepers in various provinces were condemned for the crime imputed to them of poisoning wells for the purpose of exterminating the Christian population. It was believed that the Mahometan princes of Spain had engaged the Jews to aid in exterminating Christianity, and that the agency of lepers had been employed in poisoning the wells. Mr. Smirke pointed out difficulties that present themselves in the record concerning the lepers in Jersey. He had succeeded, however, in discovering in the Rolls of the Justices Itinerant of the Channel Islands, 17 Edward II., a record of the conviction and burning of the persons in question for the crime of poisoning. He called attention to the fact that the English justices sitting in Jersey considered themselves warranted to treat that offence, unknown to the English law, as felony or treason within the Islands formerly annexed to the Duchy of Normandy; and that certain lepers were actually burnt in 1323, within the dominions of England, for the crime for which the King of France had ordained so severe a punishment in his continental dominions.

Mr. Sprengel Greaves, Q.C., concurred in the view taken by Mr. Smirke; and suggested that the record seemed to show a confession without trial. Lord Talbot, referring to the extraordinary delusion that had prevailed in France in the 14th century, in regard to the alleged poisoning of springs of water, observed that in recent years when a panic prevailed in Sicily through apprehension of cholera, it was believed that the malady had been caused by emissaries of the Bourbon family, and the poisoning of wells through such agents, who were in many instances cruelly massacred.

Mr. Hewitt gave some remarks on a hand-mortar of the beginning of the 17th century, a rare weapon for firing grenades from the shoulder. It was brought, by permission of General Lefroy, R.A., from the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich. Mr. Hewitt described the origin of explosive shells, and progressive improvements in those murderous appliances in our own and other countries, commencing with the hinged-shell figured by Vatturius, in 1472, the supposed prototype of the bomb. We find no further notice of such an invention until the 16th century, when grenades occur, in 1537, amongst munitions for the defence of Arles, against the Emperor Charles V.; six years later, the English chronicler, Stow, gives a distinct account of the shells provided for the expedition of Henry VIII. against France. These hollow shot, stuffed with wild-fire, were fabricated by Peter Baud, a French artificer, and Peter Van Collen. Several other evidences of the use of shells in the 16th and following centuries were cited by Mr. Hewitt. The mortar and shell were adopted by the French in 1634 from an English engineer named Malthus, who wrote a full account of his deadly invention: in 1667 the grenadier became a regular constituent of the French army,

and Louis XIV. formed regular companies for that service. Evelyn relates the introduction of a new sort of soldiers, dexterous in throwing hand grenades, as seen by him in June, 1678, when he visited the Camp at Hounslow Heath. Mr. Hewitt proceeded to notice the use of grenades in the last century, and the contrivances for throwing them, of which examples may be seen in the Tower and at Woolwich. The mortar exhibited by General Lefroy's permission has a wheel-lock: the barrel is of brass, and bears the arms of Wurtemberg. Probably, from the rarity of the hand-mortar, it was never extensively used. The grenadier carried his missiles in a pouch, and they were thrown by the hand.

A copy of the survey of the Eastern branch of the Watling Street in Northumberland, made, by direction of the late Duke of Northumberland, by Mr. MacLauchlan, as a sequel to the survey of the Roman Wall, was presented, and special thanks were voted for this valuable addition to the library of the Institute.

Among relics brought for examination, were Roman pottery, a lamp, &c., found near Dorchester, Oxfordshire, between the Thame and the Isis, by Mr. Soden Smith, F.S.A. Kuttar daggers from Delhi and Oude, obtained from the Canning collection, were sent by Mr. Henderson, F.S.A., by whom they were exhibited; these singular weapons were intended for the left hand, whilst the right held the "tulwar." Mr. Dodd brought a representation of the figure of Edward the Confessor, from the east window of Romford church. A painting of the Madonna with the infant Saviour, surrounded by angels, was exhibited by Mr. H. G. Bohn. The painting is executed in the style of the early Flemish school, possibly by Mabuse, on a gold ground. The Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, B.D., brought a silver scull, intended to be used as a reliquary; and supposed to be of Spanish work, date 17th century.

Mr. Lewis Hind laid before the society photographic facsimiles of the illuminations of the Breviario Grimali, in most part the masterpieces of Memling, penned in the library of St. Mark's, Venice. The subjects reproduced by photography, are 110 in number, including the paintings by Gerard van der Meire, Anthony of Messina, and Livien de Gand, the scholars and coadjutors of the celebrated Memling, in the execution of this celebrated work of art.

Mrs. Kerr sent from Vienna for presentation to the Institute, photographs of choice examples of mediæval art from collections in that city. A document bearing the seal of Charles I., in unusually perfect condition, was brought by Sir T. E. Winington, Bart., the "Original Declaration thankfully laying hold of H. M. free and general pardon," published by the House of Commons, June, 1660, in pursuance of the King's sign manual, issued at Breda, April 4, was shown by Mr. H. Atkinson; some English silver coins of Edward VI., by Mr. E. Pepys. A decorative pavement tile, device a key ensigned with a crown, was exhibited by the Rev. James Beck, who contributed also an enamelled locket, containing a lock of hair of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., obtained when her remains were found in Carisbrooke church; an oval watch, made by Bateman, in the 17th century; a portrait of a lady, by George Chinnery, and a design for the copper coinage of 1788.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

—THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

v. Edward Walford, M.A., of Church Row, Hampstead (THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE), and Octavius Lilburne Hills, of Place, Kensington, were elected Associates.

Mr. Walford exhibited a singularly shaped stone, brought by E. Walford, Esq., within the last month from Porto Rico. This ponderous stone was in a form resembling a finger ring, fit for a giant whose hand would be of the size of a man's waist. It is not a true circle, but as it were, to an elliptical shape. It weighs $35\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., the stone is a hard, volcanic rock. It was found in the mountain chain which crosses the island. In the thicker part of the ring a chevron was carved upon one side of the surface, but the other side is smooth.

Two similar objects it is upon record have before been seen in this country from the same part of the world, but the purpose of them seems to remain enveloped in mystery. No elucidation was given on the present occasion. One of the former was lately sold at auction and the other is now in the national collection. The Smithsonian Institution, which contains such varied information on American arts, sciences, and antiquities, have vainly been searched for light on this subject.

Mr. E. Jackson exhibited a drawing of an hour-glass-stand from a church, near Wenlock, Salop, curious from the pains taken to preserve the time of its manufacture, the date, 1662, being made to form part of the ornamental cresting. It is an unusually well wrought specimen, but as it was not retained in its original position, the hour-glass complete.

Cecil Brent, Esq., forwarded a paper on an ancient British urn, found in September last in a pit at Summer's Hill, near Canterbury. Upchurch pottery, British urns, and Samian ware have previously been found in fragments at the same place. The interest attaching to the present discovery lay in its more complete condition, and in the fact of a flint arrow-head being found within it.

A long and interesting paper on "Barnard Castle, Durham," by T. W. U. Robinson, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, was read, tracing its history from its founder, Barnard Baliol, early in the 12th century, down to Sir H. Vane, of Raby, to whom it was granted by Charles I.

Feb. 14.—H. SYER CUMING, Esq., Hon. Sec., in the chair.

Six new Members were announced.

Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited some fragments of Roman pottery discovered in Gracechurch Street, in laying the foundations of a house. The fragments were of three vessels; one a deep plate or shallow bowl of Samian ware; another a low vase of an imitation of this ware, which had the peculiarity of being glazed on one side only; the third an amphora, the neck only preserved, and this of a particularly graceful form.

Of pottery, there were besides exhibited fragments of a coarse red ware, not moulded to the form of a vessel, but apparently formed to be used as handles to which to attach clay in a plastic state, for the manipulation of the potter. These specimens were from the sea-shore of Suffolk, where they had been washed out of a bed of clay now covered at every tide by the sea. Mr. S. Cuming and others pronounced them to be Roman; and the inference was, that a manufactory once existed, and the land extended near a mile from the present shore. Some pottery from Silverdale was also exhibited, as was a glass wine-bottle of the 17th century, found in a perfect state in the Thames.

The Rev. S. M. Mayhew and others exhibited a thumb-guard of aventurine glass, for the right hand, evidently worn in the Eastern manner, and probably made in Asia; and a large thumb-guard of iron, evidently intended for the left hand, to protect the thumb in the use of the cross-bow. This was found recently in the site of 48, Lombard Street.

Mr. Graham Hills, R.N., forwarded a drawing of a gravestone, discovered in Helbree Island, at the mouth of the river Dee, in Cheshire. This low, rocky island, now inhabited only by two light-keepers, had once upon it a cell of the great monastery at Chester. Till recently no evidences of this fact were known to exist. One of the men discovered a little time since the head of a cross of Norman date, and the same man found, twelve months ago, the gravestone now described, a few feet only from his former discovery. The stone bears a cross, the arms of which are framed, as it were, in two concentric circles, the cross and circles being in relief. It is probably of the 13th century.

John Davidson, Esq., exhibited a remarkable axe from the Columbia river, brought to England many years ago by the brother of James Davidson, the great African traveller. It was now produced to show that stone spear-heads, or blades of that form, might be applied to other purposes. In this instance, such a blade was fitted to a beautifully wrought and carved axe-handle of the bone of a whale.

Mr. C. E. Mackenzie Walcott submitted to the meeting a carefully compiled list, entitled "Fasti Cicestrenses." It has been compiled complete, so far as Chichester is concerned, the work begun by Neve, and enlarged by Mr. Duffus Hardy. With infinite pains Walcott has collected the names of the dignitaries of the Cathedral, from its foundation under William the Conqueror, the prebendaries from the 14th century, or from the first of the prebends. In some instances this information is nearly as far as that concerning the dignitaries.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

—VISCOUNT STRANGFORD, V.P., in the chair.
was read "On the Initial Coinage of Bengal," by E. Thomas, Esq. A large hoard of silver coins was discovered towards the end of 1663, in the protected State of Kooch Bahár, in Northern Bengal, in which, previously to its being consigned to the Presidency of Bengal, selections were made to enrich the medal cabinet of the local Mint, and the Museum of the Asiatic Society of London. In addition to these, upwards of a thousand specimens were sent to Colonel C. S. Guthrie, and it was from a critical examination of this selection that the writer had derived the leading materials for the paper. The collection, he said, was remarkable for its peculiarly limited character, and its extremely limited range in point of time, inasmuch as it embraced compactly the records of ten kings, ten mint cities, and tenanted 107 years of the annals of the country; and the date of the collection might be fixed towards the end of the 14th century, when the writer proceeded to show that, previously to the first entry of

tury, for the instruction of the Moriscoes, who, even at that time, a hundred and twenty years after arriving in Africa, and living as they did in the midst of an Arab population, continued to use the Spanish language. The principal portion of these poems is a history of the prophets, beginning with the creation of the world, and going on to describe the Deluge, the history of Abraham, the genealogies of Ishmael and Isaac, and the history of the prophets, down to Hashim, Abdul Muttalib, and the Prophet, the description of whose death forms one of the best cantos in the book. Among the other poems in the volume, the writer mentioned with particular praise the history of the Day of Judgment. In point of literary merit, he said, these poems were of no mean order; but they were equally interesting to the philologist on account of the Arabic words scattered over them, many old Spanish words now obsolete, and various other peculiarities.

After the reading of the paper, Viscount Strangford made some further remarks on this little-known and much-neglected chapter in the literary history of Spain,—viz., Spanish poetry by Morisco authors. The number of poets and prose writers of this class was, he said, by no means so inconsiderable as one might suppose; and besides Mohamed Rabadan and Abdulkerim ben Aly Perez, there were many other authors whose works were well worth collecting and editing. There was at present one scholar, the celebrated Spanish *savant*, D. Pascual de Gayangos, who had stored up all the information on the subject to which access could be had; but pending the preparation of his collections and his literary researches upon them for publication, it was most desirable that an edition of Rabadan's poems from the MS. in the British Museum should be undertaken by a competent Spanish scholar.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 8, 1865.—W. DE LA RUE, Esq., President, in the chair.

Captain Stokes, R.E., H. S. Williams and W. Jardine, Esqs., were ballotted for and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Professor Grant, director of the Glasgow Observatory, communicated a paper "On the Determination of the Difference of Longitude between Glasgow and Greenwich, by Galvanic Signals;" and also gave an oral account of the method of electrically controlling the public clocks of Glasgow.—Mr. Stone read a paper "On the Telescopic Discs of Stars;" and another "On Personal Equation in reading Micrometers:" on both of which subjects a discussion ensued.—Lieutenant Ashe gave his ideas of the "Physical Constitution of the Sun;" accounting for the solar spots on the supposition that they were the result of meteors falling on to the luminary.—Mr. Glashier delivered an oral account of the results of the "Observations of the Meteoric Shower of November 12, 1865," when upwards of 1000 meteors were calculated to have been visible during the hours between 1 and 5 a.m. The point in the heavens from which these meteors radiated was situated at about 11 hours right ascension and 30° north declination. Their distances above the earth ranged from 80 to 114 miles.

Jan. 12, 1866.—W. DE LA RUE, Esq., in the chair.

The Hon. J. W. Strutt, the Rev. A. W. Deey, Capt. C. T. Curme,

G. Rylands, and F. R. Hughes, Esqs., were balloted for, and elected Fellows of the Society.—Two papers were communicated by the authors, Messrs. De la Rue, Stewart and Loewy; the first, "On the Decrease of Actinic Effect near the Circumference of the Sun, deduced from the photographs taken at the Kew Observatory;" the second, "A Comparison of the Results of the Kew Observations of Sun-spots with those of Professor Schwabe of Dessau, for the year 1865."—A communication was read from Lieut. Ashe, the Director of the Quebec Observatory, suggesting the advisability of placing a telescope on one of the high hills of the Andes for the purpose of scrutinizing the surfaces of the sun and planets under the favourable atmospheric conditions the elevation would afford.—Attention was called to a recent investigation by M. Delaunay, tending to show that the earth rotates upon its axis slower, by the amount of one-hundredth part of a second, than it did years ago; the cause of the retardation being the friction produced between the earth and the sea by the action of the tides. The cause of M. Delaunay's investigation was to explain the cause of the acceleration of the moon.—Mr. Huggins communicated a paper on the "Variability of the stars in the Trapezium of the nebula of Orion." Mr. Huggins also gave an oral account of an interesting observation made by him of the Spectrum of Tempel's Comet. The prismatic spectrum of the light of this comet indicated that the nucleus was composed of some light-emitting substance, such as a gas at a high temperature, while the surrounding coma probably owed its luminosity to light reflected from the sun.—Mr. J. Browning described a new method of constructing silvered glass specula and diagonal mirrors in reflecting telescopes.

sandy, and barren, and the natives the most degraded of any Australian tribes. Except for the purpose for which the settlement was made there is no inducement to colonise the district, which lies within the tropics in about 10 degs. of south latitude.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Crawford repeated the opinions he has before expressed, that sheep cannot thrive in the tropical parts of Australia, and that one-third of that continent is altogether unsuited to occupation by Europeans. Sir Charles Nicholson combated that opinion, and said it was as contrary to fact to assert that wool could not be profitably grown in the tropical part of Australia as that potatoes could not be grown in Ireland. The failure of the attempt to form a colony at Camden Bay and at Adam's Bay was also alluded to, the former project being strongly condemned by Sir Charles Nicholson as well as by Mr. Crawford. Lord Strangford read a note received from Admiral Stokes, in which he expressed the opinion that sheep would not thrive in the Glenelg district; and his lordship attempted to reconcile the conflicting opinions of Mr. Crawford and Sir Charles Nicholson by observing that, though unquestionably large quantities of fine wool were grown in tropical Australia, yet it was found necessary to frequently introduce rams from more temperate climates to keep up the breed of sheep, and that the fleeces were light.

Feb. 12.—Sir RODERICK MURCHISON in the chair.

The Chairman said that a most interesting paper on the River Purus had been announced for reading, but in consequence of the still greater interest which attached to the anxious intelligence received of the expedition of the Baron Von der Decken, the particulars of the disaster which had befallen that gallant nobleman, as far as they were known, would be brought forward with the view of eliciting all the suggestions for aid which a discussion would bring forth. The Baron's expedition had been dispatched, at the cost of a large fortune, to effect an important discovery. He was the first to ascertain by actual observation the existence of snow-capped mountains within the equatorial regions, for which exploration he had received the gold medal of the Society. For this second expedition to the east of Africa he had fitted out two iron steamers at his own expense, and had had them conveyed to Zanzibar. The expedition was accompanied by an officer of the Austrian navy, Lieut. Schickh, an artist, nine Europeans, two of Speke's negroes, and others, and in every way was carefully arranged and prepared, with every prospect of a successful end. The object was the ascent of the Juba, a large river, stated by native reports to have its origin far in the interior of the continent. The Baron's small steamer was lost at the mouth of the river, but his large one, the *Welf*, had proceeded 380 miles up the stream, the course of which was previously utterly unknown, when the vessel struck on a bank, and it became necessary to unload her. While the Baron had gone to the Sultan of the district for assistance, the party left in charge was attacked by the natives, and had been compelled to return, leaving the Baron in the hands of the Sultan, with a fate unknown, to seek the aid of the British Consul at Zanzibar, who was present at this meeting, and they would, therefore, be able to have the welcome opinion and advice of Colonel Playfair. His deputy there had

dispatched one of her Majesty's ships to render all the assistance possible, while Lieut. Schickh had returned with a party by land.

A letter from Lieut. Schickh to the Hanseatic Consul at Zanzibar was then read, which included portions of the Baron's journal. From that it appeared that the party reached Berdera on the 19th of September, where they were well received. On the 25th, the steamer struck on a rock, and sprang a leak, when the Baron returned to Berdera with a small party, whilst the rest unloaded the vessel, with the view to repair it. On the 1st of October, however, they were attacked by the natives. Several of the party were killed. Lieut. Schickh, conceiving that the Sultan of Berdera, on learning of the Baron's arrival and the mishap to the ship, had either murdered him or kept him prisoner, determined to collect his journals and return down stream in one of the boats, as it was certain the least delay would cause the news of the disaster to precede their voyage, and give rise everywhere to hindrances and opposition. Independent of their personal safety, Lieut. Schickh considered that the fate of the Baron, if he were still alive, depended on the Sultan's knowledge of their freedom. Any attempt to ascertain his fate by force was, on account of the overpowering numbers of the negroes, impossible. By rowing day and night with a single pair of oars, they managed to reach the mouth of the Juba on the 7th of October. Thence they commenced their journey on foot for Riame, but fortunately, after four hours' march, they found a dhow at Cape Bissell, which they hired, and arrived at Lamoo on the 16th, where they got another dhow, which brought them to Zanzibar on the 24th of October. Here he had hoped to find an English or French man-of-war; but being disappointed in this respect, Lieut. Schickh had taken a dhow to Braba, and would thence proceed by the caravan road to obtain intelligence from Berdera. Since then an English ship of war had been sent, as the President stated, to aid in the rescue of the Baron.

Consul Playfair said, that from Braba there was a considerable trade up the river Juba, and that as the Sumalis were in constant communication with traders, the case was not likely to be so bad for the Baron as had been dreaded. Although many Europeans had been made prisoners by them he did not know of any case of putting to death.

Colonel Rigby confirmed the good opinion Consul Playfair entertained of the Sumalis, and gave instances even of their kindly action.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Jan. 26.—Sir H. HOLLAND, Bart., in the chair.

S. W. Baker, Esq., read a paper "On the Sources of the Nile." After a *résumé* of earlier investigations, and narrating his meeting Messrs. Speke and Grant, in the very heart of Africa, in N. lat. $4^{\circ} 55'$, the writer described his own journey from Gondokoro to a place called Vacovia, in N. lat. $1^{\circ} 14'$, where he came upon a lake, which he named Albert N'yanza, at an elevation of 2720 feet above the sea, and on this lake he made a coasting voyage of thirteen days, until he arrived at the Nile junction at Magungo, in N. lat. $2^{\circ} 16'$. The conclusion of the paper was as follows:—

"The Albert Lake forms an immense basin, about 1500 feet below the adjacent

country, receiving the entire drainage of extensive mountain ranges on the west, and of the Utumbi, Uganda, and Unyoro countries on the east, eventually receiving the great tributary from the Victoria lake at Magungo: its accumulated waters form the starting point of the main river, the White Nile. From the junction at Magungo I went up the Somerset river in a canoe, the natives refusing to proceed farther north, owing to the hostile tribes of the Koshi and Madi. About ten miles from the junction, the channel contracted to about 250 yards in width, with little perceptible stream, very deep, and banked as usual with high reeds, the country undulating and wooded. About twenty miles from Magungo, my voyage suddenly terminated; for some time I heard the roar of broken waters, and suddenly the great cataract of the Nile burst into view. The river, contracted from a grand stream of perhaps 200 yards' width to a channel not exceeding 50 yards, rushes through a gap with amazing rapidity, and plunges at one leap into a deep basin below. This magnificent cataract I took the liberty of naming, after the distinguished President of the Royal Geographical Society, the 'Murchison Falls.' From that point I proceeded overland, parallel with the river, through Chopi to Karuma, to the identical spot where I had formerly crossed the river on first entering Unyoro.

"The exploration being thus successfully terminated, the geography of the Nile resolves itself into comparative simplicity.

"We will discard the name of 'source,' as it would be impossible to give preference to any individual stream among the many tributaries of the Nile.

"Speke and Grant discovered the outlet from the Victoria Lake, a noble stream, named by Speke the Somerset river; that river flows into a northern end of the Albert Lake, which absorbs it without a perceptible current. The Albert Lake, 1500 feet below the general level of the country, has a length of about 260 geographical miles, and forms the only general reservoir, every river of that portion of equatorial Africa falling into that great depression; thus it receives each drop of water not only from the Victoria, but from a mountain range extending from the 2° South lat. to 2° 30' North lat., and becomes the great basin of the Nile. From this great basin the Nile starts, a giant in its birth, receiving in its northern course only two important tributaries before it reaches Chartoum, the Asua, in lat. 3° 47' (which is nearly dry for two months), and the Sobat, in lat. 9° 22', both streams flowing, like all the great affluents of the Nile, from S.E. to N.W.

"A rainfall of ten months, draining into the Albert Lake, enables that great reservoir to send down to Egypt throughout the year a stream of sufficient volume to overcome the evaporation and absorption of the Nubian deserts. Without the White Nile, not one drop of water from the Blue Nile would ever reach Egypt in the dry season, it would all be absorbed by the sand and evaporation, but in the month of June the Abyssinian rainy season floods the Blue Nile and the Atbara; thus the Albert Lake keeps up the volume through the dry season, when without it Egypt would cease to exist; and the rush of the Blue Nile and the Atbara in June, July, and August, added suddenly to the increased volume from the White Nile at that season, causes the inundations in Lower Egypt.

"Thus is unravelled the whole secret of the Nile; the mystery that had baffled both ancient and modern times has yielded to the influence of England, and the honour belongs to her of having printed the first footsteps where all was untrodden, and of having brought to light all that since the world was created has remained in darkness."

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 24.—The Rev. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.R.S.L., in the chair.

Chas. M. Ingleby, Esq., LL.D., Trin. Coll. Camb., C. R. de Ruffieres, Esq., and H. Jennings, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, Hon. Sec., R.S.L., read a paper on recent additions to the Antiquarian Collection of the British Museum: (1) Sculptures recently acquired in continuation of those procured from Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, by Mr. C. T. Newton; (2) from Camirus and Rhodes; (3) from the sale of Count de Pourtales, at Paris; (4) from the Farnese Palace, Rome, and impressions from medals and coins, noteworthy for

beauty or rarity. Some sculptures and slabs were found at Villa di Negro, Genoa, having been brought from Halicarnassus by some merchant of that city, representing Amazons and other subjects; others were brought from the Sultan's seraglio, in which an Amazon brandishes the unusual weapon, a battle-axe. Camirus was an ancient mercantile town on the north side of the Isle of Rhodes. In 1853, a bullock chanced to put its foot into a tomb, and Mr. Newton recovered some terra-cotta objects. M. Billiotti, now British Vice-Consul at Rhodes, and a Mr. Saltzman, then explored some seventy-five tombs, and found figures of bronze and terra-cotta, gold ornaments, alabaster vases, &c., B.C. 56 and 200. Egyptian and imitative Egyptian vases, archaic, Greek, and Phœnician or Asiatic works. Some have a striking resemblance to the art of Nineveh. The Phœnicians were great metal-workers, and the Telchineans, of Asiatic origin, wrought in Rhodes. Mr. Vaux then alluded to the Phœnician colonization, and Cadmus, an oriental, who founded the city, B.C. 408, of Kameirus, Lindus and Ialysus, mentioned by Homer, were absorbed in Rhodes; casts in plaster of a gold pyxis, metallic objects; plaques of gold, worked in *repoussé* work, probably used as necklaces, and found at Kameirus, and a silver bowl with hieroglyphics, were exhibited by the lecturer. Mr. Vaux pointed out the more interesting objects in terra-cotta and fictile materials, including a Peleus and Thetis vase, possibly a Rhodian fabric; a drinking-cup, with Aphrodite as a swan, and a coffin, 6½ feet long, painted on the rim in red and brown colours. The Farnese Collection was made in the 15th and 16th centuries, and became an heirloom in the Farnese Palace till after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Elizabeth, the wife of Philip V., conveyed the Roman part of the property of the family to the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon, in the person of Philip of Anjou, whom she had married A.D. 1714. Don Carlos, subsequently King of the Two Sicilies, one of her sons, received as his share of her inheritance, the Roman palaces of the descendants of Pietro Luigi, the reputed son of Pope Paul III., wherein were then kept the Farnese Hercules and Bull, now removed to Naples, and the specimens of the chosen portion of the Collection purchased for the Museum at a cost of 4000*l.*, and recently the property of the late King of Naples. These include (1), the Diadumenos of the 5th century, according to Mr. Westmacott; (2), a Merang, one of the most perfect ancient statues extant; and (3), a horseman restored (?), as the Emperor Caligula, one of only four known horse-groups—the two Balbi at Naples, and the Persian of Amazonia—figures found at Halicarnassus. Mr. Vaux also alluded to the collection of Mr. G. Dennis, well-known for his researches in Sicily and among Etruscan tombs. The Pourtales Collection includes some remarkable bronzes, vases, terra-cottas, and busts.

Mr. Birch made some observations on various points mooted by Mr. Vaux, from personal knowledge at Rome; and especially on the slabs found in the Villa di Negro. He demurred to the statement that the head of the figure of a Caligula was a restoration. Mr. Grenfell gave some account of the site of the discoveries made at Kameirus.

The Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott exhibited some fragments of the Romance of the Rose, found as fly-leaves among French musical books of the 17th century, in the library of the Cathedral of Carlisle. Mr.

Birch imagined that they were of the time of Edward I., but Mr. N. E. S. A. Hamilton considered that they were earlier than any printed specimens, and possibly MS. now in the British Museum, and of the middle of the 14th century.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 1.—A special meeting was held in St. James' Hall, Dr. HUNT, President, in the chair.

Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., read a paper on "The Negro at Home and Abroad." The author's object was to show the negro's place in history, his past and present condition. He observed that the negro had never occupied any other position but that of a slave. Then he examined the state of civilization in the interior of Africa, and brought evidence in favour of the position that the negro is totally wanting in "those attributes which enable other races of mankind to advance in civilization." He quoted from many writers, and especially one interesting passage from Professor Bledsoe, the American philosopher. He gave some interesting information as to the present state of Liberia, which he pronounced a total failure. Then he reviewed the status of the negro in those parts of the world to which he has been transplanted; and affirmed that no other savages had ever enjoyed so many opportunities of elevating and improving themselves. He took him under three different sets of conditions: first, the case of the free blacks in the Northern States of America; secondly, the case of Hayti; thirdly, the case of Jamaica. "The ruin of Hayti," he said, "is simply a question of time; and as soon as the influence of the present civilization expires, so soon will beautiful and fertile Hayti become of no more use to the world than it was before the discovery of Columbus." Turning then to Jamaica, he proceeded to argue that even there "the negro is a negro still." He gave a sketch of the negro settlement of that island, and instanced the Maroons as a specimen of savage negroes. The most striking peculiarity of Jamaica is the abandoned profligacy of the coloured races. The deduction he drew from what had now been said was that the negro in a state of freedom continues powerless to advance himself in civilization, and that he is most improvable when under moderate control. It was no longer expedient to make a slave of him. He had performed his part in the world's history in that capacity, and even as he superseded a weaker system of labour, the slavery of the ancients, so Watt and Stephenson had surely and for ever freed him by the introduction of an agency more powerful still.

Mr. Aria, Mr. Semper, and Mr. Liggins, Jamaica residents for many years, expressed their full concurrence in Captain Pim's statements; but Mr. Justice Hibbert thought the prospect of really civilising the negro not hopeless. His vices were owing to his slavery, not his slavery to his vices; and white men, reduced to his condition, would speedily lose all their virtues. Messrs. Winwood Reade and Harris, on the result of their experience in Africa, dissented from these hopeful views, which, indeed, appeared not to meet with favour from the audience generally.

Feb. 6.—Dr. JAMES HUNT, President, in the chair.

In a paper, styled "Observations on the People Inhabiting Spain," by N. S. 1866, VOL. I. A A

C. Beavan, the author showed how little data we have for any account of Spanish anthropology. In his concluding remarks he said, "One of the great desiderata to the student of anthropology is a good collection of Spanish skulls. From all accounts they are more numerous than in most kingdoms; and even the superficial observer will find many peculiarities in the course of a residence in Spain. In the first instance, the inhabitants had a curious habit of flattening of a child's head as soon as it was born. How this was done is not, for M. de Laborde, who mentions the fact, does not describe the process; but very probably it was effected in the same manner as is usual among some North American tribes, who likewise are said to distort the heads of their newly-born infants. If any skulls have been obtained from the Asturias—and I do not know whether any are to be found either in public or private collections—this, no doubt, have given rise to many theories of race and cranial structure, unless the custom above mentioned were known to anthropologists. Laborde mentions it as having been usual in his time, but I do not know whether it is so at the present day. I have communicated this to my friends of mine in Spain, with the view of obtaining some specimens of Asturian and Basque skulls. In the meanwhile, the Anthropological Society lately established at Madrid, to which, I am sure, I wish every prosperity and success, may possibly be able to do much for this matter. In concluding these few remarks, I must express my hope that ere long we may have some really useful and reliable information concerning anthropology in Spain."

Following papers were also read:—Mr. Hyde Clarke, "On the Geology of Wallachia," and "Observations on the Materials for Anthropology in Myrna;" Mr. T. Baines, "On Some Implements and Articles

with, calcite. Although differing from the type in some respects, the varieties of serpentine which they have examined from Connemara, Donegal, the Isle of Skye, India, Bavaria, and the State of Delaware, are considered as belonging to the same section. The serpentines from Cornwall, the Isle of Anglesea, and Saxony, which appear to be devoid of "eozoönaal" structure, they were disposed to look upon, but with considerable doubt, as eruptive rocks. The authors stated their conviction that every one of the presumed organic structures of "eozoönaal" serpentine is purely and primarily mineral or crystalline.

The authors concluded by offering it as their opinion that "eozoönaal" serpentine is a metamorphic rock; and they threw out the suggestion that it may in many cases have also undergone a pseudomorphic change, that is, it may have been converted from a gneissoid calcareous diorite by chemical introductions or eliminations.

II. "Supplemental Notes on the Structure and Affinities of *Eozoön Canadense*," By W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.

In this paper Dr. Carpenter stated that a recent siliceous cast of *Amphistegina* from the Australian coast exhibited a perfect representation of the "asbestiform layer," which the author described in his former communication on the structure of *Eozoön*, and which led him to infer the nummuline affinities of that ancient foraminifer—a determination which has since been confirmed by Dr. Dawson. He combated the opinion advanced by Professor King and Dr. Rowney, in the preceding paper, and stated that even if the remarkable dendritic passages hollowed out in the calcareous layers, and the arrangements of the minerals in the eozoic limestone, could be accounted for by inorganic agencies, there still remains the nummuline structure of the chamber walls, to which, the author asserted, no parallel can be shown in any undoubted mineral product. In conclusion, the author stated that he had recently detected *Eozoön* in a specimen of opicalcite from Cesha Lipa, in Bohemia, in a specimen of gneiss from near Moldau, and in a specimen of serpentinous limestone sent to Sir Charles Lyell by Dr. Gümbel of Bavaria.

Jan. 24.—Mr. W. J. HAMILTON, in the chair.

The paper read was, "Notes on Belgian Geology," by Mr. R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., which related to the Upper and Lower Kainozoic formations of Belgium in the following order:—1. The Polders, or sea-mud beds, and their equivalents. 2. The Campine sands, and Löss, or Limon de Herbaye. 3. The Boulder-formation. 4. Cailoux Ardennais. 5. The Lower Kainozoic, or crag. The polders, which form a belt along the sea-board of Belgium and Holland, occasionally running inland up the courses of rivers, as up the Scheldt to Antwerp, indicate an elevation of very small amount, corresponding to the raised estuarine and other beds around our own coasts. They are covered by dunes and drifted sands. A great deal of the fen-land at higher levels, with peat and bog-iron, belongs to the age of the polders, and of still earlier deposits, inasmuch as the polders very generally overlie a terrestrial surface. The Campine sands, which run parallel with the coast from North Holland towards Antwerp, but within the polder-belt, were conjectured, from their composition and on other considerations, to have

Mr. G. Brooks exhibited seven groats of the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., also two Burgundian coins, found in excavations in the neighbourhood of the Edgware Road. They are said to have been found in an earthenware vessel, which was destroyed.

Mr. Boyne exhibited an unpublished medallion, being the second brass coin of the Quinctia family, with *AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST.* in a civic wreath on the reverse, but surrounded with four concentric rings so as to make the whole medallion size 12 of Mionnet's scale.

Mr. George Finlay, LL.D., communicated a paper entitled, "Thoughts about the Coinage of the Achæan League," in which, after referring to the Hon. J. Leicester Warren's papers upon the subject of this coinage, he discussed the following questions:—1. Are the silver coins of the League minted on the standard of the Athenian or Macedonian coinage as *tetrobola*; or on the Æginetan or Sicyonian as *hemidrachms*? 2. Why did the League coin no Federal money of the larger denominations then in general circulation over all Greece; *drachmas*, *didrachmas*, and *tetradrachmas*? 3. What was the object of the letters, monograms, and city symbols on the silver coins with reference to the League? 4. Was the Federal coin copper in a *chalcus*? 5. What was the Federal object in making each city impress its name on its copper coinage?

Appended to the paper is a list of the various names occurring on Achæan coins, and a catalogue of some copper coins of the League, not included in Mr. Warren's list, among which the most remarkable are coins of Cleitor, Ceryneia, and Methydrium.

Mr. Vaux read a paper incorporating an amusing communication from Mr. Hyde Clarke, of Smyrna, on the "Beggar's Money, or Tokens in use at that place and others in the Levant." It appears that counters of brass of the smallest size are imported from Nuremberg into the east by the hardware dealers in the bazaars. These sell them chiefly to the bakers, who supply them, when required, to their benevolent customers, who bestow them on the Greek beggars, receiving their prayers in return. The established day for begging, or, more properly speaking, for the collection of alms and the bestowal of prayers, is Saturday, on which day, if the beggar is not at once admitted, he has the privilege of knocking at the door or window of his patron until he receives one of these counters. As their value is considered to be half a para, and there are forty paras to a piastre, the amount received by a beggar at each house was, until lately, about the fifteenth part of a farthing, so that the mode of relief amounted to an effectual "labour test." Of late, owing to alterations in the currency, the value of the para has fallen, and the beggars are said to be "striking" for an advance. The questions propounded by Mr. Clarke are, whether these tokens serve also for other purposes, and whether any similar system was in use in Europe during the Middle Ages.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Jan. 24.—Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P., delivered a lecture "On the Uses of National Museums and Local Institutions." The attendance was numerous, and amongst those present were—Mr. Layard, M.P. (in the chair), Mr. H. A. Bruce, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Sir Francis Sandford,

Sir Thomas Phillips, Q.C., Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. Cole, C.B., Professor Tennant, &c.

The noble Lord commenced by pointing out that for many years past there had existed a widespread dissatisfaction with the system of management pursued in respect to the British Museum and the National Gallery—a dissatisfaction which first found expression in the House of Commons through the medium of the late Joseph Hume, and which had led to constant Parliamentary inquiries from that time down to 1860. Various changes, and some of them of a very decided character, had been from time to time recommended by Committees of Inquiry and Royal Commissions; but nothing as yet had been done. With a new Parliament, with public attention fully alive to the subject, and with the opportunity for making changes which the resignation of Mr. Panizzi and the death of Sir Charles Eastlake afforded, this appeared to be a most favourable opportunity for the Society of Arts to add its weight and influence to the efforts about to be made to induce the Government to take up the question. The numerous Exhibitions that had succeeded the one set on foot in 1851, had directed the mind of the people to the way in which the national collections were managed, so as *not* to be available for popular instruction, though, having been paid for by national funds, they ought, for instance, to be open in the evening, the only time that working men could spare; and they also ought to give assistance to those established in the provincial towns, and especially the great centres of manufacturing industry, such as Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, and also the capitals of Scotland and Ireland: thus fostering and furthering, if not creating, a taste for the fine arts. This had been done to some extent, indirectly, by the Department of Science and Art, which had established, or helped to establish, Schools of Art in more than 100 towns; but it ought to be done directly, by the establishment of a system under which should be circulated such objects of art or pictures as could be spared from the parent institutions among the provincial museums and galleries. To this there could be but one tenable objection urged—namely, the fear that the pictures, &c., might meet with damage or disaster; but this objection was disposed of by the fact that two of the most remarkable of modern pictures—Frith's "Derby Day" and Bonheur's "Horse Fair," confided by will to the safe keeping of the trustees of the National Gallery—had been allowed to leave, not only London, but England, on a tour round the world, for the benefit of an eminent publisher. To show how unequal the present system was to the fulfilment of its educational duties, he adverted to the niggardly treatment which the Turner collection had received. Turner, at his death, left to the nation the whole of his pictures and sketches, amounting to 19,331. They were entrusted to Mr. Ruskin for arrangement and classification, and his report was presented and published in 1858, with the honoured name of Sir Charles Eastlake attached to it; but, although eight years had elapsed, they were still hidden away in the cellars of Trafalgar Square. Mr. Ruskin's report stated that "five or six collections, each completely illustrative of Turner's mode of study and succession of practice, might easily be prepared for the academies of Edinburgh, Dublin, and the principal English towns;" but yet they were still entombed.

The state of the British Museum was worse than that of the National Gallery. There were hundreds of specimens of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman art and antiquity, of which the keepers would be only too glad to get the room, heaped away where they could be seen by nobody. The explanation of the whole evil was the fact that the trustees in both cases were wholly and entirely irresponsible. He therefore proposed to place *all* the national collections under the immediate authority of a Minister of the Crown, directly responsible to Parliament for all that is ill done or left undone in these collections. Mr. Gladstone had admitted that it was desirable to submit the constitution of the administrative body to revision and reconsideration, and the noble lord concluded by expressing a hope that the discussion would strengthen the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nerve him to add to the many achievements of his political career the breaking-up the system of irresponsible boards, and the placing under a responsible Minister of the Crown the control and government of our vast national collections, so that they may be managed in consonance with the wants of the age, and be made as available as possible for the education and recreation of the people, not only of the metropolis, but of the United Kingdom at large.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Professor Tennant, Mr. Harry Chester, and others took part, a vote of thanks was accorded to the noble lord, in proposing which, the Chairman remarked that when a system had the aid of such eminent men as Mr. Grote and Mr. Lowe, and yet did not answer, it must be as bad in theory as in practice. With respect to opening the Museums by night, he did not think such a desire did prevail as was represented among the working classes in the metropolis. Could they make a building perfectly proof against fire? At all events, the British Museum had not been constructed with that view. Something might be done to enlarge the utility of the Museum with respect to duplicates of natural history and art; but the trustees were unable to sell or exchange without an Act of Parliament. The whole question would probably be brought under the notice of the Government, and the present discussion, he hoped, would be of use in guiding public opinion on the subject.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 30.—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

The first paper read was on "The Craigellachie Viaduct," by Mr. W. H. Mills, M. Inst. C.E. This viaduct was constructed for the purpose of carrying the Morayshire Railway over the river Spey, at Craigellachie, Banffshire, the engineers being Mr. Samuel (M. Inst. C.E.) and the author. It consisted of three spans of fifty-seven feet each on the north bank, and one span of 200 feet over the main channel of the river; ordinary boiler-plate girders constituting the former, and the latter being of wrought-iron on the lattice principle. The piers and abutments were of solid ashlar masonry, and the works were arranged for a single line of railway. The quantities of materials used in, the time occupied in the execution of, and the actual cost of the different portions of the work, were given in detail. It appeared that the excavation for the foundations was commenced in May, 1862, and that the viaduct was

public traffic in July, 1863. The total cost had amounted to or equal to 29*l.* 10*s.* per lineal foot.

The paper read was on "The Grand River Viaduct, Mauritius," by Mr. W. Ridley. It was stated that the length of this viaduct from abutment to abutment, was 620 ft., and that this distance was divided into five openings of 116 ft. each in the clear. The height of the rails to the surface of the water was 129 ft. 9 in. The viaduct was composed of two cast-iron cylinders, each 10 ft. in diameter, resting upon masonry foundations, and filled with concrete; and being adapted for a single line of railway.

JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

The business was confined to the election of eleven Members and Associates, and a discussion of the paper read at the preced-

JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

The paper read was "On the Principles to be observed in the Design and Arrangement of Terminal and other Railway Stations, Repairing Sheds, &c., with reference to the Traffic and the Rolling Stock," by Mr. W. Humber. In this paper the author proposed to show what he conceived to be a want in the records of the Institution, and to give the arrangements of some of the principal metropolitan railway stations, particularly of a class which might be called "intermediate," as being a combination of both kinds, such as the London and Birmingham Street, Birmingham, as well as of goods yards, wharves, and locomotive and carriage sheds, manufactories and workshops. These had not been dwelt upon in the comprehensive paper "On the Arrangement and Distribution of Railway

who were prohibited from using it. At the conclusion of Mr. Francis' paper, the Lord Mayor left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Tite.—Professor Lewis then read a paper describing the progress made in the restoration of the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, under his superintendence. Mr. Alfred White stated that he had in his possession some bosses from a portion of the church, which fell some years ago, and placed them at the service of the restorers, if it was found they could be made of use. Mr. Durrant Cooper, referring to a remark made by Mr. Francis, that the seat of the shoemaking trade in London had been originally in Corviser Street, said that the word "Cordwainer" was a comparatively modern corruption, having reference probably to the Cordovan leather used in the trade, but "Corviser" was the correct old English word for shoemaker.

The meeting then adjourned to Heralds' College, and inspected the Court of Chivalry and the Library, where the choicest of the treasures it contains were laid open for inspection. Among these were the Rous Roll, a Tournament Roll of Henry VIII., and numerous volumes of arms and pedigrees. The sword, dagger, and turquoise ring found on the Scottish King at Flodden field were also exhibited. Mr. Planché and Mr. Black described the objects contained in the room, and Mr. Black gave a short account of the history of the college.

The society then proceeded to St. Bartholomew's Church, where the restoration appears to be progressing satisfactorily in every sense, the ancient fabric having been disturbed as little as possible. The lower portion of the apse has been restored, but unfortunately, a neighbouring freeholder had been permitted, about a couple of centuries ago, to encroach upon the church, and it has been found impossible to bring the present holder to terms that were within the means of the Restoration Committee. The aisles have been cleared out, the modern flooring removed, and the noble proportions of the church (which is only the chancel of that of Rahere, the nave having been long destroyed) made once more visible.

A few of the members and visitors dined together afterwards, when Mr. Black took occasion to contrast the vitality that still exists in the College of Arms, and the important services it still renders, with the forgetfulness of their ancient duties and privileges shown by the neighbouring College of Advocates of the Civil Law, when they consented to the extinction of their corporation.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 12.—Mr. DAVID LAING, Vice-President, in the chair.

Lord Lovat and five other gentlemen were admitted fellows of the society.

The following communications were read:—

- I. Account of Excavations in Cairns, near Crinan, Argyllshire. By the Rev. W. Greenwell, Corr. Mem. Communicated by Mr. Stuart, Secretary.

In the Crinan district of Argyllshire, including the parishes of Kilmartin and Kilmichael, there are many vestiges of early occupation.

These include forts, groups of standing stones, cairns of great size, and circles of earth. Mr. Greenwell adverted to three of these groups of pillars, each consisting of seven stones, on some of which are cut those cups and circles which have recently been brought into notice in Scotland by Professor Sir James Simpson, and added that the same marks have been found in great numbers cut on neighbouring rocks. Mr. Greenwell then described in detail the results of an examination of several cairns. He was inclined to deduce as the result of his investigations that cremation was the earlier form of burial at Largie, Kilchoan, and Duncraggan, and that secondary interments had been made at a later time, when the body was deposited in an unburnt state. He believed also that cremation was the more common mode of burial in the district in question. The urns were generally of the same type as the Irish; but in one cist an urn was found identical in make and ornament with one found in the middle of Northumberland; and another cist had yielded portions of three urns, almost facsimiles of one found in Wiltshire.

II. Notice of a Cairn at Kilchoan, Argyllshire, and its contents. By the Rev. R. J. Mapleton, M.A.

This cairn, which was partially dilapidated, from an old road having been carried through one side of it, is in the neighbourhood of a vitrified fort and of sculptured rocks. It covered a sepulchral chamber 14 feet 8 inches in length, about 8 feet in height, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. This chamber was covered by great slabs resting on upright pillars, and was divided into three compartments. In that nearest to the entrance, there was found under the rubbish a floor of white concrete full of charcoal. On it were found deposits of burnt bones and flint implements. Under the concrete a layer of imported yellow sand appeared, which contained implements and fragments of flint. In the second compartment several deposits of burnt bones appeared, and flints. In the third compartment, portions of a fine urn and fragments of unburnt bone were found. Below this a pavement of stones appeared, and under it a great quantity of partially burned bones, cows' teeth, implements and chippings of flint. Charcoal was found in the sand, which appeared to be run, hardened, and reddened by the action of fire. Both here and at Largie deposits of quartz pebbles were found.

III. Note of Human Remains found in digging at the Citadel, Leith. By D. H. Robertson, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

This citadel was erected by order of Oliver Cromwell in 1653, and was garrisoned by the Protector's troops till the Restoration. Recent drainage works at the north-eastern bastion have brought to light the remains of about forty male skeletons, which Dr. Robertson conjectured to be those of the troops quartered here. Of these he exhibited two skulls.

IV. Note of Three Bronze "Razors" and a Bronze Celt in the Museum of the Society. By John Alex. Smith, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

Some years ago, Dr. Smith described to the Society a curious bronze implement, found under a bed of undisturbed gravel at Kinleith, near

Currie; and concluded that it had been used as a razor. Since that time Dr. Keller, of Zurich, who had found similar implements in the Swiss lake habitations, had come to be of the same opinion. There are four somewhat corresponding specimens in Ireland, and till lately none had been found elsewhere in Great Britain. Another has been recently discovered in Anglesea; and Dr. Smith's object at present was to draw attention to the three specimens in the Museum, which had hitherto been overlooked. They had been presented long ago, along with a bronze socketed celt, and had probably been found with it. At present there was no evidence that they had been found in Scotland; but it seemed likely that this was the case.

Several donations to the Museum Library were announced.

ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.

Jan. 11.—MR. SETON, Advocate, in the chair.

Mr. David Macgibbon, architect, read an interesting paper on "Kirkwall Cathedral." After referring to the "Earl's Palace" and other buildings of interest in Kirkwall, Mr. Macgibbon proceeded—"But more interesting than any of these is the ancient Cathedral of St. Magnus, whose grey walls have lasted almost unimpaired from the date of their construction in the 12th century till now. On approaching the Cathedral the three doors of the great western portal first meet the view. My attention was particularly arrested by these doorways, being quite unprepared for anything so interesting. They are of beautiful design and richly carved; but what particularly surprised me was to find here in the extreme north examples of the use of coloured stones in the external decoration of the building, which are sought for in vain in the southern parts of this country, or any where north of Auvergne. The edifice has been much altered, and at various times enlarged; and as the works of the different periods have in almost every case been executed in stones of different colours, they overlaid one another and tell their history as unmistakeably as the various strata of a geological section. The Cathedral as it now stands, consists of a choir, nave, and transepts, with a central tower over the intersection, exhibiting on plan a complete cross. It is, in this respect, the completest cathedral or church in this country—even Glasgow Cathedral, which is the only other in Scotland preserved entire, having never had its transepts finished. The total internal length from east to west is 220 feet, and the breadth across, including the aisles, is 45 feet, the clear central opening being only 16—17 feet. The height to the vaulting is 50 feet, which is upwards of three times the width. This is considerably over the usual proportion of height to width in this country. The transept is 88 feet long and 17 feet wide, and has no aisles. There, are, however, two chapels, one on the east side of each transept. During the progress of the renovation which was carried out by Mr. Matheson for the Government in 1849—50, some discoveries were made relating to the early tombs in the choir. In the large pier on the north side of the choir, at the junction of the old and enlarged portions, a space was opened and found to contain a human skeleton. It had the mark of a blow on the skull, and was supposed to be that of Saint Magnus, as

there was an old tradition that his bones were deposited in one of the pillars. The tomb of Bishop Tulloch, in the central of the three new arches of the choir, was also opened, and found to contain the complete skeleton, a chalice and paten of wax, and a bishop's staff of oak. This tomb is supposed, from the nature of the foundations laid bare, to have been surmounted by a rich canopy. On the north side of the choir, a box was discovered, formed of rough slabs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth and depth, containing the bones of a skeleton, with an instrument resembling a hammer with an iron handle and bone head. At the head was stuck a piece of lead with these words rudely cut on it—"H requiescit Williamus senex felicitis memoriæ;" and on the other side, "P'mus Epis." This was probably removed from some older place, and may have been the skeleton of one of the first bishops, several of whom were called William. The lead plate, the bishops staff, and models of the chalice and paten above referred to, and the iron stand for the hour-glass from the pulpit of St. Magnus, may be seen in the Museum of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland here. There was some fine woodwork, an excellent specimen of which was Earl Patrick's Pew. From its style, I think that this "Earl's pew," although it may have done duty as Earl Patrick's seat in church, was of an earlier date than Patrick Stewart, and was probably originally the bishops throne. The panelling and carving are very similar to those of King's College Chapel at Aberdeen, which belong to the first half of the sixteenth century, being just the date of Bishop Stewart. I am sorry to say that the above-mentioned throne (a very elegant specimen of Gothic tracery work), was lying neglected twelve months ago, in many pieces, in the attics over the side chapels; perhaps something might yet be done by this Institute to rescue what remains of it from total destruction. The tower is of late date, probably the sixteenth century, and contains a chime of four fine bells, presented by Bishop Maxwell in 1525. It is probable that the tower and spire were of about the same date. The latter was 133 feet high, and is said to have been fine, but it was unfortunately destroyed by lightning in 1670. We have in the Cathedral of St. Magnus an admirable example of the Gothic architecture which spread northwards from England, and prevailed during the Middle Ages in the south and east of Scotland. But there is another style of mediæval architecture represented in Orkney which existed in Scotland contemporaneously with the Gothic, and of which numerous examples are still to be found along the western coast, and in almost every one of the western and northern islands of Scotland. I have already referred to the Church of Egilshay as being the bishop's see at the time of the murder of St. Magnus. This is a good example of the style of churches now referred to. They consist almost invariably of an oblong nave—of small dimensions, and a still smaller square—or oblong choir, attached to but usually divided from the nave by a wall, in which there is no opening but a small door. These churches are of rude masonry, generally built without mortar, and with very few and small doors and windows. We have in Scotland these two distinct styles of ecclesiastical architecture existing at the same time on the opposite sides of the island—the one coming from the south, and extending over the south of Scotland, and northwards along the east

coast, of which numerous well-known examples exist from Galloway and the Lothians, northwards by Arbroath, Perth, Brechin, Aberdeen, Elgin, Beaulieu, Fortrose, Tain, Dornoch, and Thurso, to Kirkwall—the other coming probably from Ireland, and extending from Iona along the tracks of the early Christian missionaries, all over the western highlands and islands, from the Mulls of Galloway and Cantyre, by Islay, Jura, Mull, and the Western Hebrides, to Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland. Of these two styles we have two characteristic examples in the two churches of St. Magnus at Kirkwall and Egilshay.”—The paper was illustrated, through the kindness of the Edinburgh Photographic Society, by photographs shown on a large scale by means of the lime light.

MUSICAL NOTES.—The growing prominence of M. Gounod, best known in England as the composer of *Faust* (and after that, perhaps, as the writer of church music of a marked continental flavour, which is occasionally performed, with harp and organ accompaniment, in the services of St. Andrew's, Wells-street), is the most noticeable circumstance in the last few weeks of musical history. M. Gounod is the French composer, whose works, according to a statement made by Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., in a recent musical action at law, were kept out of England for years by hostile criticism—by the criticism, to wit, which appears, from an able hand enough, in the *Times*. When *Faust* was produced in London, this critic's estimate placed the work in no very high category—and, as a question of art, no doubt he was right; but the great listening public, like the great gazing public, takes to the work which pleases it most, regardless of high criticism; and *Faust*, whatever its artistic shortcomings, has established itself beyond doubt in the affections of opera-goers. Those who claim to be judges, however, are still sharply, almost fiercely, divided upon the Gounod question; and hence it came that a concert just given, with a programme entirely made up of the French composer's works, has attracted more than usual curiosity. Not that the result has been to bring the critics to unanimity. If any one is curious to see how opinions on matters of art may differ, he will scarcely find a better instance than the judgments which have been pronounced in the daily papers on the music given—most of it for the first time—at this concert. One item was a setting of the Catholic sacramental hymn, *O Salutaris Hostia*. Of this says one critic: “The melody on which it is founded is one of the most divine strains ever imagined by mortal man. It might have come to Mozart at a moment when his naturally fervent spirit was most influenced by thoughts of heaven.” Another—the same, if we mistake not, who is said to have kept M. Gounod out of England for many years—says: “The tenor solo (with chorus), *O Salutaris Hostia*, though graceful and expressive, has scarcely a trace of original thought. You seem to have heard the melody scores of times without being able precisely to say when or where; there is a sort of *fade* grace about it that plainly declares it manufactured.” Another item of the concert was a Christmas carol, entitled *Bethlehem*. The audience liked *Bethlehem*; the critic last quoted says it “is little better than childish.” “Given,” he adds, “as many drone basses (drone's basses) as may be required, and put some old tunes on the top of them, regardless of the laws of harmony, and you have *Bethlehem*. The first verse is not good; the second verse is also not good; the third verse is irretrievably bad.” It is very evident that it will take several more concerts to determine the merits of M. Gounod, both as between critic and critic, and as between critic and public.

It should not go without notice that the *English Opera Company (Limited)* has come to a sudden stop for want of funds. The English Opera Company was founded with a notion that there existed somewhere in London (say in the West-Central squares) a sentiment in favour of national English musical composition of sufficient strength to be traded upon. Nothing could be more fallacious. No one cares for English opera but those who write it. The company has only been able to “carry on” so long as it has by giving homoeopathic doses of English opera, and allopathic draughts of foreign opera in English. West-End society likes Italian or German music, and declines to believe in the native variety; and West-Central society follows the West-End. As to the words of an opera, society seldom troubles itself about them.

J. C.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire laborēs,

Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

PROCLAMATION OF CHARLES II. IN JERSEY.

1. MR. URBAN.—The following is the text of the proclamation of Charles II., as King, by the Royalists of Jersey, alluded to in my letter in your last number (p. 227):—

“Comme ainsi soit que les rebelles ont, par un attentat horrible, jetés leur mains violentes sur la personne du Roi Charles Premier, de glorieuse mémoire, par la mort duquel les souveraines couronnes des Royaumes d'Angleterre, Ecosse, France, et Irlande, appartiennent et succèdent entièrement et légitimement à son Altesse le Très-Haut et Très-Puissant Prince Charles: A ces causes nous, le Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Bailly, et Jurés de l'île de Jersey, assistés des officiers du Roi, et des principaux d'y celle île tous d'un cœur et d'une voix publions et proclamons que son Altesse le Très-Haut et Très-Puissant Prince Charles est maintenant, par la mort de notre dit feu Souverain de glorieuse mémoire, devenu, par droit de légitime succession, et ligne héréditaire, notre seul et légitime Souverain Seigneur, Charles Second, par le grâce de Dieu, Roi d'Angleterre, Ecosse, France et Irlande; Défenseur de la Foi, &c. Auquel nous reconnoissons devoir toute

obéissance et fidélité, honneur et service, et prions Dieu, par lequel les Rois règnent, d'établir et d'affirmer le Roi Charles Second, dans tous ses justes droits, et sur son trône, et le faire régner long-temps et heureusement sur nous. Ainsi soit-il.

“Vive le Roi Charles Second.

“1649, le 17^e de Fevrier.”

It bears the following signatures below:—

“George de Carteret, Chevalier, Baronet, Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Bailly: Messire Ph. de Carteret, Chevalier, Seigneur de St. Ouen; Amice de Carteret, Ecuyer, Seigneur de la Trinité; François de Carteret; Josué de Carteret; Elie Dumaresq; Ph. Le Geyt; Jean Pipon; Pierre Fautrat; Josué Palot; Helier de Carteret, Procureur du Roi; Laurens Hamptonne Vicomte; Jean Le Hardy, Avocat du Roi; Philippe Dumaresq; Edouard Romeril; Jean Seale; Jacques Guillaume; Nicholas Richardson; Nicholas Journeaux; Isaac Herault; Jean Le Couteur; Abraham Bigg; Helier Hue, Greffier.”

A facsimile of the original proclamation is given in my “Armorial of Jersey.”—I am, &c.,

J. BERTRAND PAYNE.

THE BARONY OF CARDROSS.

2. MR. URBAN.—In order rightly to apprehend the state of the question raised by “Antiquary's” two letters (see above, pp. 76 and 228), I fear it will be necessary to trouble you with a few excerpts from the Charter of 1663, part of which is quoted in your last.

“Antiquary” says that the remainder under that Charter was “Propinquieribus hæredibus et assignatis quibuscunque dicti Domini de Cardross.” That is partly, but only partly, true. Reading the sentence quoted along with the rest of the remainders specified in the Charter,

I get a very different idea of the descent of the Cardross title from that entertained by “Antiquary.”

The original Charter of erection was to John Earl of Mar, and his *heirs male*, and it does not seem to me that this Charter of 1663 contemplates *heirs general* except on the *failure of heirs male*, which it is not pretended has yet taken place. The Charter of confirmation in 1663 was given “sub conditionibus continendis in aliquo scripto per dictum Davidem Dominum de Cardross, quocunque tempore vite sue, etiam in articulo mortis subscribentem,

que nos declaramus fore tum sufficientes obligare dictos *heredes masculos* ad præstandas dictas conditiones, ac si eadem ad longam in nostra charta exprimerentur et super quibus conditionibus dicti *heredes masculi* habebunt jus ad Titulum et dignitatem Domini de Cardross, &c., et ad feudum dictarum Terrarum;—*quibus deficientibus*, aliarum tali persone seu aliquibus personis *quas placuerit dicto Domino de Cardross designare*, &c., quocunque tempore vitæ suæ, &c.

"*QUIBUS DEFICIENTIBUS, omnes ejus filii successivi.*"

"*QUIBUS DEFICIENTIBUS, dicti Davidis Domini de Cardross PROPINQUIORIBUS HEREDIBUS ET ASSIGNATIS QUIBESCUNQUE.*"

It is clear that the *original* line of descent for both the lands and the title of Cardross was in *heirs male*, and I cannot as yet see that the time has come which alone seems to be pointed out for the succession of *heirs general*. I venture to request the printing of the extracts from the Charter of 1663, not because I think "Antiquary" can be ignorant of its terms, but because I do not think he has made a fair quotation. I give you the *context* of his extract, and leave you and your numerous readers to judge which best shows the bent of the terms of the Charter, hoping that some of your correspondents may be able to throw a better light on this very curious case than I can at present pretend to do.

In regard to the antiquity of the Earldom of Mar, I would remind "Antiquary" that its recognised *precedence* in the Scottish Peerage dates only from 1457, and that *Crauford* is the legal *Premier Earldom* of Scotland, so established by many decisions of Parliament.—I am, &c.,

MONKBARNES.

3. MR. URBAN,—I find in your number of this month a second letter from your correspondent, "Antiquary," on the subject of the Barony of Cardross. It may not be uninteresting, therefore, to you and your readers to learn that the matter has since been more fully ventilated in the leading journal of the Northern Capital. The letter of "Antiquary" having been extracted as a curious piece of information from your January number, and the editor having, in a few introductory lines, described the Barony of Cardross as "merged in the Earldom of

Buchan," another genealogist started up under the *nom de guerre* "Vindex," whose exposition of the state of the case appears the more deserving a place in your repertory of genealogical lore, since the editor, whom he has furnished with his name, "as a voucher for the correctness of his statements," describes him as a writer who "is well qualified, by his personal investigations, to write authoritatively on the subject."

The following is the letter of "Vindex" to the *Edinburgh Courier*:—

"SIR,—In the introductory sentence to the interesting extract in reference to the above subject from 'THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,' which appeared in your paper of Thursday last, you speak of the Cardross peerage as 'merged in the Earldom of Buchan.' This is scarcely accurate. The two peerages are, and always have been, wholly distinct, both in their creation and in their succession; they are entered as distinct peerages on the Union Roll.

"The connection between them has been fortuitous and temporary, and terminated at the death of the late Earl of Buchan, in whose person the dignities of (twelfth) Earl of Buchan and (seventh) Baron Cardross were united. At his death the two peerages separated from each other. His eldest son, Henry (*dec.* 1836), and the only son of the latter, Harry Shipley (*dec.* 1849),—both of whom, as heirs-apparent to the barony as well as the earldom, bore successively the courtesy title of "Lord Cardross"—having predeceased the late Earl and Baron, the earldom of Buchan, the succession of which is limited to heirs-male, passed to his second son, David Stuart, the present Earl of Buchan. The barony of Cardross, on the contrary, the succession of which is not limited to heirs male, devolved, as is correctly set forth by "Antiquary," on the senior branch of the family, represented by the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine, of Dryburgh, who is Baroness Cardross in her own right.

"It was therefore a strange blunder, to say the least of it, when, on the death, in 1849, of Harry Shipley, Lord Cardross, the then heir-apparent to the earldom and barony, the next heir to the earldom, the Honourable David Stuart Erskine, assumed the title of 'Lord Cardross,' to which, even as a courtesy title, he had no claim. And a still more singular blunder it was, when, in a recent suit in the Divorce Court, the defendant was designated as 'Lord Cardross, commonly called the Earl of Buchan.'

"The explanation of these blunders I leave to those who were concerned in their perpetration. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that there is no chance of their being perpetuated, since the rights of the senior line of this branch of the ancient house of Erskine are incontestable.—I am, &c.,

"VINDEX.

"Jan. 22, 1866."

This letter having appeared in the *Courant* of the 29th ult., drew forth from a third genealogist in the far-west a suggestion, and a query pointedly put to "Vindex," the result of which has been a still more curious contribution to the history of the Scottish peerage. The assertion of "Vindex," that the descent of the earldom of Buchan is limited to heirs-male was challenged by the Rev. John Ingle, in a letter to the *Edinburgh Courant*, which appeared in that paper on the 10th instant:—

"SIR,—In your impression of the 29th ult., which has only this day reached me in these distant southern regions, I observe a letter on the above subject, designated 'Vindex.'

"I think I recognise the 'fine Roman hand' of the writer; and if my conjecture as to his identity be correct, he is, as you say, 'well qualified to write authoritatively on the subject.' Perhaps, therefore, I may be deemed presumptuous in asking for some confirmation of one of the statements contained in the letter of 'Vindex'—viz., that 'the succession to the earldom of Buchan is limited to heirs-male.'

"I believe I am right in asserting that the very channel through which that ancient dignity found its way into the family of Erskine was through a *female*—Mary Douglas. When then, may I ask 'Vindex,' did it become 'limited to heirs-male?'

"If the view here suggested—I would not venture to go further—be correct, it would follow that the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh, besides being, as every heraldic student knows she is, 'Baroness Cardross in her own right,' is also in her own right Countess of Buchan.

"I must apologise for intruding into this matter; but nothing connected with the historic name of Erskine can be without interest to the antiquarian and the student, Southron though he be.—I am, &c.,

"JOHN INGLE, M.A.

"Mount Radford House,
"Exeter, 8th Feb., 1866."

The writer thus challenged was not slow to answer the question put to him. He had, it seems, investigated the very point referred to in Mr. Ingle's letter, and this is what he has to say about it:—

"SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Ingle, who puts a question to me through your columns, is not the first person to whom it has occurred that the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh, or, more correctly speaking, the Baroness Cardross, may be entitled to the earldom of Buchan. That point has, among others, claimed my attention; and I am thus enabled to answer his question, "when the earldom of Buchan became limited to heirs-male?"

Mr. Ingle is perfectly correct in stating that the earldom of Buchan found its way into the Erskine family through a *female*—viz., Mary Douglas, who was Countess of Buchan in her own right. The limitation of the succession to heirs-male was effected by her resignation of her right in favour of her husband, James Erskine, and the grant, in 1625, of a new charter founded on that resignation. Whether this act of Mary Douglas was a valid act has been, as reasonably it may be, questioned—first, because Mary Douglas, though she might alienate her own title to the earldom, had no power to alienate the rights of her heirs-female, to whom the earldom was to descend, as it had descended to herself, according to the original order of succession; secondly, because at the date of the resignation she was a minor, and as such legally incapable of alienating even her own rights, let alone those of her successors.

"It is quite on the cards, therefore, to have the succession to the earldom of Buchan reopened to heirs-female, by setting aside the charter based on an invalid resignation. This question was actually raised, and the tenure of the earldom of Buchan by the late Earl seriously imperilled, twenty years ago, by Sir Colin Mackenzie of Kilroy, who, as the representative of one of the female descendants despoiled of their rights by the act of Mary Douglas, laid claim to the earldom, and had the whole case ready for hearing before the House of Lords, when, at the eleventh hour, he discovered that there was a female line senior to that from which he was descended.

"From these facts it is evident that it does not, under existing circumstances, rest with the Baroness Cardross to impugn the validity of the act of resignation of Mary Douglas, though, in the event of its being successfully disputed, and senior

lines to hers failing, her title to the earldom would, as that of the senior heir, have precedence of that of the Honourable David Stuart Erskine, 'commonly called the Earl of Buchan.'

"I may add that it was in connection with an investigation, of which the above is the result, that her title to the Barony of Cardross, as a distinct peerage, descending in the female line, and therefore appertaining to her, as representative of the senior line of this branch of the Erskine family, was brought to the knowledge of the Honourable Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh.

"The designation of the defendant in a recent *cause célèbre* as the person 'commonly called the Earl of Buchan,' may, on the grounds above stated, possibly be accounted for; but his designation as 'Lord Cardross,' a title to which he has not so much as a questionable claim, remains inexplicable. At any rate, I do not feel

called upon to furnish the explanation.—I am, &c.,

"VINDEK."

"Feb. 12, 1866."

If the statements of "Vindex" are to be relied on, and it is scarcely to be supposed that he would make them unless he had good grounds to go upon, it seems not unlikely that we may one of these days have an aristocratic exhibition of the process familiarly described as "coming down between two stools." Would it be possible, think you, to ascertain who represents that senior female branch in deference to whose superior claim Sir Colin Mackenzie abandoned the proceedings for invalidating the charter of 1625, and rehabilitating the rightful heirs of Mary Douglas? This would open a new chapter in this curious history.

AMICUS CURIE.

Feb. 19, 1866.

THE TOMB OF CARDINAL POLE.

4. MR. URBAN,—Among the records of the illustrious dead which fill our great Metropolitane Cathedral, there is one upon which I have often gazed with a feeling of sadness and humiliation. I venture to think that this feeling must have been yours also whenever your eye has rested upon the lonely and neglected tomb which covers all that was mortal of the great and good Cardinal Reginald Pole. In one of the deep recesses of Becket's Crown, under a shell of stuccoed brickwork, without inscription, or even a name, was buried in rudeness and haste, one of the noblest and best of that long succession which was opened by St. Augustine—one in whom the stream of the ancient royal blood of England, so often tainted with guilt and disturbed by violence, flowed on in its purest and most peaceful channel—one who, but for his own anxious deprecation would have been twice elected to the Papacy, while for a single righteous judgment he became an exile and an outcast. He had survived his kindred, his friends, his generation, and was put away out of remembrance, as one who had perished miserably in the battle-field of life, or to use his own similitude "a vessel shattered by the storm"—"*navicula tempestatibus conquassata*." Yet he lives in the record of his life of patient suffering—he lives in his exquisite letters—he lives in his religious treatises so full of moderation and piety—he lives, more-

over, in the friendships which link his life and story with those of the greatest and best of his age—a sterile though specious age; rich in confessions of faith, but poor in the proofs of virtue. If the good Fulke Greville desired only those words for his epitaph—"The friend of Sir Philip Sydney," Pole might have well been content to write for his own, "The friend of Contarini and of Sadolet, the friend of Aloysius Priuli, and of Vittoria Colonna." As we turn from his lowly resting-place to gaze upon the stately monuments which rise around, we might well recal the words of Sadolet so true in death as in life, "Polus, optimus atque amplissimus vir—dignus illà fortunà in quà erat natus, non hâc quæ nunc illi obstat." He was not of those who, like Archbishop Chicheley, made provision for the adornment of their tomb during their lifetime, or of those who left to rich heirs the duty of worthily recording their memories. Rather, he resembled that illustrious Doge Andrea Contarini, the ancestor of his greatest friend, who after having saved his country, forbade even his name to be inscribed on his tomb—*testamento cavit*—a severe restraint, from which, in the present case, we are fortunately exempt. Let us glance, then, for a moment at the more prominent points of that life which has here no record. Born in the same year with the Emperor Charles V., in March, 1500, and

educated successively in the Carthusian Monastery in London, and the College of Corpus Christi in Oxford, he received in early life the patronage of the King, his cousin, who conferred on him the deanery of Oxford. At nineteen he passed on to the universities of Paris and Padua, at the latter of which cities he opened his long intimacy with Bembo, Contarini, Caraffa, and with the faithful Aloysius Priuli, from thence forth the companion of his whole life. After an absence of five years, which closed with a visit to Rome, he returned to England. Here the question of the divorce of the King set before him the first and greatest temptation of his life.

The earnest solicitations of Anne Boleyn, supported by the offer of two of the richest pieces of preferment in England, urged him, but could not entice him, to the betrayal of the cause of morality and truth. At the risk not only of fortune, but life itself, he dared to utter to the king words of remonstrance and rebuke; and with this solemn utterance on his lips, passed away into a voluntary exile. From this not all the offers or promises of the king could allure him, though even here his life was in constant danger, having been more than once attempted at the instigation of the now infuriated Henry. Then followed his elevation to the Cardinalate, which was pronounced on the 20th of December, 1536; and with the well-earned honours of his life, came its ill-deserved and bitter sorrows—the ruin of his house, the murder of his mother, the rending asunder of the last and dearest ties that bound him to his native country. It was at this moment of anguish that he visited Cardinal Sadolet at Carpentras, and amazed him with the spectacle of an almost superhuman fortitude:—

"His presence," writes that earliest of his friends, "brought me no little grief, though it gave me so deep a joy. For to see and look upon one whom I so greatly love, and to speak with him as present with me, whom when absent I always long for, touched me with a strange joy. But to hear from him the bitter fortunes of his family—to learn from him the almost utter extinction of his noble house through the barbarity of the most savage of tyrants, seemed to me so wretched and cruel, that had I not been soothed by the virtue and wisdom of Pole himself, the very victim of this calamity, I could not

have put bounds to my grief. But he, with that constancy and moderation which he exercises in all things, always submitting himself to God, and prepared to obey His will in everything, spoke of his own cruel afflictions as though they were those of strangers, and endured courageously his bitter loss, moved only by the public injury done to the Christian name."

When told of the death of his mother, he said to his secretary, who had tried in vain to conceal it,

"Why did you envy me the joyful news! Hitherto I have but rejoiced that I was born of a parent who added piety to her nobility. What thanks, then, can I now offer to God who has given me for a mother an inhabitant of heaven, and a martyr for Christ?"

Passing from France under the protection of the Cardinal Archbishop of Liege, again the insatiate Henry sought him as a victim. Pole on hearing of this new persecution, said, smiling, to his friend, "that the king was but like one who wished to take away the robe of a man who longed to go to rest. For his part he was as ready to resign his life as such a one would be to give up his vesture." The pope, hearing of his danger, recalled him to Rome, and assigned a guard to his house; and soon after confided to him the anxious office of President of the Council of Trent. Those who represent him as the vehement patron of the extreme views of the spiritual monarchy, have assuredly never read his history at the Council, or his admirable treatise on the principles which should guide its conduct.

He left Trent for the baths of Padua, just before the promulgation of the Decree on Justification, from which he dissented; and withdrew from a scene of controversy for which the gentleness of his nature, and the sorrows of his life, had so ill prepared him. One of his contemporaries, who censures him on this account, affirms that, "though very learned in human literature, he knew little of scholastic theology." Perhaps he was, for that very reason, the truer and profounder divine.

And now the altered complexion of affairs in England brought about a corresponding change in his own. After accumulated afflictions came accumulated honours; an election to the papal which he succeeded in averting; a to his native land as legate of Julius

which he joyfully accepted; the vision of the reformation and reconciliation to Rome of the country which he loved so well, and from which he had been so long banished:—and then the sudden turn of the tide of joy and triumph—the failure of all his labours—the breaking up of the vista of hope which was opening along his path—the death of the Queen, and his own dismissal from a world in which his life was so soon forgotten, to that world in which the memory of the just is ever fresh and ever fragrant.

"Quid enim," we might say of him, as he said himself of Cardinal Simoneta, "quid enim hic non gratulatione plenum, si illius bonum spectamus, et pietatem respicimus, cum ereptum nobis audimus? Unde enim et a quibus ereptus? Nisi ab illis qui in hac vitâ miseris refertâ, tanquam naute in tempestuoso mari a vento et fluctibus agitato, periculose jactantur?"

In the wild tumult of change, the body remained unburied for many days, and then was silently committed to its last resting-place, with few to heed and but one to mourn; that one, the good Luigi Priuli, whom he left his only heir, and who spent the few dreary months during which he survived the companion of his life in faithfully distributing the miserable relics of a once princely fortune to the few remaining objects of his affection and esteem.

The death of Pole was indeed a memorable event in the history of our Church and nation. Whether from our own point of view, or from that of Rome, we might say of it in the words of the younger Sadolet, "che era morto non senza evidente misteria della provvidenza divina." I do not purpose in these few lines to enter into any disputed point of history or of doctrine. I have no historic theory to propound, no new discoveries to unfold, no specious state-papers to canonise; but this I venture to affirm, that no charge of persecution or of cruelty, of ambition or of disloyalty—nothing, in a word, which casts even the shadow of a deserved reproach, can be brought against the memory of this great and good man. "E in vita ed in morte," wrote one of his dearest friends to the faithful companion who had been with him from his earliest life, "si vede apertamente che quello spirito angelico ha confutato e confuso

chiunque ha voluto essere avversario e calunniatore della sua irrepreensibile virtù."

Well might such a friend treasure the last blessing which he sent him from his death-bed—"il prezioso tesoro della pace destinatami da quella beata anima al suo dipartire da questo mondo."

And now let us turn from the teaching of his life to the sad rebuke of his tomb, upon which the simple words might once be read, "Depositum Cardinalis Poli," behind which might once be seen painted on the wall, now faded or fallen away, as if in shame and reproach, the coat of England, quartering Pole, Neville, Beauchamp, Warwick, Montague, Monthermer, Clare, Ledespenser. Is this harsh neglect, I venture to ask, is this unmerited dishonour to last for ever? Can we do nothing to redress this ancient wrong to one who was not only a prince of the Roman church, but a prince of the blood royal of England? Can we not appeal to the admirers of the great and good of every creed for aid in such a cause? Could we not unite together in the effort to raise some monument to commemorate so great a name and so good a life, under the shadows of that arch which darkens—it cannot hide—the evidence of three centuries of neglect and dishonour. Our Kent Archaeological Society, under the headship of our noble president, offers a ready means of carrying out this simple suggestion. A society, whose numbers are fast running on to a thousand, might well ensure the success of such a plan, while the many noble and ancient families of England, whose consanguinity to Cardinal Pole, however distant, must be a ground of honest pride, could not fail to promote so good a work, and to join us in fulfilling the pious office which the Christian poet has assigned to Christian hands and hearts in every age—

"Nos tecta fovebimus ossa
Violis et fronde frequenti,
Titulumque et frigida saxa
Liquido spargemus odore."

I am, Mr. Urban,
Yours obediently,
R. C. JENKINS,

Lyminge, Hythe, Jan. 16.

* Pauli Sadoleti Ep. ad Aloysium Priuli.

THE VISCOUNTCY OF HALIFAX.

5. MR. URBAN,—The public journals have recently recorded the fact that Sir Charles Wood has been raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Halifax. The event has induced me to ask a question which I should feel obliged by you or any of your correspondents answering.

In the year 1700 the Hon. Charles Montague, who had distinguished himself as Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Anne—being the author of two projects of great utility to the nation, namely, the coining of the silver money and the issuing of exchequer bills—was advanced to the dignity of Baron Halifax in the county of York, with limitation of that honour to George Montague, Esq., eldest son and heir of Edward Montague his elder brother, and the heirs male of his body. In 1714, Lord Halifax was still farther promoted in rank, being created Earl of Halifax by letters patent.

On the decease of this distinguished statesman, he was succeeded by his nephew, George, as second Earl of Halifax.

This nobleman was twice married. By his first wife, Richarda Posthuma Saltingstall, of Chipping Warden, he had one

daughter, Lucy, but no male issue. By his second wife, Lady Mary Lumley, daughter of Richard, Earl of Scarborough, he had one son, George, who became the third Earl of Halifax.

On this Earl dying without male issue, the title became extinct.

The daughter of George, second Earl of Halifax, became the wife of the Hon. Francis North, afterwards created Earl of Guilford, and several of her descendants are among our existing nobility. Her brother, the third Earl of Halifax, had three daughters; but whether they are represented in the present day by any descendants, I am unable to affirm.

The public papers do not state that Sir Charles Wood lays claim to descent from the Montagues, Earls of Halifax; while, as above remarked, there are numerous recognised descendants of that family in the female line.

The question suggested by these particulars is—Is it usual for the Crown, even in the case of a title conferred by patent, to overlook the interests of female descendants, in any revival of an ancient honour?—I am, &c.,

A DESCENDANT IN THE FEMALE LINE.

ST. PAUL IN BRITAIN.

6. MR. URBAN,—Collier argues at length that St. Paul visited England. (Eccles. Hist. b. i. cent. i. pp. 12—15.) Conybeare and Howson place St. Paul's travels in Spain between the years 64—66. (Vol. ii. p. 461.) Kitto merely says that perhaps he visited Spain. (Cycl. Bibl. Lit. ii. 486.) During that time he would have come to England.

Eusebius says ἐτέρους ὑπὲρ τὸν ὠκεῶν παρελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰς καλουμένας Βρεττανικὰς νήσους. (Demonst. Evang. l. iii. c. vii. t. i. p. 112; Colon. 1688.) Theodoret, Βρεταννὸς δέξασθαι τοῦ Πρωτοκλήτου τοῦ νόμου ἀπέπεισεν. (Adv. Gent. Disp. ix. t. iv. p. ii. p. 929; Hælae. 1769.) Tertullian, "Britannorum insula, inaccessa Romanis, Christo vero subdita." (Adv. Jud. c. vii. p. 189 A. Par. 1695.) Origen, "Virtus Domini Salvatoris et cum his est qui ab orbe nostro in Britannia dividuntur." (Hom. vi. in. Evang. S. Lucæ, tom. iii. p. 939. Ed. Par. 1740.) Theodoret says distinctly of St. Paul, τὰς ἐν τῷ πελάγει διακειμένας νήσους τὴν ὠφέλειαν

προσένεγκε (in b. cxvi. t. i. p. ii. p. 425). St. Clement, κήρυξ γινόμενος ἐν τῇ ἀνατολῇ καὶ ἐν δόσει—ἐπὶ τὸ τέμας τῆς θαλάσσης ἐλθὼν. (Ep. ad Cor. c. v. p. 28. Oxon. 1840.) And St. Jerome, "Paulum a Herone dimissum, ut Evangelium Christi in occidentis quoque partibus predicaretur." (Catal. Script. Eccl. a. 5, tom. iv. col. 108. Par. 1706.) See also Cave's "Life of St. Paul," sect. vii. It is a noticeable fact that King Ethelbert dedicated the Cathedral of London to St. Paul (Dugdale's Hist. p. 3), as if recurring to some ancient tradition which connected the Apostle with England.

I am, sir, yours,
MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.R.S.

7. MR. URBAN,—Having published a work entitled "The Introduction of Christianity into Britain: An Argument the Evidence in Favour of St. Paul," I may be enabled to say

Lower's question respecting "the earliest writer who records the tradition that the Apostle of the Gentiles preached the Gospel in this island." I have been unable to discover any earlier authority for what I believe nevertheless to be a fact, that St. Paul visited Britain, than the testimony of Venatius Fortunatus, a French Bishop of the 6th century, who in a Latin poem in honour of St. Martin, describes the labours of St. Paul after his release from imprisonment at Rome, in the following strains:—

"Paul crossed the ocean, and where'er he found
An island-port, he bade the Gospel sound;
Till British lands, and Thule's distant shore
Had heard the blissful tidings which he bore."

Ven. Fort., Vit. Mart. l. 3.

The chief evidence however on which we may rely for this supposed fact, is the testimony of Clement, Bishop of Rome, the "fellow-labourer" of the Apostle himself (Phil. iv. 3), who writes to the Church at Corinth—"Let us have before our eyes the holy Apostles. Peter underwent many sufferings. Paul in like manner received the reward of his patience. Seven times he was in bonds; he was whipped and stoned; he preached both in the East and the West, leaving behind him the glorious report of his faith; and having taught the whole world righteousness, and having travelled to the extreme boundaries of the West, he suffered martyrdom by command of the Præfects." 1st Ep. to Cor. s. 5. I have endeavoured to show that the expression "extreme boundary of the West" must of necessity include Britain; and if this view be correct, we have the best possible evidence for the assumption that our island was once visited by the great Apostle to the Gentiles.

Your faithful servant,

BOURCHIER W. SAVILE.

*Tattingstone Rectory, Ipswich,
Feb. 5, 1866.*

8. MR. URBAN,—By whom and at what period the ancient Britons were converted to Christianity, is a subject of interesting but very uncertain inquiry. The point has frequently been discussed by various writers. Some have ascribed the conversion of our pagan ancestors to St. Peter,

while others have maintained the rival claim of St. Paul. But, in answer to Mr. M. A. Lower's query, it may be said with great reason, "that both opinions, improbable as they are in themselves, rest on the most slender evidence; on testimonies, many of which are irrelevant, and all ambiguous and unsatisfactory." Such are the words of the late eminent historian, the Rev. Dr. Lingard. (See his "History of England," vol. i. p. 44, ed. London, 1844.)

Your correspondent wishes to be referred "to the earliest writer who records the tradition, that the apostle of the Gentiles preached the Gospel in this island." I am not aware of any such writer. Eusebius, in his learned work entitled "*Demonstratio Evangelica*," (lib. i. c. 7), does certainly mention "that the apostles preached not only to the nations on the continent, but passed the ocean, and visited the British Isles." I have not the original passage in the Greek at hand, but the translation is, I believe, a correct one. The question, as to what particular islands Eusebius refers, has long been a subject of doubtful inquiry, from which nothing certain or positive can be drawn. Your correspondent, however, can see the various traditions, legends, and conjectures carefully collected together by Usher ("*De Brit. Ecclesiæ Primord.*"), Stillingfleet, in his "*Orig. Britannicæ*," has expended a great deal of useless labour in trying to prove that St. Paul did certainly, at a very early period, preach the Gospel in Britain.

Yours, &c.,

J. DALTON.

St. John's, Norwich.

9. MR. URBAN,—Mr. Lower has started an interesting question, which has often been raised before, but to which no better answer can be given than the Scottish verdict, "Not proven."

Dean Milman, in vol. i. of his "*Latin Christianity*," says that the tradition of St. Paul having visited Britain "has no historical ground."

The Apostle's own words, "*ἐν τῷ τετρακτῆς Δόσεως*," might mean Spain, or even Gaul, just as well as Britain; and I may remind Mr. Lower that Spain claims a visit from the Apostle of the Gentiles.

If Mr. Lower is not already acquainted with the work, I would mention the Rev.

R. W. Morgan's "St. Paul in Britain" (Oxford, J. H. & J. Parker, 1861), as the most complete *résumé* that I know of all the British arguments and traditions in favour of the visit.

Mr. Morgan says that British tradition ascribed the foundation of the great Abbey of Bangor-Iscoed, of which Pelagius was once abbot, to St. Paul; and that the doctrine and discipline observed there were certainly known as the "*Rule of Paul*." There are also among the Triads some bearing the name of "*Triads of Paul the Apostle*." I may perhaps be excused for quoting one as a sample:—"In three places will be found the most of God: where he is mostly sought; where he is mostly loved; where there is least of self."

The earliest distinct assertion of St. Paul's visiting Britain that is given by Mr. Morgan seems to be that of Theodoret, the ecclesiastical historian, who attended the General Councils of Ephesus (A.D. 431) and Chalcedon (A.D. 451), and who

also asserts the visit to Spain. Eusebius of Cæsarea (A.D. 320) speaks of "*the Apostle*," having passed beyond the ocean to the isles called the *Britannic Isles*," as a matter of notoriety, but he does not specify St. Paul in particular.

There are numerous patristic testimonies to the early, indeed very early, existence of Christianity in Britain; but by whom it was introduced, we can hardly hope now to ascertain.

Celtic Christianity was very fervent, very missionary in spirit, but it yielded before the strongly centralised character and united action of the Roman missions. Without forgetting what we owe to Augustine, we may remember that to Scottish missionaries was the Christianity of Northumbria chiefly due, and that in those days Ireland was the *Isle of Saints*, not of Fenians.—I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. E. CARMICHAEL.

Radley College, Abingdon.

ARCHÆOLOGY VERSUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

10. MR. URBAN,—We are threatened, I fear, with a new danger to archæology, and that from a quarter whence we might expect, and do indeed receive, material assistance. Photography is of inestimable value to the antiquary, but if the photographer have license to restore and brighten up old worn-out inscriptions before copying them, I fear their authenticity will be seriously imperilled.

Nearly two years ago an inscription in old Norse Runes was discovered by a shepherd on Baronspike, a range of crags about two miles to the north-east of the old church of Bewcastle, in Cumberland, so famous for the obelisk or cross, bearing Anglo-Saxon Runes, in its churchyard. The inscription on Baronspike is as follows:—BARANR: HRAITA: AT: GILLHES BUETH IAS: UAS: TAEUTHR: I: TRIKU: ROEB TE: UAUUKS: AT: FETRLANA: NU: LLANERKOSTE.

"Baranr writes (this) to Gilles Bueth, who was slain in a truce by Robt. de Vaulx at Fetrlana, now Lanercost." It has always been a tradition in the neighbourhood that the abbey of Lanercost was founded by Robert de Vaulx as an atonement for the murder of Gilles Bueth, Lord of the Manor of Gilsland. Now, if this inscription be authentic, it is a most

curious confirmation of popular tradition; but unfortunately its authenticity has been more or less destroyed. Last year a photographer, accompanied (we believe) by an antiquary, visited the spot, and it seems that in order to make the letters more visible they painted the stones of a black colour, and then actually *retouched* the whole of the inscription! Of course we suppose it would be recut according to the reading of the archæologist, just as the Anglo-Saxon Runes in Bewcastle churchyard were painted over in accordance with the peculiar readings of one of the craft. We cannot now judge of the original form of the letters; we do not find their antiquity vouched for by the hoary lichen which covers the rest of the stone.

I was assured, however, by the farmer at the High Grains, and others, that when first found, the lichen, or "*fog*," as they call it, was covering every letter, and this is a strong argument in favour of the authenticity of the inscription. But how do we know that the antiquary who *retouched* the inscription read it aright? I myself found two strokes which had been fortunately missed by his ruthless chisel, and in these the lichen was still perfect.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD CHARLTON, M

ARMS OF DE CLARE.

11. MR. URBAN, — Your "Constant Reader" (p. 77, *supra*), is puzzled by the conflicting statements relative to the "pedigree of the Pembroke branch of the Clares." He asks "what evidence is there of the double marriage of Richard Fitzgilbert?" I have none to give. I only know that the Four Masters, the contemporary author of the Norman Geste of the Conquest, and Giraldus Cambrensis mention male and female issue of Strongbow as having come to maturity *before* his marriage with Eva, Princess of Leinster. Again, he inquires how the Earl Mareschal could have inherited the Welsh titles of Strongbow in right of a daughter by the second marriage, if there were children by a former marriage? But if Isabella was the daughter of Strongbow's son, Walter, by the first marriage (as the Tintern charter would go to prove), she would, of course, bring the Welsh titles to her husband. Your correspondent quotes Trivet's statement, that Strongbow left an infant male (*parvulus*) successor, *born of the daughter of the King of Dublin*. What if this daughter of the Danish King of Dublin were Walter's wife? In any case, we must correct *parvulus* to *parvula*, for

we know that Strongbow's successor was a female, and under age, became a ward of the Crown, and was given in marriage to the Earl Mareschal. Does not this statement of Trivet's, thus necessarily corrected, point to Isabella as the *grand-daughter* of Strongbow? for Trivet uses the word *successor*, which leaves the question open.

Your correspondent also points out a difficulty about the mother of Strongbow, as given in the Peerages. Certainly if he were son of Gilbert, and Gilbert's wife was sister to Waleran, Earl of Mellent, Strongbow's mother could not also be sister to the Earl Warrenne, and so aunt, by the mother's side, to Malcolm and William, Kings of Scotland. But if the Kilkenny Charter is right, and Strongbow be *grandson* to Gilbert, the difficulty may be explained, as his father Richard may have married a sister of Earl Warrenne.

I am far from asserting that all this is proved, however; and hope to see the question further discussed in your pages.

JAMES GRAVES, A.B., M.R.I.A.

Rectory, Inisnag, Stoneyford.
Feb., 1866.

ROOD-SCREENS AND LOFTS.

12. MR. URBAN, — I believe that there was a choir-screen and generally a rood-beam in Early English churches. Probably the introduction of the screen was cotemporaneous with the erection of permanent stalls. In the statutes of Chichester, 1276, mention is made of tapers, "*supra Trabem pictam supportantem crucifixi imaginem viii ejusdem ponderis*;" and in the Laudable Customs of Hereford, certainly later than the beginning of the 12th century, there is an allusion to the beam in "*Missa accenduntur xiii cerei super trabem*" . . . and on great feasts, "*iv ante majus altare quinque in basinis xiii super trabem et vii super candelabra*." But it is just possible that this may have been the beam over the high altar. One of the earliest examples of a screen occurs at St. Alban's, built by Abbot Richard in the 11th century, 1097-1119, which Mr. Buckler describes as a wall of stone finished with a wooden capping, the altar being raised in the centre towards the nave. The new screen built

in the 13th century, 1214-35, resembled those at Norwich, St. David's, and Gloucester, which consist of a front and inner wall a considerable distance apart. In the oak screen of Guilden Morden, each lateral inclosure is 7 ft. wide and more than 6 ft. in breadth. The altar of the Holy Cross, or one under some other designation, frequented by the laity, stood against the screen; but in some instances there were two side altars, one on each side of the central doorway. The pulpitum is mentioned at Peterborough in the 14th century; from it Abbot Boothby was presented after his benediction to the congregation. But a still earlier notice of both the pulpitum and trabes, as they existed in Lanfranc's church at Canterbury, occurs at Canterbury. "*Pulpitum vero turrin predictam (in medio ecclesie) a navi quodammodo separabat, et ex parte navis in medio sui altare S. Crucis habebat. Super pulpitum Trabes erat, per transversum ecclesie posita, quae Crucem grandem . . . sustentabat.*"

(Gervase ap. x. Script. p. 1293.) In the 12th century, at Abingdon, Matins were sung ante Crucem. (Chron. Abend. ii. 375.) At St. Edmundsbury, in the earliest part of the 13th century, Hugh the Sacrist pulpitum in ecclesie edificavit, magna cruce erecta. His successor tabulam magnam super altare in choro cum mole illa lapidea, cui trabes innituntur consummavit. ("Mon. Anglie," 2nd edit. pp. 300-301.) Martene mentions two flights of stairs—one for ascent, the other for descent—from the ambo. ("De. Ant. Mon. Rit." I. p. 136.) The interior breadth of the loft within the walls at Worcester is about 10 ft., at Gloucester 13 ft., York 12 ft., Wells, Norwich and Exeter, 6 ft. Durandus (B. IV. c. xxiv.), merely speaks of the deacon and sub-deacon ascending the Rood-loft (analogium, a word used in the Chronicle of Abingdon for the chapterhouse pulpit). At St. Alban's there was a second loft (pulpitum) built by Wm. de Trumpington at the entrance of the sanctuary, with a rood-beam, the end of which still remains in the pier on the south side. A screen in a similar position remains at St. David's Cathedral. At St. Alban's the rood-loft in the nave carried a chamber used as a subsidiary dormitory, and 12 ft. wide. In the reign of Edward I. the present beautiful screen was erected, with a central altar and lateral doorways: to the former one access was gained by stairs in the angle of the south wing of the transept, along the triforium, and through the arch in the third bay on the south side. In some Norfolk churches there were two rood-turrets with stairs. At Sopley, Hants, there is, high up in the wall, which projects into the north wing of the transept, a large arch, with three steps remaining on the north side, to which a ladder must have afforded access. It opened southwards on the loft, which no longer exists. At Durham, between the western piers of the lantern, was the altar of Jesus, with a high wall of stone behind it, and having lateral rood-doors: above the wall stood a rood, at the back of which was the loft. ("Davies' Rites," ch. xvii.) The loft of Lincoln is Early Decorated; at Exeter the loft is of the close of the 14th century; at York there are double flights of stairs north and south; at Christchurch, Hants, there is a beautiful Decorated loft, the stairs remain within it—as at Lincoln and York, and

Worcester, Canterbury and Wells—on the north side; the loft itself is very narrow, just sufficient to admit of a longitudinal passage. At Norwich, Carlisle, Ripon and Gloucester, the staircase is on the south side, within it. The inconvenience of a huge gallery, which, as at Rodney Stoke, Somerset, completely filled up the chancel-arch, in Perpendicular work, very probably led to the destruction of the loft, and, in consequence, of the screen also.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

13. MR. URBAN,—Allow me to answer some of the queries of your correspondent G. C., which appeared in your last number.

1. In the Early English period there were probably but few rood-lofts, and these were almost confined to cathedral and conventual churches. A parochial stone screen, however, of the thirteenth century, for a rood-loft, remains at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, mentioned by Lysons in his "Magna Britannia," vol. v. p. 222. Screens, the breastsumer of which sustained the rood and its attendant images, or a beam alone (as in many foreign churches), must have been much more general at that period. This beam was also called the candle-beam, from the custom of burning lights before the images at the great festivals of the Church. Payments for wax for these lights formed no inconsiderable part of the churchwardens' disbursements. This beam was probably reached by a vyse or spiral staircase, made either in the thickness of the wall, or in the interior of the church. That it was so reached in Perpendicular times, we learn from an entry in the churchwardens' accounts of Walberswick church (Nichols' "Illustrations"):

"1499. Paid Thomas Cutting for makynge of the vyse unto the candle-beam, 1l. 8s. 10d."

2. Most of the Early English and Decorated rood-screens had no loft. Even in the great cathedral of Canterbury a beam sustained the rood; for Gervase, the monk, when describing the ornaments of that cathedral, previous to the fire in 1174, says:—

"Supra pulpitum trabes erat, per transversum ecclesia posita, quæ crucem grandem et duo cherubin et imagines

Sanctæ Mariæ, et Sancti Johannis Apostoli sustentabat."

Pugin ("Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament," p. 94) considers that roods were fixed on screens or beams long before the introduction of lofts to receive them.

4. Most of the Perpendicular screens were surmounted by a loft, except perhaps in very small parochial churches. In fact, they were required for the elaborate ritual of the period, being used for the solemn singing of the Gospel and Epistle by the deacon. At Tattershall Church, a stone desk still remains that was used for that purpose.

7. The trefoiled and other shaped holes in the lower panels of screens were probably only placed there as ornaments, or to give them a lighter appearance.

9. In the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods, it is probable no church was without either a rood-loft, beam, or screen; but in Saxon and Norman churches the position of the rood is more obscure. Pugin thinks ("Treatise on Rood-Screens," p. 68) that the Saxon churches were provided with some enclosure across the arch which divided the nave from the chancel. But whether this sustained the rood is another question. On the exterior of the west wall of the nave of Headbourn Worthy Church, Hants (Weale's "Quart. Arch. Papers," vol. ii.), is sculptured a rood, with Mary and John. This is undoubtedly Saxon work, and was perhaps the usual position for the rood (sculptured in stone), before it was placed on beam, screen, or loft.

12. The ancient rood-loft of the thirteenth century in the Cathedral of Chartres was 12 ft. 9 in. wide. This was unfortunately demolished about the middle of the eighteenth century. The breadth of the loft of course depended on the size of the church. Screens and lofts were made wider when altars had to be placed under them. This was the case with most of the cathedrals. Under that of Exeter were altars dedicated to St. Nicholas and the Virgin Mary.

Rood-lofts very frequently extended beyond the chancel arch to the nave walls, those at Atherington and Malborough, Devon, for example. Also the fine specimen at Attleborough, Norfolk, which has unhappily been removed to the west end of the nave. When I visited Southwold Church, Suffolk, I noticed the loft, which was above the even now beautiful screen, was ascended by a staircase on the north side of the nave.

These lofts, resting on screens of beautiful tabernacle work, glowing with gold and colours, adorned with lights on the great festivals, and decorated with flowers and boughs of trees at Christmas and Whitsuntide, must have formed one of the most interesting features of churches in the mediæval times. No country in the world contains more ancient screens and lofts than England, some in beautiful preservation. Let us, therefore, take care to preserve what the "haters of superstition" spared.—I am, &c.,

J. P.

Ulling, Feb., 1866.

SORRELL FAMILY.

14. MR. URBAN,—John Sorrell, of Frierning, Essex, married Dorothy—; by her he had issue, Robert Sorrell, also of Frierning, who was baptised there, Aug. 24, 1682. This Robert Sorrell had issue Robert Sorrell of Ingatestone, grocer, born in 1718, and who married Elizabeth, by whom he had Robert Sorrell, M.D., born in 1740, buried at Frierning, Oct. 1823, aged 82, and also Thomas and Elizabeth.

I am anxious to know whether the last-named Thomas and Elizabeth died without issue; and also whether Robert Sorrell, grocer, of Ingatestone, had any brothers and sisters surviving at the time of his death, which occurred April 13, 1803. — am, &c.,

THOMAS SORRELL.

18, Richmond Street, St. George's Road, Southwark, S., Feb. 21.

ZOPHIEL.

15. MR. URBAN,—“Zophiel, or the Bride of Seven” (see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for February, 1866, p. 238), was written by an American lady named Maria Brooks. Mr. W. Dampier will find an account of

her, with references to other sources of information, in Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature, p. 253.

S. HALKETT.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

ANOTHER ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

16. MR. URBAN,—Having just read, in your last number, an anecdote, relating to the "Boyhood of the Great Duke," I send you one, which illustrates his character when he was, I may almost say, in "the sear and yellow leaf" of life.

In the winter of 1847, the wife of an industrious blacksmith in Essex resolved to knit a pair of mittens for the Duke of Wellington, as she had to ask his Grace a favour, to which the gift was to be introductory. The mittens were received at Apaley House, and the Duke wore them the same day at the Horse Guards, showing them with a smile to his military colleagues there, and desiring that the honest dame's request might be immediately attended to. She stated that her husband had the honour of being one of his Grace's soldiers, and that he had the misfortune of recently losing his Waterloo medal, which he had always worn on the anniversary of his marriage. She stated that this was again approaching, and that she would ever feel deeply grateful if the

Duke would allow another medal to be issued, as the loss had seriously affected her poor husband's spirits. She would only further trespass on his Grace to solicit that the medal should be sent to her privately, as she wrote without her husband's knowledge, and wished to give her partner an agreeable surprise on the arrival of the wedding day. This was speedily approaching, but the poor wife had received no medal. She accordingly ventured to address a second letter to the Duke, which was very soon known at the Horse Guards, from his Grace arriving in a towering passion, dashing the letter on the table, and demanding to know why his orders had been neglected. The whole matter had been overlooked. An instant request was made to a gentleman connected with Essex,* to inquire if the claim was a correct one. This proving to be the case, the medal was despatched without delay, but whether in time for the nuptial day is uncertain.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

B. M.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND OLIVE WILMOT.

17. MR. URBAN,—I see you have allowed part of your pages to be taken up with one of the most remarkable family histories of modern times; viz., that of H.R.H. the late Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot. I have lately parted with a parcel of original MS. papers of the greatest interest to the present claimant, all written by her mother, the Princess Olivia of Cumberland, wherein she very clearly sets forth her descent in every particular. The papers are now in the hands of Mrs. Ryves's legal advisers. One paper I retain, it being literary rather than genealogical; and as it may throw some light on the authenticity of some works which have appeared, among many, and created not a few questions in the pages of "Notes and Queries" and other newspapers, at various times, I send you an exact copy of the MS. written by herself just before she died. It commences—

"Works written by the Princess Olive:

1. Flights of Fancy, a volume of poems, including *The Castle of Avola* (an opera);
2. *St. Julian* in 1806; 3. *The Memoirs of a Princess*, in 2 vols.; 4. *A Letter to Lord Castlereagh*, 1810; 5. *Olivia's*

Letters of Advice to her Daughter; 6. *An Essay on the Trinity*, in 1818; 7. *The Book*; 8. *An Essay in favour of the Duke of York*; 9. *The Life of Tintern*; 10. *The Memoirs of the late Earl of Warwick*; 11. *Mary Ann Lewis*; 12. *Volume of Musick*, published by Mr. Kelly, at his Saloon, Pall Mall; 13. *God Save the Prince*; 14. *The Beggar-Boy*; 15. *Behold in all the Pomp of D* — [not legible, but supposed to be Day]; 16. *Worster's Lost Son* (dedicated to the Duke of Cambridge); 17. *Loved Night*; 18. *Sweet Love, the Morn Appears*; 19. *Adieu, Adieu, ye — Adieu!* [the word is not legible—it may be Haunts; and others.]

The last eight I take to be *Musick*, though not stated to be so. Also she states that she has now ready to publish, when revised—

"Three volumes of *History of England*, in Verse [a full history]; Three volumes of *Memoirs of Olive, Princess of Cumberland*; Three volumes of *Religious and Moral Poems*; Two volumes of *Memoirs of Duke of Kent*; A *Book of Prayers*

* The late Mr. Charles Downes, Army, of Warwick Street, Charing Cross.

Every Day of the Week; A volume of Correspondence with the late and present Ministers as to my Birthright; A volume of State Recollections."

The above is a correct list of the works of an author who, the writer of this regrets to add, was allowed to write and

pine away her last years in Whitecross-street Prison, a victim—as I strongly feel—to the Royal Marriage Act.—I am, &c.,

JAMES COLEMAN.

High Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

February, 1866.

"THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN."

18. MR. URBAN,—Please permit me space for an inquiry respecting the opinion as to the real authorship of that well-known work, or rather works, bearing the title of "The Whole Duty of Man." I have been led to make this inquiry by finding no fewer than four different books bearing this title.

1. One published, I believe, in 1647, with a preface, &c., by the learned and excellent Dr. H. Hammond, and signed thus, by him.

This, doubtless, is the one to which Mr. Teale alludes in his "Lives of English Divines" (Burns, Masters, and Rivingtons). At page 155, he writes thus:—"Lady Pakington, wife of Sir John Pakington, of Westwood, Warwickshire, was a lady of an excellent judgment, &c., and of whose piety 'The Whole Duty of Man,' of which she is with great probability supposed to have been the author, is an imperishable monument." In a Note he adds,—"Hammond read over all the sheets and the devotions annexed; and found, as he says in his letter to the bookseller, which was prefixed to the book, great cause to bless God for both."

2. Venn's "Whole Duty of Man." This is well known.

3. "The Newest and most Complete Whole Duty of Man; or, Every Christian's Family Companion," &c., to which are added selections from,

(a) The original "Whole Duty of Man."

(b) Venn's "Complete Duty of Man."

(c) "The New Whole Duty of Man."

(d) "The Whole Duty of a Christian."

(e) "The New Manual of Devotion."

(f) "The Practice of True Devotion." Liverpool, 1810. With engravings.

4. "The New Whole Duty of Man. Containing the Faith as well as the Practice of a Christian," &c. Authorized by the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1743-4. Printed only for Ed. Wicksteed, in Warwick Court, Warwick Lane, Newgate Street, London.

This is really a very curious work, containing a notice of Hammond's "Whole Duty," with a copy of the original frontispiece, and much interesting matter besides.

I shall feel glad to have any information upon these works. Wishing you while Time continues, a never-ending existence, I remain, Yours, &c.,

W. M. BROOKES.

St. James's Schools, Accrington.

THE MARQUIS DE LA ROCHE JACQUELIN.

19. MR. URBAN,—Permit me to supplement your notice of the Marquis de la Roche Jacquelin, which is given in your February number, at page 288, with some information which I believe will be found correct.

Marie Louise Victorine (or Victoire) de Donniassan, born 25th October, 1772, married first, in 1792, Louis, Marquis de Lescure. The battle of Chollet was fought on the 16th October, 1793, and Madame de Lescure's then only child was a daughter, who died when sixteen months old. Both the twins, who were born after their father's death, in an uninhabited and ruined cottage near La Bournelière,

a hamlet near Bois Divet, died within a few weeks.

In 1802 (March 1st), Madame de Lescure, by the wish of her mother married M. Louis de la Roche Jacquelin, by whom she had several children; the eldest son, — Marquis de la Roche Jacquelin, was the subject of the article I draw your attention to. I think he was Henri, or Louis Henri; but am certain of the accuracy of my other data, which I take from Madame de la Roche Jacquelin's Life. She died at Orléans, February 15, 1857.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

THUS.

THE STUART PAPERS.

20. MR. URBAN,—As a pendant to my friend Mr. B. B. Woodward's paper in your last number (p. 159), a copy of poor Bonelli's petition to Lord Hawkesbury for letters of "Denisation" (which, it appears, he failed to obtain) may not be uninteresting to your readers.

The original petition is in my collection; it is not in Bonelli's handwriting, but it bears his signature in full, "Angiolo Bonelli."—I am, &c.,

ROBERT COLE.

54, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.
Feb. 20, 1866.

"Au très-honorable Lord Hawkesbury, ministre et secrétaire d'état au département de l'intérieur.

"La très-humble pétition d'Angiolo Bonelli, artiste et peintre des académies de Rome, capitaine sergent-major des gentilshommes volontaires du pape, Pie VI., alors que sa sainteté a prêté les armes contre les français, à l'honneur de représenter que voulant jouir du bonheur d'être sujet de sa Majesté Britannique, et de se fixer en Angleterre en y plaçant sa

fortune, il désire obtenir des lettres de dénisation.

"Il est né à Trevi, près de Rome, fils d'Antonio Bonelli, homme de loi, et de Marguerite Casey.

"Poursuivi par les républicains français, pour raison de ses principes et de son attachement à la bonne cause, il est venu en Angleterre en 1800, avec ce qu'il a pu emporter de sa collection de tableaux, et autres objets de grand valeur, dont il avoit acheté partie en société avec John Udney, et avec les dépêches importantes qui lui avoient été confiées pour le Gouvernement par Thomas Hall, qui a donné dans le tems témoignage favorable des services que le suppliant a rendus aux Anglois, et des persécutions que les français lui ont fait éprouver en cet égard.

Il est parti de Londres en 7^{me} 1805, sur passe-port de l'Alien office, pour aller chercher les restes de sa fortune, avec lesquels il est revenu pour se fixer ici. Il supplie en conséquence le Gouvernement de lui accorder les lettres de dénisation qu'il demande, et joint ici les certificats requis.

"ANGIOLO BONELLI."

SIR JOHN FENN AND THE PASTON LETTERS.

21. MR. URBAN,—There are several mistakes in the notice of Sir John Fenn in your January number (pp. 69—71), which are not corrected in your last.

1. Sir John was sheriff of Norfolk, *not* of Suffolk, in 1791. He graduated at Caius College as fifth Wrangler in 1761, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Frere, at the same college, in 1763, as second Wrangler, Dr. Paley being the first.

2. Three of Mr. Frere's sons also were highly distinguished at Cambridge: the

Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, Mr. Bartholomew Frere, and Mr. Serjeant William Frere, Master of Downing College.

3. Roydon, the seat of the Freres, is in Norfolk, though very near the Suffolk border. None of Sir John Fenn's Norfolk neighbours would have suspected him of forging the "Paston Correspondence."

Your constant reader,

W. N. M.

THE PALMER FAMILY.

22. MR. URBAN,—As I perceive that your columns are open for "Notes and Queries" on genealogical subjects, perhaps I may be able to elicit from some of your correspondents an answer to the following question:—

In looking over the genealogy of the Palmers, baronets, of co. Mayo, in Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, I perceive that their descent is given as emanating from a son of Sir Hy. Palmer of Wingham. This is a somewhat extraordinary statement, as the coat-of-arms borne by the Palmers of Mayo is wholly different

from those borne by all recognised branches of the Palmers of Wingham. It is also a strange fact, that the Palmers of Mayo have never been recognised as relatives by any of those who were unquestionably branches of the family of Wingham; whilst, on the other hand, it is positively asserted in Kimber's Baronetage (1771), that the Palmers of Dorney were the only remaining branch in the male line, and no attempt was ever made to impugn that statement.—I am, &c.

PALMA VIN &

MSS. OF SIR J. FORTESCUE.

23. MR. URBAN,—Will you kindly aid me in my search for information respecting the family of Fortescue, by according me a small space in your valuable magazine for an enumeration of my wants. I am very desirous of discovering the present place of deposit of the undermentioned inedited manuscript works of Sir John Fortescue, Knt., Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Chancellor *temp.* Henry VI. :—

1. A Dialogue between Understanding and Faith (an imperfect copy exists in the Cottonian Collection at the British Museum). 2. *Defensio Juris domûs Lancasteriæ.* 3. A Defence of the House of Lancaster. 4. Genealogy of the House of Lancaster. 5. Of the Title of the House of York. 6. A Defence of the House of York. 7. *Genealogia Regum Scotiæ.* 8. A Prayer Book, "which

savours much of the times we live in." And any other work or works by the same author existing only in MS., except the following, already obtained :—1. *Opusculum de Naturâ Legis Naturæ.* 2. A Declaration on Writings sent out of Scotland. 3. A List of the Commodities of England.

I am likewise seeking for an authentic portrait of Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth. One is known to have existed at Old Whaddon Hall, in Buckinghamshire, in the last century.

For the discovery of all or any of these, an adequate remuneration will be given.

I am, &c.,

RICHARD SIMS.

8, *Mornington Crescent,*
Regent's Park.

FAMILIES OF WILLIAMS AND EVANS.

24. MR. URBAN,—Perhaps some of your Welsh genealogical readers might be able to give some information as to the existence of a family of Williams, bearing the following arms :—Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure, or. Crest, a demi lion rampant, argent, holding a broken spear, gules. Motto, "Fidus et Audax." These were the armorial bearings quartering the arms of Morrice, "Or, a lion rampant regardant sable," of a Major Charles Williams, who went over to Ireland in the reign of Charles I., and eventually settled there, in consequence of his marriage with Miss Rose, a sister of Chief Justice Rose, and had by her an only son, Thomas,

who married Miss Boles, of Moyge, county Cork, and left an only child and heiress, Mary, who married, in 1757, Eyre Evans, Esq., of Miltown Castle, county Cork, nephew of George, Lord Carbery. Their descendants now quarter these arms, and on the back of the old plate with their emblazonment was written, "Most important paper relative to the Williams family," marking something peculiar in connection with the bearing. I have never yet been able to discover a family of Williams bearing the same arms, but am most curious to discover if any such exist.—I am, &c.,

E. C. A.

INSCRIPTION FROM BARROW GOURNAY CHURCH.

25. SIR,—The accompanying inscription is copied from a loose scrap of paper in our parish chest, which also mentions that it was found inscribed on a tombstone, which was afterwards and still is covered by the flooring of the seats in Barrow Gournay Church, and is now quite concealed from sight; it is not even known in what part of the church it lies hid.

"She that in God did place her whole confidence,
In His word, His day, His saints, His sacraments,

And long'd for more than faith could yield,
Is gone to heaven with Him to be fill'd.

"Here lieth the remains of Mrs. Thomazin Thomas Williams, who after a holy travel and long life of eighty-nine years and . . . months, died in March 7th, 1684."

There is something quaint about the epitaph, which made me think that it was perhaps worth sending to SYLVANUS URBAN.—I am, &c.,

J. W. HARDMAN, LL.D.

Barrow Gournay Parsonage,
near Bristol.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

JOHN FLAMSTEED AND THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

(Continued from page 252.)

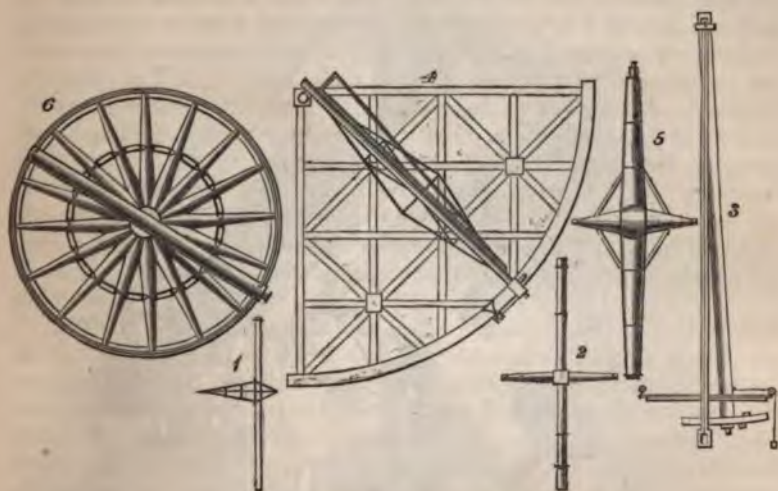
At the close of the first portion of this article we were speaking of the Transit instrument, and its first employment at Greenwich. We



Greenwich Observatory.

have but to turn our eyes to one of the walls of the apartment into which our imagination has led us, to see the original instrument

used by Halley, of which we have given a sketch in fig. 1 of the accompanying engraving. Upon the same wall is suspended Bradley's transit (fig. 2), and by its side Troughton's noble instrument (fig. 5), used by Maskelyne and Pond, and by the present Astronomer Royal



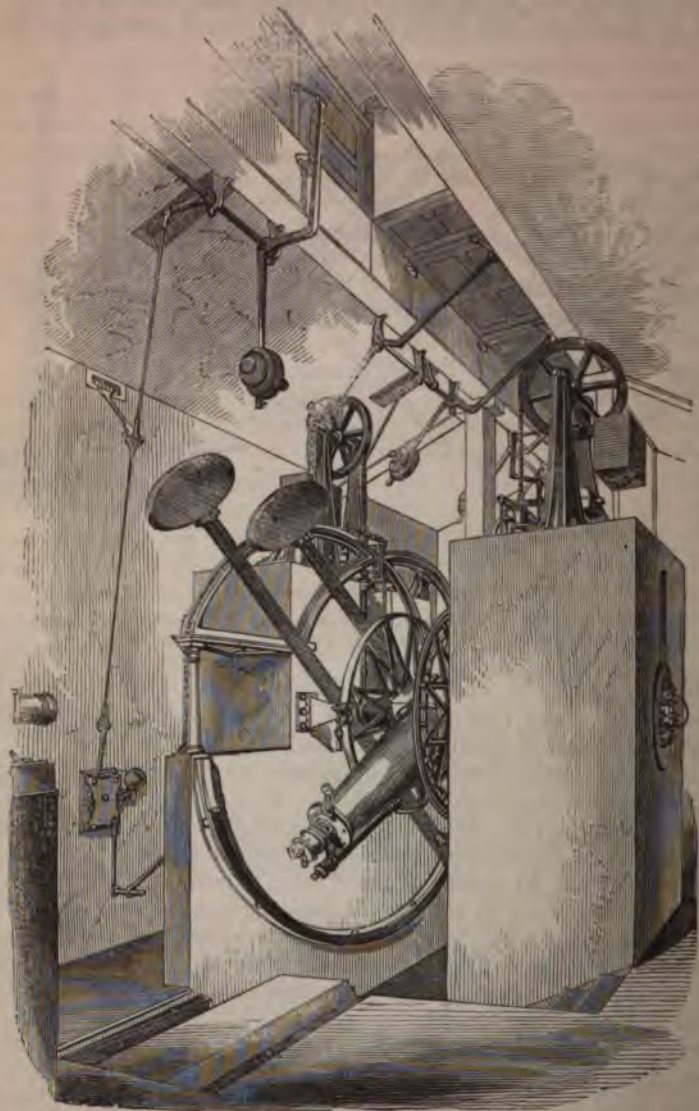
Ancient Greenwich Instruments.

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|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Halley's Transit. | 3. Bradley's Zenith Sector. | 5. Troughton's Transit. |
| 2. Bradley's Transit. | 4. Graham's Quadrant. | 6. Mural Circle. |

up to the year 1850, when it was dismantled to give place to the gigantic instrument ever since in use. The above drawings are made roughly to a scale of about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to a foot.

But the Greenwich Transit-circle performs another function; it is, in fact, a combination of two instruments. We have spoken of the determination of a star's or planet's polar distance, by measuring its distance in degrees from the celestial pole. The ancient mode of ascertaining this distance was by means of the "Mural Quadrant"—a quarter of a circle, divided upon its rim into degrees and minutes, and firmly fixed against the side of a wall lying in the meridian line; having a telescope turning upon a pivot placed at the circle's centre: the inclination of the telescope, measured by the graduations on the rim, denoted the object's polar distance or some measure that could be readily converted thereinto. In the above sketch (fig. 4) we have given a drawing of one of these instruments, made by Graham, and used by Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, and Pond. It was, however, discovered that these parts of circles could not be relied on to retain their shapes; so complete circles, called Mural Circles, were brought into use. Fig. 6 of the sketch of old instruments represents the one first used at Greenwich, and which is now, like the other instrumental monuments, affixed to the wall of the transit-circle room. It also was dethroned in the year 1850, for

the present instrument combines the offices of both the transit and the circle; giving one observer the power of performing the work of two,



The Transit-Circle.

and obviating many inconveniences that the use of the separate instruments involved.

A glance at the engraving will now doubtless make this instrument

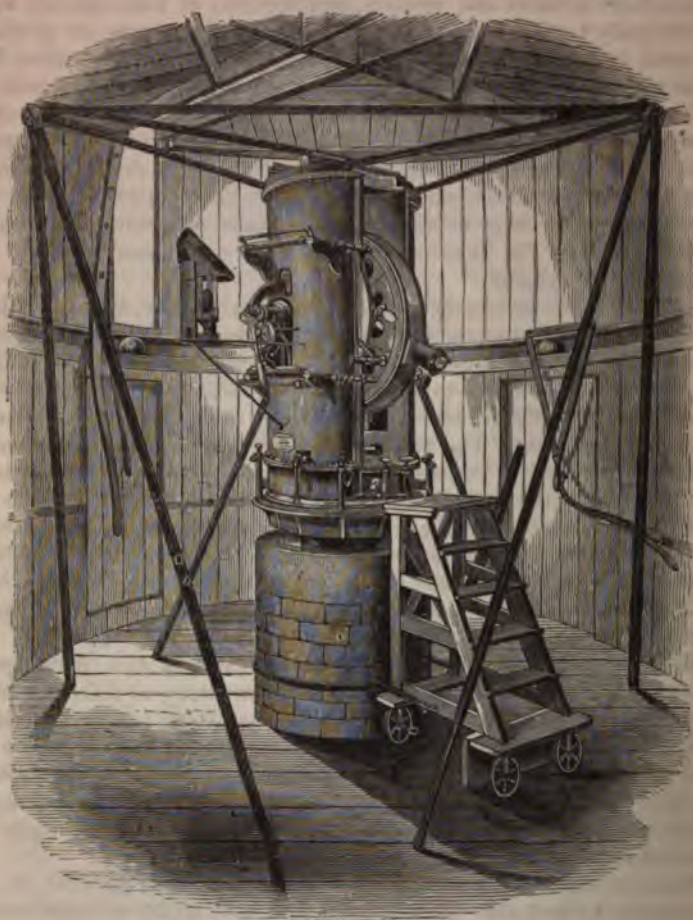
intelligible. Attached to the telescope is the circle which answers to the mural circle; around its circumference is a narrow band of silver, upon which are engraved the divisions representing degrees of angular measurement, of which the whole circle contains 360. These degrees are further subdivided into smaller intervals of five minutes, and the intermediate minutes and seconds, and decimals of a second, are what is technically termed "read off" by means of micrometers, six of which are used, and their mean taken, to eliminate errors of observation, &c. These micrometers are fixed to the pier seen on the right-hand side of the engraving, which is perforated to allow the divisions to be seen through it. The other circle attached to the telescope is a clamping circle, for the purpose of fixing the instrument rigidly during an observation. To particularise all the other details of the picture would far exceed our limits: they consist of counterpoises to various parts, apparatus for raising the instrument, and other appliances necessary for purposes of adjustment.

In front of the instrument stands the Transit Clock, already noticed as its indispensable accessory. Our first impulse on looking at this, the standard clock of the Observatory, and in perfect accord with the stars, is to take out our watches to see how much they err from true Greenwich time; but we are chagrined to find that they differ by a number of odd hours and minutes. The truth is, this is what is called a *sidereal* clock, and the time it keeps is *sidereal*, or star time. 0 hours, or noon, by it is the time the first point of Aries is on the meridian, and has no connection whatever with the civilian's noon, or 0 hours of solar time. A sidereal day is 4 minutes shorter than a solar day, consequently a sidereal clock never indicates the same time, relatively to solar time, two days together; but by a simple computation the astronomer can in a few seconds convert sidereal into solar time, or *vice versâ*.

We have been so far precise in our description of this instrument, because it is the fundamental one of the Observatory, as it is indeed of every similar establishment. We will now leave it for a while, to return to it shortly, and ourselves "take an observation." But before we leave this apartment we must cast a reverential glance at an interesting relic here preserved: it is the identical instrument (represented at fig. 3 of the engraving of ancient instruments) with which Bradley made his immortal discovery of the aberration of light.

The next important instrument is the Altitude and Azimuth, or, as it is shortly termed, the "Altazimuth," to inspect which we must mount to one of the mysterious domes that surmount several of the Observatory buildings. This instrument was erected in the year 1847, for the sole purpose of observing the moon. Next to the sun, the most important of the heavenly bodies is the moon; for, independently of her use in regulating the division of the year into months, and creating the tides of the ocean, she is indispensable to nautical science, as her motions afford the only means of accurately determining the longitude at sea. Hence it is that the astronomers of Greenwich have ever paid unflagging attention to lunar observations. But, from the peculiar

position of the earth's satellite in the celestial machine, her motions are of the most intricate and complicated order, and require the highest applications of physical science to resolve them. In consequence, she requires to be constantly observed in all possible positions in her orbit, and under all circumstances. When, however, she is near con-



The Altazimuth.

junction with the sun, or about four days before and after "new moon," she cannot be observed with the transit circle, because she passes the meridian in full sunlight; and even at other times, when she would be well observable, the observation is often necessarily lost through cloudy weather. It therefore became necessary to devise some instrument by which she could be observed *off the meridian* but which should yet yield observations as accurate and trustworthy as those made with the

transit circle. For this purpose the Altazimuth was constructed. It consists of a telescope turning upon a horizontal axis supported by a pair of upright pillars, or "cheeks," connected at their upper and lower ends, and turning upon vertical pivots; the lower of which is supported upon a pier of masonry, and the upper by a triangular framework of iron. A horizontal circle, with a graduated silver band upon its edge, is firmly fixed to the stone pier, and is "read off" by four micrometers attached to the upright cheeks. This measures the *azimuth* of the object, or its angular distance, measured horizontally, from the meridian. A vertical circle is firmly attached to the telescope, and read by four micrometers fixed to one of the upright cheeks; this measures the *altitude*, or angular distance of the object above the horizon. The resulting altitudes and azimuths are afterwards converted into right ascensions and polar distances by means of trigonometrical calculation. A clock, similar to the transit clock, stands by the instrument, by which the time of transit over cobweb wires in the telescope is noted, in order to give the exact time at which the object observed occupied the place indicated by the readings of the circles.

Since the introduction of this instrument, the number of observations of the moon formerly made at the Observatory in the course of each year, has been about doubled; and as a natural consequence, the value of the Greenwich lunar observations has been largely increased. It may amuse our monetary readers to know that a complete observation of the moon is assessed at a money value of about 10*l.*; and the unfortunate observer through whose negligence or carelessness an observation is lost, is regarded somewhat as suspiciously as a clerk or accountant who delivers up his accounts minus that sum unaccounted for. Such losses are, however, extremely rare; only those observers being trusted with observations of the moon who, from long experience, have learned the importance of the trust imposed upon them. Some idea of the importance of the Greenwich lunar observations may be inferred from the circumstance that during the century ending with the year 1851, Greenwich contributed nearly 12,000 observations of the moon towards the improvement and perfection of the vexatious lunar theory; all reduced under the direction of the present Astronomer Royal, and rendered immediately available for the investigations of the physical astronomer; the lunar tables now in use being chiefly based upon these observations.

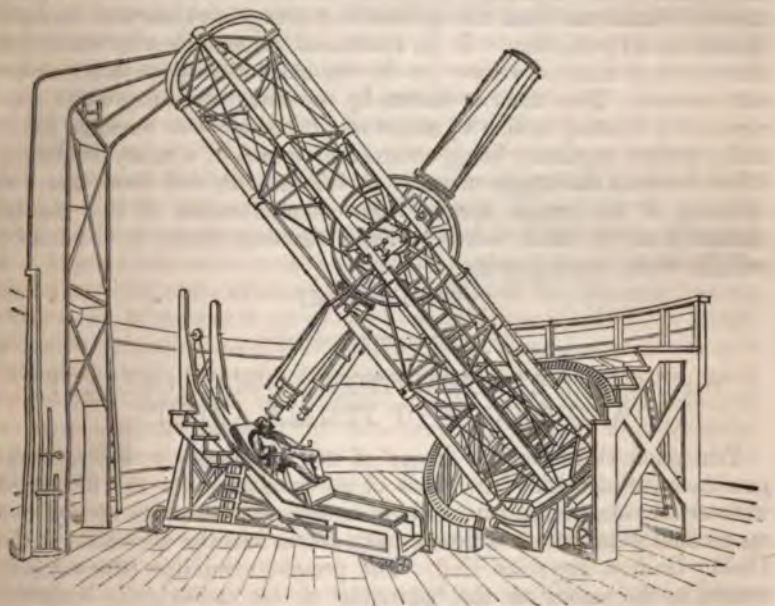
Doubtless the reader has wondered how the Greenwich observations of the moon are connected with navigation. A few words will serve as a reply. The observing astronomer observes accurately the position of the moon in the heavens at all times and under all circumstances. He turns his observations over to the physical astronomer. The physical astronomer deduces from them the laws that govern the moon's motions, and represents those motions by numerical tables. These tables are put into the hands of the computer of the "Nautical Almanac," who, by their aid, predicts the place the moon will occupy, with reference to proximate stars and otherwise, at every hour of the day and night

throughout the year, and publishes these "lunar distances" in that work, three or four years in advance, for the benefit of seamen starting on long voyages. The mariner observes the moon and stars near her with his sextant; and from comparison of his observations with the positions given in the "Nautical Almanac," computes his longitude, and ascertains the place of his vessel on the trackless ocean. Is not this a satisfactory reply to the query, *cui bono*, applied to the astronomer's labours? and ought it not to enhance our respect for our satellite, and promote her beyond the theme of poetasters' effusions?

We will now ascend to the interior of the very stupendous dome, or rather drum, that caps the south-eastern extremity of the Observatory buildings. In it is a magnificent specimen of the class of instrument known as the *Equatoreal*. It frequently happens that comets and small planets require—like the moon, and for the same reason—to be observed off the meridian; and it is, moreover, necessary to have a good telescope mounted conveniently for gazing purposes, micrometric measurements of the discs of planets and distances between double stars, observations of eclipses, occultations, and twenty other different phenomena. All these are effected by means of the *Equatoreal* instrument, which consists of a telescope turning upon an axis supported by a framework or shaft placed parallel to the earth's axis, or inclined to the horizon at an angle equal to the latitude of the Observatory. This framework or shaft turns freely upon pivots at each extremity; and from the circumstance that it always lies in the direction of the poles of the earth, it is called the *polar axis*. (The polar axis of an *equatoreal* for an observatory at the equator would be horizontal; and vertical for one at either of the earth's poles, supposing one ever to be required there.) Graduated circles are affixed to the telescope, for observing polar distances; and to the polar axis for observing right ascensions. It will easily be imagined from a glance at the mechanical construction of this instrument, with its necessarily oblique-lying axis, that it cannot be nearly so stable, and therefore not nearly so accurate in its results, as an instrument which is subject to no distressing strains—such as the transit circle or altazimuth; and it is on this account only used as a secondary resource for determining *places* of celestial bodies. It is with this instrument that the use of the stars as "milestones" is involved. So thickly are the heavens studded with stars, whose absolute positions are accurately known, that when an object has to be observed "off the meridian" its distance is measured by means of the *equatoreal* from some star close to it; the position of the star being known, that of the object is thus easily determined.

But for many of the uses of this instrument, such as those we have above alluded to, great instrumental firmness is not required; but another appliance is requisite that makes it one of peculiar interest to unpractical or gazing astronomers. We dare say most of our readers have, at some time or other, looked at celestial objects through a telescope; perhaps, at least, some of them have invested a penny with the itinerant star-gazer who shows the wonders of the heavens from

St. Paul's Churchyard, or some other public thoroughfare, at a penny a peep per object : and we dare say they have been much disappointed and annoyed by the object of their gaze quietly retiring from the field of the telescope just when their eye was getting into the way of observing its peculiarities. This motion—due to the rotation of the earth—is very convenient to the proprietor of the telescope, for it serves as an admirable means of limiting the time that each customer can occupy the instrument ; but it would never do for the astronomer, who sometimes wants to gaze at the same object for hours together. So the equatoreal is furnished with a piece of machinery, called a *driving-clock*, which turns the polar axis around with a steady and uniform motion of exactly the same speed as the rotation of the earth, but reversed in direction : this keeps the telescope, once pointed to an object, always following the object, which is thus as it were kept stationary



The Great Equatoreal.*

in the centre of the field of view. Thus it is that the diameters of planets, the distances between double stars, and such-like measures, are conveniently made ; that comets and minor planets, invisible to the naked eye, are picked up and observed ; and that such interesting observations are made as the scrutiny of solar spots, lunar craters, Saturn's rings, Venus's crescent, Jupiter's belts, and Mars' snowy poles.

* The illustrations to this article are from the *Pictorial Handbook of London* ; for their use we are indebted to the kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. Bell & Daldy, of Fleet Street.

Of this class of instrument Greenwich Observatory possesses three examples: one of about 4 ft. focus, another of 8 ft., and the gigantic one represented in the annexed engraving.

This last is one of the finest equatorials in the world. Its object-glass, 18 in. in diameter and 18 ft. focus, was supplied by the famous Munich firm of Merz & Sons, at a cost of 1200*l.*,—about one-eighth of the cost of the whole instrument and building carrying it. The mounting, designed by the Astronomer Royal, was executed by Messrs. Ransome & Sims, of Ipswich. What we have already said concerning this class of instrument will doubtless make the engraving intelligible. It would be impossible within the confines of an article like this to enumerate all the peculiar properties and appliances this particular one possesses: suffice it to say that every improvement that experience could suggest or modern engineering skill could supply (for the manufacture of the main parts of astronomical instruments has been of late years in a great measure transferred from the optician to the engineer) has been brought to bear on its perfection. In an apartment beneath that in which this instrument is situated we see the driving-clock that gives it the necessary motion. This clock is driven by the force of falling water, converted into rotatory motion by means of a "turbine" or reaction water-mill; perfect regularity being obtained by means of a rotary pendulum, which controls the supply of water to the turbine, and hence keeps it spinning at the proper speed. The communication of this regular motion from the clock below to the instrument above, is effected by suitable worm-wheel gearing.

(*To be continued.*)

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, AND SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

THE good thanks of all lovers of art are certainly due to those gentlemen, who, feeling the want of an exhibition for the display of water-colour drawings, the work of artists not members of the two established water-colour societies, have set on foot the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall. The present exhibition (the second), opened to the public at the beginning of last month, fully bears out the wisdom and necessity of the project. The general standard of excellence is so high, that it would indeed have been a great loss to the public, as well as injustice to the artists, had such works been hidden away, or, at best, merely thrust forward at those one or two loop-holes for the exhibition of water colours, such as the small room at Suffolk Street, and the miniature room at the Royal Academy. In fact, as regards the general public, water-colour aspirants, unlike their oil-colour brethren, have hitherto been forced to pursue their career unknown, until membership in one of the two established societies has given gallery-room to their works—no Royal Academy exhibition affording them the opportunity of displaying their growing powers. *in*

the very nature of its constitution, the Dudley Gallery possesses the zest of "new blood"—names, hitherto unknown, have been brought before the public—young artists, but not immature—young artists, with all the interest of future promise clinging to the excellence of present work—the promise of youth, rather than the attained and defined limits of matured mastership. It cannot be denied that, in many instances, even of the best work, there are traces of the influence of great names—no great harm perhaps in the beginning, provided that "influence" does not deteriorate into slavish imitation, to the utter destruction of that most precious quality in art, individualism. It will be impossible to do justice to all the merit displayed: we can only select certain of the most striking works for special mention.

Mr. Arthur Severn carries on the great promise of his last year's work, which bore the stamp of so much originality and freshness of conception. "The sea from the Land's End" (483), is a masterly treatment of sea and cloud—a tone of golden brown, the effect of an afternoon sun striving to break forth after a day of storm, governs the picture—tinting, under divers conditions, the heavy rain-clouds, and the long sweeps of milky surf in the foreground, as also the dark masses of wave breaking on the shore, or wildly speeding shorewise from the distant horizon.

"Notre Dame" (86), is a Quay view of Paris, steeped in the red glow of sunset; the towers of Notre Dame rising grandly in the middle distance; clear atmosphere, contrasting with Mr. Severn's London pictures of last year, sun effects amid smoke and fog. The reflection of sky-light in the river, and the contrast of purple shade on the right-hand quay, are very effectively treated. Mr. J. C. Moore's picture, "The noble River that flows by the Towers of Rome" (121), is worthy of high commendation—a reach of the Tiber flowing majestically past terraced mounds, through a land of sedgy reedy growth, burnt yellow by the heat—desolation and silence—a picture executed without effort at effect, soberly painted, but conceived and treated in that grand manner which appeals to the feeling as well as the eye. "Near Tivoli" (71), by the same artist, is a charming effect of recent sunset—a foreground of hill-summit looking over a wide expanse of wooded hills, the gathering shades of night rising in the valleys contrasting with the glow of lingering light.

The works of Mr. Arthur Ditchfield give evidence of great power and progress. "A Late-Autumn Afternoon—Cowes" (49), is admirable in the exquisite manner in which the hedge-summit of a high bank stands out against a delicate daffodil glow of sunset sky, and the subtlety with which the foreground and coarse grass of the shelving bank are lighted in low grey tone. "A Storm passing over Moel Tryfau" (96); the break of light amid the clouds behind the mountain-top, and the lighting of the green valley depths, are admirably treated. Worthy of great attention is, "A Beech Wood" (171); also "A Village at Sunset" (530), with the evening mists rising and obscuring the landscape, although the light still remains strong in the sky. "Our English Homestead" (69) is solidly painted, but bears in its treat-

ment a certain resemblance to the manner of Boyce, and Mr. Ditchfield possesses so much power that he ought wholly to stand by his own individuality.

There is lovely pearly light in Mr. Walter Field's "At Morning's Prime," with the misty reach of river and delicately treated distance. "A Scene on the Thames, with fly-fisher at his sport" (516), by the same hand, is very admirable; also "An Empty Cart" (672), traversing a stubble-field, with distant landscape lighted by an afternoon sun.

"On the River at Quimper" (47), by Mr. S. J. Hodgson, is a truthful and delicate study of sunlight falling on white stone building; the lower portion of the picture is less satisfactory. Mr. Hodgson's other landscape works, particularly, 560 and 571, are marked with great force of colour and vigour of touch.

Mr. George Mawley's "Pine Wood" (284) is a study of twilight effect—a line of fir-plantation massed, in dark green contrast, against a sky of purple rain-cloud flecked with the rosy glow of sunset; the subject is treated with great power and breadth.

There is freshness in Mr. Charles Earle's "Orchard in Spring Time" (130); the apple-blossom is treated with great tenderness and freedom, and the tone of the landscape is very bright. Exquisitely bright, too, and worthy of high praise for charm of treatment, is Mr. William Eden's "Lledr Valley" (189), steeped in afternoon-light; and no less pleasing is the pensive tone which marks this same artist's "Llyn Heli—Morning" (172), with the bright reflection of early daylight in the still, glassy lake.

"Evening—A Barley-Field: Tintagel" (229), by Mr. R. T. Pain, is a very effective treatment of a fine theme,—a low mass of fantastic clouds on the horizon, giving force to a sky of bright "after-glow," which lights up the landscape. Effective use is made of the long sweeps of cut barley, which carry the eye from the foreground to the middle distance. Admirably treated, too, and contrasting with this power of producing bright effect, is the same artist's "Misty Morning—Tal-y-Llyn" (210), with a foreground of meadow-grass and flower, admirably rendered in a low tone of light.

"Rest—Swanage" (379), by Miss S. Beale, gives evidence of power and originality. A foreground of lushy meadow-grass, intersected by a streamlet, the light of an afternoon-sun glistening amid the foliage, which occupies two-thirds of the background; thence pouring over a park-wall, firmly painted in shady relief, and falling in bright spaces on the foreground meadow; to the right a meadow distance, with the details admirably rendered in bright sunlight. The general treatment of this picture bears the mark of careful study from nature.

"Repose" (29), by Mr. J. F. Wainwright, is a very interesting study of evening effect: folded sheep, their woolly outlines looming through the cold night-mists, faintly illumined by the rising moon, which, with large yellow disk, is partly visible on the crest of a field-knoll.

There is fine effect of colour in Mr. Albert Goodwin's "*Aspen Trees*"

in Autumn" (27); the surface of the stream, with its variety of reflections, is admirable, and the effect of sunset on the russet and golden foliage is very powerfully treated. The other works of this artist are well worthy of mention, particularly 233, another lovely effect of sunset glow on foliage, and 606, a burning red flush of sunset sky, with river foreground.

Special and high praise must be awarded to Miss Constance Phillott's "After Sunset" (554). The foliage, standing in relief against the bright sky, is painted with the utmost delicacy and force. Admirable, too, is the treatment of flower, foliage, and general detail in the foreground, which is lighted with sufficient glow for the retention of a certain amount of local colour. We must recommend attention to Mr. Vicat Cole's admirable snow effect (319); also to Mr. Edward Binyon's "Saint Peter's" (387), which stands up in dark outline against the light of western sky. Mr. Binyon's name is new to us, and this work gives great promise for the future. The two landscapes by Mr. T. Danby (185 and 199), are marked with poetic feeling, though perhaps somewhat conventional in treatment.

With regard to figure-painting, the work of Mr. Calderon, A.R.A., stands forth in the first place, as might be expected when so excellent a master enters an arena devoted chiefly to landscape subjects. "La Fontaine" (293), represents an Italian woman leaning with her pitcher at the spout of a fountain. The face is highly interesting, though not beautiful. The whole work is broadly and powerfully treated, the figure admirably posed, and the colour bright and harmonious in tone. The picture embodies neither sentiment nor incident, but stands solely upon its technical excellence.

Mr. Lamont's picture of "Bored to Death" (192), the work of an unfamiliar name, is worthy of careful attention. A seigneur of the old régime is seated, intently reading a tiresome book to a wearied but resigned Abbé, who stands with his back to the fire, and a daughter, seated, examining her tapestry-frame by way of relief. The face and figure of the girl are partly averted from the spectator, and her head is thrown back to gain a better view of her work; a charming sweep of line is thus formed by the pose of the figure. The general character of the work would seem to point to foreign influence and education. The tone of the colour is low, but exquisitely harmonious, and the story, though forcibly told, is rendered with that absence of effort and perfect naturalness which invest the *genre* painting of French artists with so much charm. The faces are admirably studied; perhaps a somewhat handsomer face might with advantage have been selected for the Abbé.

Mr. S. Solomon's "Coptic Baptismal Procession" (318) presents a rich and striking effect of light and colour. "A Footstep" (26), by Miss Eliza Martin, exhibits careful and conscientious study. A lady in rich mediæval costume, with purpose to abstract a document from a quaintly carved cabinet, stands suddenly arrested by the sound of approaching footsteps. The general pose of the figure and the attitude

of listening are very effectively rendered; the features are admirably modelled, and the costume, accessories, &c., are painted very firmly and with great richness of colour. The counterbalancing picture to Miss Martin's is well worthy of notice—"Isabella" (38), by Miss Juliana Russell—a poetic conception of the loving heroine of Keats' charming poem clinging with tearful face to the "pot of Basil." The work exhibits a due sense of colour, together with freedom of drawing and power of tender and pathetic expression.

A special interest is attached to the works of the late Mrs. C. T. Newton. A bright career has ended: it is indeed sad to reflect that the drawings here exhibited can only call forth feelings of regret, instead of those bright feelings of hope, and anticipations of future greatness, which their merit fully warrants. Power and facility of drawing, and especially breadth of treatment, are visible in this lady's work: "A Jewess of Smyrna" (79) is marked with noble dignity and excellence of pose, as well as harmony of colour; so also "A Levantine Lady" (94). Indeed, the fairest augury might have been drawn from these sketches of Mrs. Newton, so completely free are they from any approach to pettiness of execution.

There are tenderness and sweetness, together with pleasant tone of colour, in the works of Mr. W. F. De Morgan: "The Visitation of St. Elizabeth" (311) is well worth consideration; a certain lack of force, perhaps—a striving to walk in an early path of art, but withal a very hopeful retention of individuality.

Mr. H. S. Marks' picture of "Orpheus and the Beasts" (525), shows all that sense of quaint humour for which this artist is so well known: quaintly conceived and quaintly painted, a laugh runs through the picture, and affords a happy break amid the earnestness and seriousness in which the mass of works in the room have had their origin. "Egyptian Musicians" (565), the original sketch by Mr. Carl Haag, for the picture in the collection of Mr. Leaf, is marked with wonderful force and breadth of touch. "Prawn Catchers" (273), by Mr. R. Tucker, would be worthy of careful consideration if it were not a reproduction in water-colour of the tone and characteristics of Mr. Hook, R.A.

In the matter of flower-painting, Miss Helen C. Coleman deserves special mention. It is highly creditable to so young an artist, that in these days, when the style of that great master, the late William Hunt, has been followed by so many imitators—clever, in their way, as "cromos"—she should have created a style and method of her own, perfectly original, and exquisite in its delicacy and truth. It may be, indeed, that depth of colour is not yet within her grasp; but in harmony of colour and tenderness of tone, and withal brightness of treatment, she stands forth unrivalled in the special line of her choice. The soft, downy texture of "Willow Blossoms" (511), the delicate treatment of "White Hedge-Roses" (523), with the tender articulation by light and shade of the white leaves—the sweet painting of grass and daisies in the left hand corner of 542, and the bright rendering of "Green Hazel Nuts" (543), will well repay the most ca

inspection. It is marvellous to note the anatomy of Miss Coleman's leaves—the tender ramifications are lost at last, but the ending cannot be detected—it dies in mystery. The brightness and delicacy of colour is equally worthy of remark.

Mr. Robert Bateman also deserves great credit for the original and delicate flower-drawing of his rich and deep-toned picture, "Past and Present" (604).

We can devote only a small space to the Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists. With due submission to the fair promoters, on the very first glance at the subject there would seem to be an inherent error in an institution limited to women's work, where the work is common to both sexes. Laurels can only be gained by open competition. Art is a pursuit which belongs to women as well as men. A fine picture is neither better nor worse for being painted by a woman, and women of highest gifts will soon become dissatisfied with triumphs gained in an arena which restricts them from competition with the open world of art.

Many of the works here exhibited would undoubtedly command excellent position at other galleries, but it must be confessed that generally an amateur character is strongly visible. The landscapes of Miss S. S. Warren possess great delicacy and effectiveness of touch, together with brightness and skill of composition. Especially worthy of consideration are the two pictures in oil by Miss Assenbaum (288 and 235), which give evidence of high artistic culture. Mention must be made of the landscapes of Mrs. Robertson Blaine and Miss Gasteneau and the architectural subjects of Miss Louise and Miss Margaret Rayner.

"An Old Craft under Repair" (53), by Miss H. A. Seymour, only lacks a little force to make it a most effective sketch.

"Our Lady of Hawthorns" (31), by Miss A. Burgess, is a charming conception, and very admirably rendered. There is both force and exquisite manipulation in Miss Eliza Martin's "Student" (79), and praise must be given to Miss Beresford's "Tyrolese Girl" (65). The flower painting of Miss Charlotte James is very bright and effective.

ILLUMINATED DRAWINGS.

AN Exhibition of very great interest has lately been opened at 196, Piccadilly, consisting of copies of early MSS. by Mr. Henry Shaw.

Every one acquainted with the previous works of this facile artist will be prepared to see something good—indeed, the best of its kind but few, we think, could have anticipated such absolute perfection in the art of reproduction as we here find applied to some of the most gorgeous and intricate specimens of the illuminator's craft.

Mr. Shaw's object has been to give a complete series of the different schools and styles of treatment found in illuminations, from the earliest

examples still preserved to us till the 16th century, when, from the introduction of printing, the art of illuminating gradually became superseded by the employment of engraving on wood, as book embellishments.

The important place which these illuminations hold in art-history is now well known—indeed, they supply some of the most important links in the history of the progress of art throughout what is termed the Dark Ages. Again, as examples of the use of colour, they are worthy of all attention: the gorgeous purple and ruby brightened with burnished gold, alternate with the softer tones of a later period. Some of the pages literally sparkle with the intense richness of colouring.

The very fine collection of MSS. in the British Museum might well have supplied Mr. Shaw with all the examples he required; but he has also gone to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and to many private sources, for some of their rarest and choicest specimens. A single examination of the original works, or of Mr. Shaw's most accurate and conscientious fac-similes, would be worth a whole volume of description.

One of the earliest examples is a page from a magnificent Bible in the British Museum about the period of Charlemagne, and supposed to be by the hand of an English Monk. We here already find that peculiar interlaced style of ornament which became afterwards so strongly characteristic of Anglo-Saxon work, and was so fully developed in early Irish art. Another fine specimen is taken from a Bible of the 9th century, in the British Museum, having again the same type of interlaced ornament. It is from a copy of the Gospels known as the Coronation Book. It was presented to King Athelstan by his kinsman, the Emperor Otho of Germany. It was on this copy of the Gospels that henceforth our Saxon kings took the coronation oath. Some of the gorgeously coloured and golden letters are on a ground of purple vellum; giving a regal look to the volume, as becomes a coronation book. It was probably used for that purpose as late as the reign of Henry VI.

With the advent of the 13th century is seen strong evidence of the life and vigour which characterises that epoch of the arts. Few better examples can be seen than in the fine Psalter, of the date 1232, belonging to the Society of Antiquaries. We here find, in the utmost profusion and variety, that happy treatment of foliage which so strongly marks the stone-work of our early English capitals and sculptures of the 13th century.

Many of these works are undoubted specimens of English art; and however much we may be indebted to Italian and German artists at a later period, there existed beyond all doubt, from early times, a distinct and admirable school of English art in the production of illuminated MSS.

A very beautiful page is reproduced from the celebrated *Bedford Missal*, now in the British Museum. The picture in which the D

is represented doing homage to St. George is highly interesting, from its containing the only known portrait of the Regent of France. The Duchess of Bedford caused this missal to be prepared in 1430. Several drawings have been taken from a superb copy of the "Offices of the Virgin;" the originals are on the finest uterine vellum. The borders and initial letters show an amazing amount of variety and beauty of design, all of the finest Flemish art. In one of these pictures, covering only a few square inches, is represented a picturesque mediæval town approached by a bridge, and including a river scene; from under an arch of the bridge is seen gliding down the stream a gaily-decorated boat full of pleasure-seekers; they are accompanied by musicians, and all are reclining under the shade of boughs, which transform the boat into a floating arbour; from the side of the boat is suspended a vessel for cooling the wine of these merry jaunters. Miniature painting could scarcely be carried to a higher degree of finish than in this little picture.

There are three illuminations from a copy of the "Hours of the Virgin," belonging to Mr. Holford, which are pictures in themselves. They are evidently (says Mr. Shaw) by the artist employed on the celebrated "Hours" of Anne of Brittany.

The whole collection numbers nearly a hundred examples, and as every separate piece has distinct qualities of its own, and is copied from the finest of its class, some notion may be obtained, not only of the extraordinary diligence of the artist, but of the enormous value of these works to the art student, for in many cases these copies are more satisfactory for purposes of instruction than the original drawings themselves.

The series closes with two examples which are in every way remarkable. The first is taken from a magnificent copy of an Italian translation of Pliny's Natural History, printed on vellum, at Venice, towards the end of the 15th century. It is justly esteemed one of the most beautiful examples of the union of early typography and illumination in existence.

The second is from an Italian work in the Grenville Library of the British Museum; the date is 1490, and is considered one of the most beautiful volumes known. It contains miniatures of the Sforza family, with endless devices of ornamental details in the best style of Venetian art. These most elaborate designs have completely lost all Gothic character, and show the gusto with which Italian artists at that time revelled in the rich and gorgeous style of the renaissance.

The absolute perfection of these last two works, as laborious and successful copies of invaluable works of art, entitle Mr. Shaw to the warmest thanks of all lovers of art, for it is manifestly impossible that any considerable number of persons can examine the fragile originals, they having already suffered not a little from use as well as abuse.

J. E. N.

NUGÆ LATINÆ, No. 1.

As ships, becalmed at sea, that lay
 With canvas drooping, side by side,
 Two towers of sail at dawn of day
 Are scarcely, leagues apart, descried :

When fell the night, upspring the breeze,
 And all the darkling hours they plied ;
 Nor dreamed but each the selfsame seas
 By each were cleaving, side by side ;

Even so—but why the tale reveal
 Of those, whom year by year unchanged
 Brief absence joined anew to feel,
 Astounded, soul from soul estranged ?

At dead of night their sails were filled,
 And onward each rejoicing steered—
 Ah ! neither blame : for neither willed
 Or wist, what first with dawn appeared !

To veer, how vain ! on, onward strain,
 Brave barks, in light, in darkness too !
 Through wind and tides one compass
 guides,
 To that and your own selves be true !

But O blithe breeze, and O great seas !
 Though ne'er, that earliest parting past,
 On your wide plain they meet again,
 Together bring them home at last !

One port, one thought, alike they sought,
 One purpose hold where'er they fare—
 O bounding seas ! O rushing breeze !
 At last, at last, unite them there !

A. H. CLOUGH.

QUALIA navigiis, vento ponente per undas,
 Carbasa vicinis vespere laxa jacent :
 Deinde sub Auroram, geminas referentia
 turres,
 Vix magno videas dissociata freto :

Nocturnas etenim redierunt flabra per
 horas,
 Urgebatque suas utraque cymba vias :
 Perque maris tractus, ita credebatur,
 eodem
 Currebant sequâ consimilique fugâ :

Talis — sed facilem piget enarrare que-
 relam—
 Longis temporibus mens fuit una
 dum ;
 Sed postquam infaustus spatium breve dis-
 tulit horæ,
 Agnôrunt miram corda aliena vicem.

Scilicet in mediis tumuerunt vela tenebris,
 Nec mora, propositam carpit uterque
 viam—
 Insontes, cheu ! nec erat prudentibus
 error :
 Senserunt primum regrediente die.

Ita adeo, reditus jam non patet, ite
 carinæ,
 Aere seu nitido, sive nigrante polo ;
 Per ventos, per aquas, dux adstat euntibus
 idem :
 Hunc colite, et propriam ritè fovete
 fidem.

Si tamen, immenso vestrorum ditioris in agro
 Sejunctos iterum fata coire vetant,
 Vos, hilares auræ, vastique per sequens
 fluctus,
 Æternâ saltem consociate domo !

Illis una via et longinqui meta laboris,
 Spes una amborum consiliumque fuit—
 Proh celeres auræ, maris exultantia,
 junctis
 Auspiciis priscus fœdera reddat amor !

Feb. 1866.

LITTONTON.

NELSON AND THE UNKNOWN HEROINE.

"EVERY one," says a foreign journal, which by accident I have just laid hands on, "knows that the famous Nelson was blind of one eye. Now, however, know, we believe, the cause of this misfortune and the place of the accident. Moreover biographers and encyclopædists differ on subject. The *Biographie des Contemporains* and the *Dictionnaire d*

Conversation assure us that it was before Calvi, in the island of Corsica, when he commanded the *Agamemnon*, which formed part of the squadron of Sir Charles Stuart, that Nelson was struck by sand and gravel in the eye. The *American Cyclopædia* and *Appleton's Cyclopædia* declare that the accident took place in the waters of Bastia. They both advance an error which we are happy to have it in our power to rectify, at the same time bringing to light an act of courage and boldness altogether unknown, on this side the Atlantic.

"About the year 1780, Nelson cruised in the waters of Spanish America, with the official object of taking soundings in this part of the New World, but really for the purpose of opening up in the country new channels for English commerce, then under a ban, and to do the Spanish colonies all the possible injury he could. In the execution of this duty, Nelson arrived at the mouth of San Juan de Nicaragua, mounted the stream in flat-bottomed boats filled with sailors and marines, and came within sight of the fort San Carlos, the goal of the expedition. With an energy and activity which were salient points in his character, he took the necessary dispositions to carry the place by storm. The Spanish garrison, trembling with fear, even before the first shot was fired, refused to fight and abandoned the defences, resolved to evacuate the fortress. The governor, seriously ill, was unable to offer the least resistance to this cowardly determination. Fortunately, the governor had a daughter in whose breast beat the heart of the immortal heroines of Saguntum and Numantia.

"Doña Rafaela Mora rushed to the ramparts: at a glance, and with a clearness of comprehension worthy a consummate soldier, she surveyed the situation. She saw the guns pointed and charged, but without any one to serve them, the walls dismantled by their defenders, and the English flotilla, at some cable's length, advancing resolutely. Her decision was taken in an instant. Seizing one of the lighted matches which had fallen from the trembling hands of the fugitives, she applied the torch to all the cannons pointed towards the stream. Her success surpassed all expectation. One of the balls struck the boat in which was the commander, who, wounded in the left eye by a fragment, fell back into the arms of the sailors. The flotilla, deprived of its chief, descended the stream as fast as oars could impel it, and regained the ships, which immediately after quitted those coasts. The Fort San Carlos thus escaped certain capture; Doña Rafaela covered herself with glory, having saved the honour of her father, as well as that of the Spanish arms; and Nelson was blinded.

"The narrative of this deed, perfectly authentic, is preserved in the archives of the town of Granada, in the State of Nicaragua, the present president of which is Don Thomas Martinez, a descendant of the heroine. Doña Rafaela behaved like a soldier: she received a soldier's reward. A royal decree named her captain on active service, and conferred upon her the right to wear a uniform and insignia. An annual pension was also granted her."

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

RECENT POETRY.

- Chastelard; a Tragedy.* By Algernon Charles Swinburne. (Moxon.)
Fifty Modern Poems. By William Allingham. (Bell & Daldy.)
Idyls and Legends of Inverburn. By Robert Buchanan. (Strahan.)
Claudia. By Mrs. Frederick Prideaux. (Smith, Elder.)
Idylls of the Hearth. By Joseph Verey. (Aylott.)
Ephemera. By Lady Page Wood and Mrs. Steele. (Moxon.)
The Quadrilateral. (Saunders, Otley.)
Hymns and other Poems. By William Bright, M.A. (Rivington.)
Poems. By Dean Alford. (Strahan.)
Elijah; a Poem. By G. Washington Moon. (Hatchard.)
Lyric Leaflets Shed in Early Spring. By G. R. Wright, F.S.A. (Simpkin, Marshall.)
Lost and Found. By G. Crawford Wilson. (Freeman.)
Verses, New and Old. By Arthur Munby. (Bell & Daldy.)
The Lost Tales of Miletus. By the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P. (Murray.)
Tales, Songs, and Sonnets. By I. W. Dalby. (Longmans.)
Viga-Glum's Saga. Translated from the Icelandic by Sir Edmund Head, Bart., K.C.B. (Williams & Norgate.)
Lancelot, and other Poems. By William Fulford, M.A. (Moxon.)
Lancashire Lyrics. Edited by John Harland, F.S.A. (Whittaker.)
Disappointed Aspirations; a Satire upon the Present State of Literature, with other Poems. By F. A. White, Esq., B.A. (Pickering.)

THERE can be no more difficult task set before a reviewer, than properly to estimate the value of contemporary verse-writers. It is so very easy to compare and contrast the poetical writings of a previous century, when once the gently filtering hand of time has strained off the grosser impurities, and there only remains the pleasing duty of judging between different degrees of excellence; it is so very hazardous to look abroad upon the thousand verse-writers of one's own time, and point out those whose labours may fairly be considered as destined to survive. The farther a poet is from you, the more clearly you see him. The greatest blunders of the greatest critics have been committed in their judgment of fellow-writers. Was not Rogers the most admired poet of his time? Did not Byron say, "We are all wrong, except Rogers;" and who now reads the father of polished commonplace? Doubtless the actors of the Blackfriars Theatre considered the good-natured, merry gentleman who played the ghost in "Hamlet," a very so-so sort of fellow, who was not destitute of some ability, and who had been successful

in having one or two tolerable plays produced in that glorious temple of the arts. Difficult as this task may be, however, it is necessary. When a man produces the best work of which he is capable, he has a right to demand recognition of that work. Honest criticism is the birthright of every book-producer, however mean. He may be a splendid genius, "*animæque magnæ prodigus*;" he may be a weak imitator, vainly striving to copy excellences to which he can never himself attain; he may be a petty pilferer—

"Callidus, quidquid placuit, jocosus
Condere furto,"

(and we recommend the motto to Mr. Owen Meredith), but in any case he claims as his due an impartial criticism. "I have no faith in minor poets. I don't think one should be expected to read volumes of weak verse," cries some one; and the next moment the possessor of this comfortable creed is heard inveighing against the neglect which crushed the youth and embittered the whole subsequent existence of most of our great English authors. The question to be decided is, whether the verse is weak or not; and it is to be feared that most people arrive at the decision by a glance at the name on the title page. In 1841, Mr. Thackeray publishes a tiny volume, entitled "*The Second Funeral of Napoleon*." Nobody heeds the modest little effort; and the author, writing to a friend, confesses somewhat dolefully that he "*has made another fiasco*." In 1866, the same pages are reprinted; and lo! the whole world murmurs of them, and reads them, and criticises them, and discovers wonderful and subtle beauties in them; nay, is amazed and shocked that the world of 1841 failed to recognise the brilliant and delicate hand of the great master!

Having, with some exercise of patience, gone through the greater part of the books noted above, we confess that there is some excuse for the public allowing the perusal of at least three-fourths of them to rest with reviewers. Life is short, and books are long: bad books, especially, are very long. And yet we have no reason to complain of the result of this circumscribed survey. If the good books are few, and the bad ones many, it must be remembered that such has been the case with the literature of all ages; the difference being, that the bad books of former times have been very luckily withheld from us, and only the most valuable books handed down. It is the fashion to say that the present age is one of mechanical activity; that it is an age of eager, successful commerce; that it is unfavourable to the production of good literature, especially of poetry; that this fact is reflected in the countless volumes of feeble verse-making which are annually published; and that such an age cannot produce a great poet. These assertions are the dullest of dull platitudes. In the first place, the age does not produce the great poet; the great poet produces the age. We cannot think of the Elizabethan era wanting Shakspeare. Let but a great man appear, and he will compel his time to recognise him—he will control it, and it will succumb to him. And if we come to matters of fact—if we throw aside all our secondary writers, excluding those who have apparently the germ of greatness in them, and turn to such authors as Carlyle, Stuart Mill, Browning, Tennyson, Macaulay, Thackeray, and the authoress of "*Adam Bede*," dare we say that, in a literary sense, the Victorian era is a non-producing era? If we sing no more the "*vengeance, deep and deadly*," of Achilles, if we have no longer the capacity to write such tragedies as "*King*"

Lear" and "Othello," we can point at least to literature more noble and more humane, because more Christian, than has ever been produced by any one century in the world's history. It were as fair to estimate the legislative genius of any particular time by the general intelligence of the country, as to judge of the poetry of an age by the average excellence of all the books of verse which it produced. The literature of a century is the best books of a century; for the false philosophy, the distorted history, the unnatural fiction, the feeble rhyme, there is reserved a fate as swift as it is sure.

We will concede at once, that of the writers before us, no one appears to us to have a greater chance of immediate popularity than Mr. Swinburne. He has concentrated his power in two bold, vigorous efforts; and the reception accorded in the best quarters to his first work—for so "*Atalanta in Calydon*" may be called, though the author had previously published a couple of plays—was proof that at least he gave fair promise of future excellence. The young poet won his spurs by the publication of "*Atalanta in Calydon*;" but he must have felt that he had gained little else, and that indeed England looked to him for some further token that the honour had been well merited. The revivification of an old Greek legend—however harmoniously and skilfully planned, however vigorously and beautifully carried out—was a work which could never appeal to the great body of the English people, to that body which makes or unmakes the fame of an English poet. In "*Chastelard*," his presumably later effort, Mr. Swinburne has chosen a subject from the history of his own country; he has introduced characters already surrounded by the dim radiance of popular romance; he has, finally, constructed a plot capable of displaying his characters in the strongest dramatic light. Mary Queen of Scots, soft, and sly, and treacherous; Chastelard, a gallant, generous, tender-hearted lover and poet; the fickle and foolish Darnley; the gloomy, reticent Murray; the Queen's Mariés, and all the strange glitter of that strange court in the heart of a rude and dangerous country—here, surely, were materials for a brilliant and thrilling drama. Brilliant and thrilling the drama indeed is; but we fear to say how much we miss other attributes which are necessary to a great poem. Mr. Swinburne may have been tempted by the too facile dramatic opportunities afforded by his subject; for in preferring striking antitheses of character to the possibilities of human nature, he has rendered many passages of his book, not dramatic, but theatrical. It was not necessary in showing the Queen to be utterly heartless, that she should laugh as she sees her former lover beheaded. The monstrous incongruity jars against one's belief; and the illusion of the story is destroyed. Mary is throughout too consciously bad. A passionate, foolish, weak woman will excuse herself to herself, not gloat over her own want of heart in obeying criminal impulses. But in other respects the character is drawn with exceeding subtlety of touch. The perfect grace of Mary's form, the fascination of her manner, the little, deceitful, treacherous petulancies and outbursts of feigned passion, are here transcribed naturally and vividly. The quaint carelessness with which she exclaims,

"My old love slain, and never a new to help,"

is as good, in its way, as the admirable manner in which, addressing the Scotch lords, she contrives to introduce those Biblical metaphors which adorned the pious conversation of the time.

"I am to choose a help to my weak feet,
A lamp before my face, a lord and friend
To walk with me in weary ways, high up
Between the wind and rain and the hot sun."

Mr. Swinburne redeems his hero from the charge of being ignobly weak, by giving him the strength of passion, the imagination and tenderness of a poet; and we cannot help thinking the expedient a very happy one. We should, however, have admired Chastelard more had he been less assured of the baseness of Mary's heart. His love for her is not a noble love; it is a mere reckless, blinding, unreasoning passion. True, he calls himself a fool in thus pursuing what he knows will bring to him only misery; but every lover calls himself a fool without believing himself guilty of folly. Chastelard seems never to have had perfect faith in Mary's love. At the very outset of the poem he tells Mary Beaton how he understands the Queen's "ways of loving;—"

"A sweet soft way the first is; afterward
It burns and bites like fire; the end of that,
Charred dust, and eyelids bitten through with smoke."

Nevertheless, his story is a very touching one. The stainless honour of his conduct—his manly courage when confronted by his enemies—his gentleness and tenderness, and even that wild, ill-starred, hopeless passion—give the drama a peculiar and painful interest. Take this quotation from the scene in which he seeks Mary's bedroom on the night following her marriage with Darnley:—

"O my sweet,
I am come here to take farewell of love
That I have served, and life that I have lived
Made up of love, here in the sight of you
That all my life's time I loved more than God,
Who quits me thus with bitter death for it.
For you well know that I must shortly die,
My life being wound about you as it is,
Who love me not; yet do not hate me, sweet,
But tell me wherein I came short of love;
For doubtless I came short of a just love,
And fell in some fool's fault that angered you.
Now that I talk men dig my grave for me
Out in the rain, and in a little while
I shall be thrust in some sad space of earth
Out of your eyes; and you, O you my love,
A newly-wedded lady full of mirth
And a queen girl with all good people's love,
You shall be fair and merry in all your days.
Is this so much for me to have of you?
Do but speak, sweet: I know these are no words
A man should say though he were now to die,
But I am as a child for love, and have
No strength at heart; yea, I am afraid to die,
For the harsh dust will lie upon my face
Too thick to see you past. Look how I love you;
I did so love you always, that your face
Seen through my sleep has wrung mine eyes to tears
For pure delight in you. Why do you thus?"

You answer not, but your lips curl in twain
 And your face moves ; there, I shall make you weep
 And be a coward too ; it were much best
 I should be slain."

Readers who regretted that the rich and copious English of "Atalanta in Calydon" should be here and there deteriorated by a cloying profuseness of metaphor, and by the most flagrant examples of a vicious alliteration, will find a marked improvement in the present volume. There is a greater simplicity, terseness, and strength in the diction of "Chastelard," and, indeed, Mr. Swinburne is not a man who needs to take refuge in poetical rhetoric. His blank verse is singularly pure and forcible. Occasionally, to use his own words, he talks "in a royal, purple fashion," which reminds us of some passages in the "Life Drama." There is more coarseness than strength in such a couplet as this :—

"Meseems my face can yet make faith in men,
 And break their brains with beauty."

And scarcely better is the following description of a blush :—

"The red runs over to your face's edge."

Mr. Swinburne has also a trick of making his lines sharp and vivid by throwing in false accents ; and this is felt in many cases to be a grateful variety, especially where it is used to heighten the flow of the following line, as in this couplet :—

"They say men dying remember, with sharp joy,
 And rapid reluctance of desire."

But when constantly used in a long passage, the habit becomes tiresome, and eventually assumes the offensiveness of a mannerism. A minor objection is, the too frequent use of the phrase "by God"—a phrase which Mr. Swinburne puts constantly into the mouths of his men and women, and that too at a time when the most ingenious devices were used in mincing oaths, whereby, as Mr. Carlyle somewhere says, an economic man may cheat the devil, and have some swearing for nothing. Finally, a charge of sensuousness has been brought against the author of "Chastelard," which, to say truth, is not wholly without foundation. In a pardonable eagerness to be graphic and pictorial, Mr. Swinburne may have temporarily forgotten the purer canons of taste ; but if we meet sometimes with such passages as—

"Subtle, amorous eyes, and lips
 More hot than wine, full of sweet wicked words
 Babbled against mine own lips, and long hands
 Spread out, and pale bright throat, and pale bright breasts
 Fit to make all men mad——"

so do we find such gems as these—

"Her love is like a briar that rasps the flesh,
 And yours is soft like flowers."

And again—

"For I can feel her hand's heat still in mine,"

which, whether they be considered sensuous or not, are of the

true poetry. Sensuousness in a young poet is a forgivable fault, if he prove himself worthy of better things. This is precisely where the present volume, otherwise very laudable, is unsatisfactory. It shows plainly and happily enough that Mr. Swinburne is a true poet; it leaves wholly to be decided whether he may ever become a great poet. Should our verdict seem harsh, it may be well for the reader to contrast the scene between Chastelard and Queen Mary, and the scene between King Arthur and Guinevere in the "Idylls of the King," and to note the immeasurable gulf which separates them. Nevertheless, Mr. Swinburne is not the man we take him to be if he rests satisfied with his present contributions to our poetical literature.

Mr. Allingham is possessed of a true lyrical faculty, and has in his time written several charming compositions which may worthily be compared with some of the best efforts of Ben Jonson, Richard Lovelace, or Robert Herrick. He is possessed also of a fine critical taste in such matters, and that may be one reason why he has hitherto been somewhat diffident in his choice of subjects. He has not pledged himself to the production of a work so bold in its aim as to bring with it either a splendid success or an ignominious failure. His "Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland"—the greatest departure from his ordinary walk—is a narrative in blank verse, and a very excellent narrative; but it is not a poem. *Chacun à son métier*. We are not disposed to grumble because Mr. Allingham has not written a great drama, when we remember a number of delightful little poems of his now familiarly known to the public. In "Fifty Modern Poems," we again meet with some of these graceful lyrics. Could anything, for instance, be more perfect and sweet in melody than the song beginning,—

"I walked in the lonesome evening,
And who so sad as I,
When I saw the young men and maidens
Merrily passing by?
To thee, my love, to thee—
So fain would I come to thee!
When the ripples fold upon sands of gold
And I look across the sea."

In the present volume, especially, Mr. Allingham is nothing if not lyrical. In three-fourths of these poems he never rises above the graceful, imaginative sentiment of Longfellow. Vague and general descriptions of nature, which are permitted in lyrical poetry, become conventional in pastoral or idyllic poetry; and even in the former such a line as

"Come again, delightful spring,"

is not to be tolerated. Mr. Allingham's best descriptive poem is undoubtedly the "Invitation to a Painter," wherein "Walter" is asked to leave London and visit a remote fishing-village on the Irish coast. There is a freshness in this poem—a blowing, as it were, of sea-breezes through it—which is very grateful; and one or two pictures of the sea are naturally and pleasantly done. Of the other poems, we can only mention "The Old Sexton," inscribed to Alfred Rethel, and which every one acquainted with the works of that artist will recognise as a clever description of his "*Der Todt als Freund*;" and the "Abbot of Innisfallen," a ballad we much prefer to the rendering of the same story in the "Golden Legend." We cannot

part with the present volume, however, without extracting the following song as the best testimony we can give to Mr. Allingham's lyrical grace :—

SONG.—“WE TWO.”

“Let all your looks be grave and cold;
Or smile upon me still;
And give your hand, or else withhold:
Take leave howe'er you will,
No lingering trace within your face
Of love's regard is seen:
We two no more shall be—
Never—what we've been.
It is not now a longing day
Divides us, nor a year;
Your heart from mine has turned away,
Nor henceforth sheds a tear.
The winter snow may come and go,
And April shadows green:
We two no more shall be—
Never—what we've been.
Oh never! countless hours that bring
Full many a chance and change,
May choose a beggar-boy for king,
Or cleave a mountain range.
The salt sea-tide may yet be dried,
That rolls far lands between:
We two no more shall be—
Never—what we've been.”

In the “*Idyls and Legends of Inverburn*,” we find many qualities which “*Chastelard*” lacks. Here there is daylight instead of lamplight; the world instead of the theatre; men and women instead of stage characters. There are thoughts in this book which cling to us when its scenes and incidents and speeches grow fainter and fainter, until memory forgets them. The old Scotch village is a purely imaginary village; nay, the strength and reticence and taciturnity of the Scottish character are seldom or feebly introduced; but the hopes and fears and sorrows of the Inverburn villagers are the hopes and fears and sorrows of humanity, and have therefore a wider truth and a wider interest. We cannot say much in praise of the passage which introduces us to Inverburn. It reads like the transcript of a French lithograph. Do not we all know the polished red-and-yellow sunset, the returning rooks, the church, the village-smithy door, the rushing stream, and—worst of all—

“The barefoot lassie with the milking pail,
Pausing and looking backward from the bridge.”

Conventionality on the part of Mr. Buchanan surprises us; for readers of his “*Undertones*” must remember how full that elaborate and beautiful volume was of minute and faithful bits of nature; as this :—

“When the cool aspen-fingers of the Rain
Feel for the eyelids of the earth in spring.”

But once in the village, the awkwardness of the introduction vanishes. We are at home; and we listen to the stories of the people with which nothing but truth or the admirable skill of the narrator could. It is not a Scotch village, nor are they Scotch people who tell

we have already hinted. "Lord Ronald's Wife" is a thoroughly English poem, despite the name. The legends are English; the idyls are English idyls in Scotch dressing, which does not sit naturally. The only ostensibly Scotch story is that of "The Widow Mysie," and this poem—which we like least of any in the book, notwithstanding that it contains the wonderful portrait of the widow herself—reads like Burns cockneyfied, and occasionally lapses into vulgarity in place of humour. But in "Poet Andrew," while we have Mr. Buchanan's noblest effort, we have also a poem which will take rank among the triumphs of the poetical genius of our time. The interest of the story—powerful and pathetic as it is—has been rendered wholly subservient to the subtle delineation of the character of the old weaver and his son. The strange anomaly of feelings existing between that strange couple has been laid bare with a delicacy and skill which show very clearly wherein lies Mr. Buchanan's true strength; a strength whereof the premonitions were recognisable many years ago in a small poem entitled, "Wife and I," and published in *Once a Week*. He dissects human affections as Balzac dissects human passions; laying bare, indeed, with a keen, true, unerring knife, but accompanying his exposure of human frailty and inconsistency with a half-mournful, sympathetic smile. Nothing could be more delicate and suggestive than the following lines, spoken by Lord Ronald when he makes his way into the bedroom where his young wife lies dead:—

"I never sinn'd against thee, sweet!
And yet last night, when none could see . . .
I know not . . . but from head to feet,
I seem'd one scar of infamy:
Perhaps because the fingers light
I held had grown so worn and white,
Perhaps because you look'd so fair,
With the thin grey light on your golden hair.

* * * * *

You were warm, and I was cold,
Yet you loved me, little one, I knew—
I could not trifle—I was old—
I was wiser, carefuller than you:
I liked my horse, I liked my hound,
I liked to hear the trumpet sound;
Over my wine I liked to chat,
But soberly, for I had mind:
You wanted that, and only that,
You were as light as is the wind.
At times, I know, it fretted me—
I chid thee mildly now and then—
No fault of mine—no blame to thee—
Women are women—men are men.
At first you smiled to see me frown,
And laughing leapt upon my knee,
And kiss'd the chiding shadow down,
And smooth'd my great beard merrily;
But then a change came o'er you, sweet!
You walk'd about with pensive head;
You tried to read, and as you read
Patted your small impatient feet:—
'She is wiser now!' I smiling said,
And ere I doubted—you were dead."

Mr. Buchanan possesses a wonderful power of melody, which finds less scope for itself in the present volume than in "Undertones." But we are not disposed to regret this fact; matter, not manner, is required to make an English poet; and Mr. Buchanan has plenty of the former. We should, had space permitted, have given some extracts from "Poet Andrew;" but it is not, however, a poem to bear mutilation, and will be better read as a whole. We lay down the "Idyls and Legends" with the conviction that its author is destined yet to take a high position among the few poets of his time.

From Robert Buchanan to Mrs. Prideaux is an abrupt and swift descent; but we should greatly fail in doing justice to "Claudia," if we did not recognise therein evidences of good taste, of considerable poetic feeling, and of a certain happiness of expression. "Claudia" is a tale connected with the introduction of Christianity into Britain; but the authoress is too fond of losing sight altogether of her heroine in order to give us pages of moral reflections and good counsel, as uttered by the missionaries. The story, therefore, loses dramatic point; and is in some places tame and tedious. The diction is purely Tennysonian, and Mrs. Prideaux has evidently caught the laureate's trick of repetition, as when she says,

"Day follows night for all the world but me,
And sunrise drinks the tears of all save me."

One or two choral songs go far to break the monotony of the book—especially the appeal to Gladys:—

"O Gladys! Gladys! Gladys! come to me!

My soul cries after thee.

It cannot be that thou has slipped aside

Into the life unseen, whose waters wide

Sweep round the life we see; for hadst thou died

Thy spirit in its parting agony

Had turned to me;

But not a sound or vision

Has warned my watching soul of thy transition."

"Idylls of the Hearth," "The Quadrilateral," and "Hymns and other Poems," may fairly be classed together as being of that tantalising kind of poetry which is neither very good nor very bad. One can recognise here and there a cleverly turned line, or a charming little bit of pathos, or a felicitous description; but these rare gems are imbedded in pages of disconnected and feeble verse which has apparently neither end nor aim. Mr. Verey's "After the Ball," however, is a very pleasant little poem, and leads us to think that the author might take a bolder and more successful flight than he has done in the present volume. "The Quadrilateral" contains the joint productions of three writers. The opening poem, "Denmark's Welcome," is perhaps the best in the book. Mr. Bright's verses are mostly religious, and do not present any very marked feature. If there is not much strength and power, there is much grace and tenderness in "Ephemera;" but the best things in the book are some pretty little wood-cuts and tail-pieces, many of them skilfully drawn, and most of them invested with a quaint and pleasing humour. The picture of the young girl, with two little infants, which appears at page 313, is very charming.

Dean Alford's "Poems" have every good gift except that of power; has here brought together the many records of such fancies as have:

to him during a long and good life ; the result being a volume of tender tokens of personal affection, sweet meditation, and reminiscences of half-forgotten scenes. But though we receive a grateful impression of the author's personal character from this collection, it cannot be concealed that these meditations, however pious and otherwise excellent, have not the qualities of poetry. They are not mere verse-making, however. There is always to be found some definite and substantial thought in the Dean's "Poems ;" and this somewhat rare circumstance renders the book in a great measure readable.

Mr. G. Washington Moon, an old opponent of Dean Alford, also appears in the poetical arena. Mr. Moon flaunts gallant colours, and has inscribed on his standard nothing less than "Epic Poem." He has taken the story of Elijah the prophet as his subject, and has written twelve cantos of Spenserian stanzas—surely a very creditable as well as laborious undertaking. We fear, however, to say how much the epic disappoints us. Mr. Moon has been more successful in "The Dean's English," than in the present poem, which appears to us a somewhat tame narrative not unmusically written. In his preface, Mr. Moon says, "If I have failed, I have at least the consolation of knowing that it has been in an attempt in which even the greatest poet might fail without disgrace." It is to be feared that the author of "Elijah" must accept that consolation.

In "Lyric Leaflets shed in Early Spring" we have nothing to object to, except the title, which is somewhat constrained. But the poems in this tiny volume are written with remarkable taste, and with a quaint mannerism which reminds us of Elizabethan sonnets. Mr. Wright has also an exceedingly tuneful ear—several of these lyrics being models of versification. Here is the opening of "A Fragment" :—

" Why throbs thy heart so sadly ?
 Why burns thy brain so madly ?
 Is it because thy ladye love
 Sits sorrowing, like a caged dove,
 And no more greets thee gladly ?
 Or is it that thy inward ken
 Would pierce the very souls of men
 Great secrets to discover ?
 Or is it that the thirst for fame,
 The fear to make a future name,
 Disturbs thee, foolish lover ! "

The author of "Elsie" has, in "Lost and Found," told a very pathetic tale of village life, which, even as a story, will doubtless commend itself to many readers. The plot is good ; the characters are tenderly and truthfully drawn ; and in many portions of the book there is a sweet idyllic charm which is the result of true poetic sympathy. The chief personages in the tale are two English maidens, called in the village "Daisy" and "Wild-rose." The latter is betrayed, sinks into the most abject destitution, and, in a fit of despair, throws her illegitimate child into a river. The child is saved by "Daisy," who takes it home to the house of "Wild-rose's" father, who has adopted "Daisy" as his daughter. "Daisy," out of pity for the old man, keeps the secret, fearing to tell him that his daughter has been guilty of attempted murder ; and in keeping the secret brings shame upon herself, and separates from her betrothed lover. Per-

haps this piece of self-sacrifice is unnatural as well as uncalled for, but it makes an excellent plot ; and in the end everything turns out well, and "Daisy's" self-denial is rewarded by a happy marriage. Mr. Crawford Wilson writes pure and even blank verse ; and the tale, as we have already said, is told with much tenderness and grace of diction.

Mr. Munby is well known to the readers of periodical literature. His name has appeared at the end of many a charming little poem ; and the present volume is chiefly a collection of these contributions. We recognise in them evidences of thought and culture, and not unfrequently also of that rare quality which makes the difference between verse and poetry. Mr. Munby is never in bad taste, never writes mere platitudes, and seldom jingles rhyme for the sole pleasure of jingling. But we desiderate in these pages a bold grasp of subject and a healthy vigour of expression. Mr. Munby is always graceful and imaginative ; but oftentimes he appears timid, and at all times he appears to prefer to fritter away his poetic ability on small if not insignificant subjects. Herein he does injustice to himself ; but to show that even in his quietest and most subjective moods he manages to introduce some appropriate reflection or apposite metaphor, we may take the following lines :—

"White-throated swans and sedges of the mere
Still float, still quiver, on the shining stream ;
And underneath an antique bridge I hear
Smooth waters lapping slowly, and their gleam
Frets the cold dark wherein my boat is moor'd :
Nor overhead the storied elms of June
Forget to murmur, nor to welcome noon
With quiet : save when some stray breeze allured
By fragrance of the central avenue,
Creeps, cooling ever, down the elastic arch,
And through branch'd cliffs and green inwoven shelves
Lets in fresh glimpses of the sultry blue.
So year by year regardless Nature blooms ;
So year by year, for all the far-off tombs
Of those who loved them, these impassive courts
Lay their calm shadows on the grateful sward :
No change is here, nor any peace is marr'd
Save ours, who, pausing in life's midday march,
Miss the dear souls of all these fair resorts
And find instead our own forgotten selves."

The man for a bold experiment is Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. There is almost nothing the right honourable baronet has not attempted ; and he has attempted nothing in which he has not been moderately successful. We are not quite sure that he ever wrote an extravaganza, or a religious hymn ; but into nearly every other department of literature he has entered, and taken a creditable stand. The present volume is nothing less than an attempt to supply the lost Milesian tales ! Sir Edward has undertaken to "evolve from the depths of his moral consciousness" the stories which delighted the educated men of Greece and Rome in the best periods of Greek and Roman literature." Not content with this gallant effort, he has likewise introduced into English poetry half-a-dozen new metres ; and of the latter we shall speak first. They are forms of poetic rhythm nearly approaching to certain metres in Latin verse, but adapted to the English tongue. The following verse, for instance—

"So his choice settled soon upon Callistus
Slender as Hermes, blooming as Apollo.
Never, since Paris, with a blander aspect
Guest at man's hearthstone left behind him woe —"

is simply the Sapphic stanza (which Canning's "Knife-grinder" killed in England) with the *versus Adonius* indefinitely prolonged. This metre is the most musical which Sir Edward has introduced; most of the others are awkward and stilted: and the whole may be said to be thoroughly useless and unfit for the purposes of English poetry. To the English hexameter, or alternate hexameter and pentameter, we have no objection whatever; but we fear that the short, jerky lines of such a metre as the following will never (especially in narrative poetry) gain the favour of English writers—

"Who first in fault, the Scythian or the Mede,
Who first broke compact, or transgressed a bound,
Historic scrolls dispute
As Scyth or Mede interprets dreams in story."

Sir Edward adduces the example of Milton's translation of Horace's Ode to Pyrrha. But Milton was too good a judge of English rhythm, and too true a poet, to hamper any poem of his own with a measure derived from what was probably a mere school-boy's experiment. Nay, we will go further, and defy any Englishman, not acquainted with the original, to discover the meaning of these, the final lines of Milton's translation—

"Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the sacred wall declares to have hung
My dank and dropping weeds
To the stern God of sea."

Sir Edward, indeed, furnishes the best proof of the harshness of these adopted metres in the first line of his first poem, which is

"Omartes, king of the wide plains which, north——"

a line more disjointed and unmusical than one could easily pick out of a newspaper column. Of the tales we will say that they are very interesting, and skilfully adapted from the old and little-known legends which suggested them. They have, indeed, like all Sir Edward's larger poems, a clear conception, bold dramatic incident, and well-defined characters. Their defect is the want of the spontaneity of true poetry; a want that can never be atoned for by the most admirable dramatic consistency and elaborate polish of workmanship. It is possible that these tales might have been quite as excellent in prose; but as it is they are very acceptable, and are really worth reading—that of "Corinna" especially being very pathetic and beautiful.

Mr. Dalby's motto should be, to quote his own words, "A man may rhyme whose quest is not renown." The volume before us evinces a true and genuine sympathy with all matters connected with political liberty, poetry, and the fine arts; and Mr. Dalby pays graceful tributes to all the heroes of these later days. The poems are chiefly the reflections of an educated and intelligent man upon passing events, and are varied at times with some quaint and pleasing fancies. We are surprised, however, to find a man of Mr. Dalby's evident taste, publishing what is really a burlesque of "Helen of Kirkconnel"—the finest, most passionate, and pathetic ballad ever written.

The story of Viga-Glum, an Icelandic prose romance of the tenth century,

has in it more poetry than is oftentimes contained in thrice the quantity of verse; and therefore we mention it here. The character of this moody, wayward, bloodthirsty man, who, when about to slay another man, was usually attacked by a fit of laughter, which continued until his face grew white and he shed tears, is something quite new to us, even among the strange beings of northern fiction. The introductory story of the voyage and marriage of Eyjolf, has all the picturesque detail and rapid progression of an epic poem; and the saga generally is a perfect treasure-house of old-world lore. There are few modern books we have read with more interest than this tiny volume; and Sir Edmund Head may be congratulated on having translated the romance into the purest and simplest English.

We cannot place as an objection to Mr. Fulford's "*Lancelot*" the fact that the legend has already formed the subject of a poem. Southey, Walter Scott, and many others,* had written of King Arthur and his Knights long before the publication of the "*Idylls of the King*." But we think Mr. Fulford has erred in copying the manner as well as the matter of Mr. Tennyson's "*Idylls*." This is the more to be regretted that the author shows elsewhere his power to write well on his own account; and we cannot but think that the position of "*Lancelot*" in the volume will do much to lessen one's appreciation of Mr. Fulford's other efforts. So nearly has he approached Mr. Tennyson's version of the "*Morte d'Arthur*," and so skilfully has he imitated the manner of Mr. Tennyson's blank verse, that the story of the death of Arthur, in the present volume, reads like an intentional parody of the former poem. Mr. Fulford furnishes more satisfactory reading in his sixty sonnets. These are really admirably written, and breathe a fine pure air of chivalrous devotion to the lady who is chiefly their subject, as the following will show:—

"I will not praise thy face or mind or heart,
Nor call thee beautiful or true or kind:
I cannot mete my passion, part by part,
Dividing that which Nature's self has joined.
Fair as thou art, that is not half thy praise,
But only as its crimson to the rose:
Like some pure jewel in a golden case,
Thy goodness, set in beauty, lovelier shows.
Thus, like rich instruments in harmony,
Or as fair colours blent in sweet accord,
All precious gifts of soul and sense agree
To form thy nature with all graces stored.
Nor can I praise or love thee part by part,
But needs must love thee all with all my heart."

"*Lancashire Lyrics*," edited by John Harland, F.S.A., is a compilation of those strange, humorous, pathetic songs and ballads which form the poetical literature of a county. One can scarcely over-estimate the importance of having these fugitive pieces collected and placed in a permanent form. When the mind becomes tired of reading the polished lines and educated thought of contemporary poets, it is peculiarly grateful to turn for half an hour to the brusque, rude humour, the strong homely common

* The latest contribution is "*Legends of the Table Round*," written, we understand, by a professor in Glasgow University. The poems in this volume, though published subsequent to, were written prior to, Mr. Tennyson's "*Idylls*." They give a graphic and picturesque rendering of the old traditions.

sense, the unintentional, effective pathos of these village ballads. Mr. Harland's volume is very comprehensive, and seems to be carefully edited. The fault we have to find with it is that it is too comprehensive. The editor includes poems and stanzas which have not, so far as we can see, the remotest connection with, or reference to, Lancashire. What has Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's "Carrion Crow," or Mr. Charles Swain's "Gypsy Song," or Mrs. Linnaeus Banks's "Mine," to do among "Lancashire Lyrics?" "Hard Times," by James Bowker; "Moi Owd Mon," by the author of "Scarsdale;" and "Eawr Folk," by Edwin Waugh, are among the best of the legitimate contributions.

But we cannot close this imperfect review without noticing a satirist who has come among us. *Place au censeur!* Mr. White proposes to renovate the poetical world, and he lashes the aspirations of minor poets with what was intended to be a heavy hand. He gives us the monologue of a disappointed poet; and for forty-five mortal pages we are dragged through the dreary ravings of this unhappy creature. Did Mr. White ever read these lines?—

"Be it known,
Ye men, ye critics, that beneath the sun
The chiefest woe is this—when all alone,
And strong as life, a soul's great currents run
Poesy-ward, like rivers in the sea,
But never reacht. Critic, let that soul moan
In its own hell without a kick from thee."

We have found this "Satire upon the Present State of Literature" a very dreary piece of writing indeed. But Mr. White has been perfectly successful in satirising himself—by the publication of certain miscellaneous poems in this not very entertaining volume. B.

A Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route. By George Augustus Sala. (Tinsley. 1865.)

Mr. Sala's versatility as a writer keeps pace with his perpetual travels, and the octavo volume before us is the best possible proof that in his recent tour to the northern coast of Africa he travelled with his eyes and ears equally open. Whilst other tourists busy themselves with recording thrice-told stories, and pen lengthy descriptions of what has been described ten times before, in almost the self-same words, Mr. Sala touches even upon old subjects with a graphic novelty, which renders him the most agreeable of companions. He writes in a jovial and genial style, as if he positively enjoyed foreign life and all its scenes, and as though he revelled in a positive exuberance of health and spirits. Here and there—as, for instance, in the account of his short stay in Paris—peep out traces of Bohemian tendencies; but take him for all in all, and making a large discount for his tendency to what is known as "fine writing," we must own that, in his way, he is a thorough master of the English language—at all events, in its pictorial and descriptive uses. His chapters on Lyons and Marseilles are full of life and spirit, as also is one devoted to Oran, entitled, "How a Barbary lion has been turned into a French poodle." We extract from it the following apposite and sensible remarks on the subject of architectural improvements in the French capital:—

"Let the old quarters go, then; let us photograph the cherished remnants of the past,

and then surrender them for ever. Only, in the interests of æsthetics and good taste, one may be permitted a mild protest against dingy but various antiquity being replaced by clean and monotonous ugliness. The French have certainly made no advance in constructional taste under the Second Empire. Of Gothic architecture, its principles and practice, they have continued utterly ignorant since the revolution of 1789, when they broke the noses off the monumental effigies of their kings, and smashed all the stone altars in France. Neither those kings nor those altars, nor the monarchy, nor the faith of which they were the symbols, will ever recover the smash of '89. In classical architecture of a grandiose but somewhat ponderous kind they have, of course, done wonders. The architects of Napoleon I. left plenty of plans behind them, and Napoleon III. has had, in many instances, only to complete the edifices which his uncle began. The new Louvre, the completed Palais Royal, the interminable arcades of the Rue de Rivoli, are very gigantic and splendid performances; but when, fresh from the mean and dingy streets which smother the public buildings of London, we fall into ecstasies of delight over the architectural glories of Imperial Paris, would it not be as well to ask ourselves the question whether, after all, much of the astounding effect produced is not due to quantity rather than quality? An abundance of Ionic and Corinthian columns, mansarde roofs, enriched friezes, ornate cornices, and niches filled with statues disposed round a vast area, must in its entirety appear magnificent, the more so when you make every gate and railing of bronze, and gild all the lamp-posts, and pop a *jardin anglais*, as bright as a drop-scene at the opera, in the centre, and place any number of sentinels in handsome uniforms round about. But is this new Louvre, all colossal and sumptuous as it is, entitled to much higher praise than that there is a great deal of it, that it is built according to Palladio, with a dash of Jean Goujon, and that the stone of which it is composed is quite new, and not likely to be defaced by the filthy smoke of sea-coal? . . . As for the domestic architecture of the Second Empire, I venture to think it detestable. It consists solely of storeys piled one atop of another, pierced with ten times too many windows, and overloaded with the most meretricious decorations—hunchback caryatides, with their tongues hanging out, acanthus-leaves growing from the pits of their stomachs, and groaning under the weight of nothing at all; festoons where there should be flat surfaces, and string-courses where there should be mouldings; heads in high relief of men with beards, and women with jonquils sprouting from their ears—heads which have not even the grotesque merit of a Gothic gargoyle, but are simply idiotic and without signification. But there is plenty of this unutterable trumpery—miles of it, acres of it; wherever an open space occurs the architect fills it with plate-glass; whenever there is an iron bar he sticks some gold leaf on it. The result is of course gorgeous; the result is Imperial Paris."

Mr. Sala writes throughout in no spirit of intense admiration for "Cæsar" and "Cæsearianism," as he calls the French Emperor and his régime. Cæsar may "colonise Algeria on paper, but, for all that, Algeria may be twenty years hence as uncivilised as ever;" and he all but gives it as his own impression that such not only *may*, but will, be the case. And yet the French, in Mr. Sala's opinion, cannot withdraw from Algeria. Such a step, he observes, is simply impossible:—

"The French can no more evacuate Algeria than we can evacuate Ireland; only Algeria in the reign of Napoleon III. very much resembles Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. There are Lords of the Pale, and Lords outside the Pale, friendly natives and hostile natives; and any number of 'wild Irishers,' or Arabs, fighting occasionally among themselves; but all are agreed as to the desirability of getting rid of the French."

In one place he seems to suggest, rather in jest than in earnest, whether France fails in making her African colony pay, English energy might try to in and succeed; but after reading the concluding chapters of Mr. Sala's John Bull, we fancy, will feel more than ever disposed to let well alone.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE new Parliament met on the 2nd of February, and—the intermediate days having been spent in swearing in the Members and in electing the Speaker, the Right Hon. J. E. Denison—Her Majesty formally opened the Session in person on Tuesday, the 6th,

Her Majesty's speech was as follows:—

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is with great satisfaction that I have recourse to your assistance and advice.

"I have recently declared my consent to a marriage between my daughter Princess Helena and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg. I trust this union may be prosperous and happy.

"The death of my beloved Uncle, the King of the Belgians, has affected me with profound grief. I feel great confidence, however, that the wisdom which he evinced during his reign will animate his successor, and preserve for Belgium her independence and prosperity.

"My relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and I see no cause to fear any disturbance of the general peace.

"The meeting of the fleets of France and England in the ports of the respective countries has tended to cement the amity of the two nations, and to prove to the world their friendly concert in the promotion of peace.

"I have observed with satisfaction that the United States, after terminating successfully the severe struggle in which they were so long engaged, are wisely repairing the ravages of civil war. The abolition of slavery is an event calling forth the cordial sympathies and congratulations of this country, which has always been foremost in showing its abhorrence of an institution repugnant to every feeling of justice and humanity.

"I have at the same time the satisfaction to inform you that the exertions and perseverance of my naval squadron have reduced the Slave Trade on the West Coast of Africa within very narrow limits.

"A correspondence has taken place between my Government and that of the

United States, with respect to injuries inflicted on American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag. Copies of this correspondence will be laid before you.

"The renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil has given me much satisfaction, and I acknowledge with pleasure that the good offices of my ally, the King of Portugal, have contributed essentially to this happy result.

"I have to regret the interruption of peace between Spain and Chili. The good offices of my Government, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of the French, have been accepted by Spain, and it is my earnest hope that the causes of disagreement may be removed in a manner honourable and satisfactory to both countries.

"The negotiations which have been long pending in Japan, and which have been conducted with great ability by my Minister in that country, in conjunction with the representatives of my allies in Japan, have been brought to a conclusion which merits my entire approbation. The existing treaties have been ratified by the Mikado; it has been stipulated that the tariff shall be revised in a manner favourable to commerce, and that the indemnity due under the terms of the Convention of October, 1854, shall be punctually discharged.

"I have concluded a Treaty of Commerce with the Emperor of Austria, which I trust will open to that empire the blessings of extended commerce, and be productive of important benefits to both countries.

"The deplorable events which have occurred in the island of Jamaica have induced me to provide at once for an impartial inquiry, and for the due maintenance of authority during that inquiry, by appointing a distinguished military officer as Governor and Commander of the

Forces. I have given him the assistance of two able and learned Commissioners, who will aid him in examining into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the recent outbreak, and the measures adopted in the course of its suppression. The Legislature of Jamaica has proposed that the present political constitution of the island should be replaced by a new form of Government. A Bill upon this subject will be submitted for your consideration.

"Papers on these occurrences will be laid before you.

"Papers on the present state of New Zealand will be laid before you.

"I have given directions for the return to this country of the greater portion of my regular forces employed in that colony.

"I watch with interest the proceedings which are still in progress in British North America with a view to a closer union among the Provinces, and I continue to attach great importance to that object.

"I have observed with great concern the extensive prevalence during the last few months of a virulent distemper among cattle in Great Britain, and it is with deep regret, and with sincere sympathy for the sufferers, that I have learnt the severe losses which it has caused in many counties and districts. It is satisfactory to know that Ireland and a considerable part of Scotland are as yet free from this calamity, and I trust that by the precautions suggested by experience, and by the Divine blessing on the means which are now being employed, its further extension may be arrested.

"The orders which have been made by the Lords of my Privy Council, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, with a view to prevent the spreading of this disease, will be laid before you, and your attention will be called to the expediency of an amendment of the law relating to a subject so deeply affecting the interests of my people.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have directed that the Estimates of the ensuing year shall be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy, and are at the same time

consistent with the maintenance of efficiency in the public service.

"The condition of trade is satisfactory.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"A conspiracy, adverse alike to authority, property and religion, and disapproved and condemned alike by all who are interested in their maintenance, without distinction of creed or class, has unhappily appeared in Ireland. The constitutional power of the ordinary tribunals has been exerted for its repression, and the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially vindicated.

"A Bill will be submitted to you, founded on the Report of the Royal Commission, on the subject of Capital Punishment, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"Bills will be laid before you for amending and consolidating the laws relating to Bankruptcy, and for other improvements in the law.

"Measures will also be submitted to you for extending the system of public audit to branches of receipt and expenditure which it has not hitherto reached, and for amending the provisions of the law with respect to certain classes of legal pensions.

"Your attention will be called to the subject of the Oaths taken by Members of Parliament with a view to avoid unnecessary declarations, and to remove invidious distinctions between members of different religious communities in matters of legislation.

"I have directed that information should be procured in reference to the rights of voting in the election of members to serve in Parliament for counties, cities, and boroughs.

"When that information is complete, the attention of Parliament will be called to the result thus obtained, with a view to such improvements in the laws which regulate the rights of voting in the election of members of the House of Commons as may tend to strengthen our free institutions and conduce to the public welfare.

"In these and in all other deliberations I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may guide your counsels to the promotion of the happiness of my people."

The confident hopes expressed in Her Majesty's speech, as to the "conspiracy" in Ireland being repressed, or repressible, by "the constitutional power of the ordinary tribunals," have been disappointed. The disaffection sown far and wide among the lower orders of the Irish, by the Fenian brotherhood has been for some time gathering strength, and was about to

burst into a flame, when, on Friday, the 16th (on the recommendation and at the request of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Wodehouse), Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone gave notice of their intention to move on the following day the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. A Bill for that purpose was read three times in both Houses on the Saturday, and the same night received the Royal assent. In the course of the Sunday and Monday following some 200 Fenians had been arrested.

The Rinderpest continues to increase in its ravages: the two Houses of Parliament are passing into law, with hardly less dispatch, two "Cattle Plague Bills," by the one of which all transit of live cattle by road or railway is stopped, while all beasts imported from abroad are to be slaughtered where they are landed; by the other, all diseased beasts, and beasts that have been brought into contact with the disease, are to be slaughtered, and compensation is granted to those owners whose oxen are condemned to be slaughtered by way of precaution.

The Legislature has not been idle in dealing with domestic questions: already three bills have been introduced respectively by Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Locke, and Mr. McCullagh Torrens, for the purpose of compelling local authorities to provide proper housing for the working classes; whilst Mr. Childers has proposed a measure enabling the Public Works Loan Commissioners to assist voluntary undertakings started with the same philanthropic object.

The inquiry into the conduct of Governor Eyre in Jamaica is slowly proceeding; but at present the evidence is too conflicting to enable us at home to form a decided opinion. Meantime, Mr. Cardwell has introduced a Bill suspending the Constitution of the Island of Jamaica during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The weather during the past month has been unsettled and stormy: St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, was struck by the electric fluid during a thunder-storm on the night of the 9th inst. A terrible storm of wind and rain broke over the country on Sunday, the 18th, doing a great deal of damage to both trees and buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth. A church near Selsey Bill was blown down by the violence of the gale, and several disasters happened to the shipping on the southern and eastern coasts. The floods, too, have again risen very high along the Thames and elsewhere.

Sir Charles Wood, having retired from the Secretaryship of State for India, has been raised to the Peerage as Viscount Halifax. He is succeeded in the post thus vacated by Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., becoming Secretary of State for War. Lord Hartington's vacancy as Under Secretary of State for War is filled up by the appointment of Mr. James Stansfeld, M.P.

The House of Commons, on the 22nd inst., unanimously voted a grant of public money for the erection of a monument to Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey; they also voted an annuity of £6000, with a dowry of £30,000, to the Princess Helena, and an annuity of £15,000, to Prince Alfred.

The death of Lord Monteagle has carried off one of the few remaining Whigs of Lord Melbourne's administration.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Jan. 16. George Buckley Mathew, esq., to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Columbia.

Robert Bunch, esq., to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General to the United States of Columbia.

George Brackenbury, esq., now Her Majesty's Consul in the Philippine Islands, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon.

Frederick John Cridland, esq., now Acting British Consul at Mobile, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Mobile.

Jan. 19. 3rd Regt. of Hussars, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Aitchison Hankey, to be Colonel, vice General Peter A. Lautour, C.B., deceased.

Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, K.C.B., now Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria, to be Her Majesty's Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Sir Henry Francis Howard, K.C.B., now Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria.

Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover.

Henry Ernest Bulwer, esq., C.M.G., to be Receiver-General for the Island of Trinidad.

Jan. 23. The Right Hon. John George Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.

Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, Earl of Cork, to be Master of Her Majesty's Buckhounds.

The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, M.A., Rector of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, and St. Margaret's, Lothbury, London, to be an Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

The Most Noble Edward Adolphus,

Duke of Somerset, K.G.; Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Charles Eden, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Edward Gennys Fanshawe, C.B.; Rear-Admiral the Hon. James Robert Drummond, C.B.; and Henry Fenwick, esq., M.P., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Jan. 26. Major-General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., from the 4th West India Regt., to be Col. 43rd Regt. of Foot, vice Gen. Sir James Frederick Love, G.C.B., deceased.

Lieut.-Gen. John Julius William Angerstein, to be Col. 4th West India Regt., vice Major-General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., transferred to the 43rd Foot.

Jan. 30. Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, R.N., K.C.B., to be a G.C.B. of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, to be an Honorary K.C.B.

The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James Young Simpson, of Strathaven, Linlithgow, M.D., one of Her Majesty's physicians in Scotland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Dominic John Corrigan, of Cappagh and Inniscorrig, co. Dublin, M.D., one of Her Majesty's physicians in ordinary in Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Feb. 21. Francis Grant, esq., President of the Royal Academy, in the room of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, deceased, the Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, to be trustees for the formation of a gallery of the portraits of persons eminent in British history.

Feb. 23. H. R. H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, to be Capt. in Her Majesty's fleet.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1866.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire.—Charles Livius Grimshawe, of Apsley Guise, Esq.

Berkshire.—John Blandy-Jenkins, of Kingston Bagpuize-house, near Abingdon, Esq.

Bucks.—Henry Arthur Hoare, of Wavedon-house, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—The Hon. Octavius Duncombe, of Waresley.

Cheshire.—Robert Barbour, of Bolesworth-castle, Esq.

Cornwall.—John Thomas Henry Peter, Esq., of Chyverton.

Cumberland.—Sir Frederick Ulric Graham, of Netherby, Bart.

Derbyshire.—Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Bart.

Devonshire.—Sir John Kennaway, of Escot, Bart.

Dorsetshire.—St. John Coventry, of Knowle, Wimborne, Esq.

Durham.—William Edward Surtees, of Seaton Carew, Esq.

Essex.—Arthur Pryor, of Hylands, Esq.

Gloucestershire.—Sir John Maxwell Steele-Graves, of Mickleton-manoir, near Broadway, Bart.

Hertfordshire.—Sir Edward Cludde Cockburn, of Pennoxstone, Bart.

Hertfordshire.—Henry Heyman Toulmin, of Childwickbury, St. Albans, Esq.

Kent.—Thomas Farmer Baily, of Hall-place, Leigh, Esq.

Lancashire.—Sir Elkanah Armitage, of Hope-hall, Knt.

Leicestershire.—Charles Hay Frewen, of Cold Overton, Esq.

Lincolnshire.—Henry Robert Boucherett, of North Willingham, Market Rasen, Esq.

Monmouthshire.—Frederick Cotton Finch, of Blaenavon, near Pontypool, Esq.

Norfolk.—William Amburst Tyssen-Amburst, of Diddington-hall, Esq.

Northamptonshire.—The Hon. George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, of Milton, near Peterborough.

Northumberland.—Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, Bart.

Nottinghamshire.—Sir Edward Samuel Walker, of Berry-hill, Knt.

Oxfordshire.—Sir Henry William Dashwood, of Kirtlington-park, Bart.

Rutland.—William Wing, of Market Overton, Esq.

Shropshire.—Thomas Hugh Sandford, of Sandford, Esq.

Somersetshire.—George Bullock, of East Coker-house, Esq.

County of Southampton.—The Hon. John Thomas Dutton, of Hinton-house, near Alresford.

Staffordshire.—Ralph Thomas Adderley, of Barlaston-hall, Stone, Esq.

Suffolk.—William Gilstrap, of Fornham St. Geneveve, Esq.

Surrey.—John Frederic Bateman, of Moor-park, Farnham, Esq.

Sussex.—John Alexander Hankey, of Balcombe, Esq.

Warwickshire.—Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, of Alveston, Bart, K.C.B.

Westmoreland.—Joseph Gibson, of Whelprigg, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Esq.

Wiltshire.—Ambrose Denis Hussey-Freke, of Hannington-hall, Highworth, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Edward Charles Rudge, of Abbey-manoir, Evesham, Esq.

Yorkshire.—Charles Sabine Augustus Thellusson, of Brodsworth, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesea.—The Hon. Henry Warrender Fitzmaurice, of Tregof.

Breconshire.—William Fuller-Maitland, of Garthhouse, Esq.

Cardiganshire.—John George William Bonsall, of Fronfraith, Esq.

Carmerthenshire.—Thomas Charles Morris, of Brynmerddin, Esq.

Carmarvonshire.—John Dicken Whitehead, of Glangwna, Esq.

Denbighshire.—Robert Bamford-Hesketh, of Gwyrch Castle, Abergelle, Esq.

Flintshire.—John Carstairs Jones, of Hartsheath-park, Esq.

Glamorganshire.—William Grayham Vivian, of Singleton, near Swansea, Esq.

Merionethshire.—John Corbert, of Ynysmaengwyn, Esq.

Montgomeryshire.—Edwin Hilton, of Rhiewhiriarth, Esq.

Pembrokeshire.—William Walters, of Haverfordwest, Esq.

Radnorshire.—Edward Coates, of Whittton, Esq.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 12, 1865. At Oakwal, Queensland, the wife of James Cockle, F.R.S., Chief Justice of Queensland, a dau.

Dec. 15. At Hydrabad, the wife of Major Browne, 109th Foot, a son.

Dec. 21. At Poona, the wife of Sir Alexander Grant, bart., a son.

At Agra, the wife of H. E. Stanley, esq., Capt. R. W. Fusiliers, a dau.

Dec. 22. At Flamstead, Jamaica, the wife of Governor Eyre, a dau.

At Meerut, the wife of Capt. F. Kingscote, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

Dec. 28. At Roorkee, the wife of Lewis Conway-Gordon, Lieut. R.E., a son.

Dec. 30. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Bengal, the wife of Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., Bengal Army, a son.

Jan. 3, 1866. At Codrington Coll., Barbados, the wife of Rev. C. Webb, a son.

Jan. 8. At Umballa, India, the wife of Capt. Baldwin Wake, 21st Hussars, a dau.

Jan. 9. At Wilmslow Park, Cheshire, the wife of J. B. Prescott, esq., a dau.

Jan. 10. At Gopsall, the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Curzon, a dau.

Jan. 11. At Kevington, Kent, the wife of Richard B. Berens, esq., a son.

At Rome, the wife of Edward Webb, esq., of Norton Court, Gloucester, a dau.

Jan. 12. At Rope-hill, Lymington, the wife of Capt. M. Barton, 85th Foot, a son.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, M.A., a son.

At Stilton, Hunts, the wife of Rev. H. J. White, a dau.

Jan. 13. At Ryde, the wife of Comm. W. W. S. Bridges, a dau.

At East Hendred House, Berks, the wife of Charles J. Eyston, esq., a dau.

At Modbury Vicarage, Devon, the wife of Rev. G. C. Green, a son.

At Plunstead Common, the wife of Col. Evan Maberly, C.B., R.A., a son.

At 9, Addison-road, Kensington, the wife of Capt. Shairp, R.M.L.I., a son.

Jan. 14. At 18, Wilton-place, the Viscountess Dangan, a son.

At Meanwood Park, Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Beckett-Denison, a son.

At High Cross Parsonage, Ware, the wife of Rev. John T. Barker, a dau.

At Harrington, Cumberland, the wife of Rev. Alfred F. Curwen, a dau.

At Sheerness Dockyard, the wife of Capt. W. King Hall, C.B., a dau.

At Arborfield Hall, Berks, the wife of Capt. Hargreaves, a dau.

At, Southsea, the wife of Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, R.N., V.C., a dau.

At 93, Eaton-place, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Learmonth, of Dean, N.B., a son.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Rev. Charles Meade Ramus, a son.

At The Firs, Jersey, the wife of Capt. Saumarez, R.N., a dau.

At 2, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Vertue, R.E., a son.

Jan. 15. At Hertford-street, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a son.

At Adiahm Rectory, the Lady Victoria Villiers, a son.

At Highcliffe Parsonage, Christchurch, the wife of Rev. A. Aitkens, a son.

At Tenby, South Wales, the wife of Capt. Driberg, late 84th Regt., a dau.

At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. W. Hume, 75th Regt., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Rev. W. J. Payne, M.A., a son.

Jan. 16. At 32, Belgrave-square, the Lady Mary Meade, a dau.

At Haslingfield Vicarage, the wife of Rev. George C. Clements, a son.

At Drinkstone Rectory, the wife of Rev. Fred. E. Horne, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Rev. J. H. Knapp, Chaplain R.N., a son.

Jan. 17. At 4, Great Cumberland-street, the Lady Alice des Vœux, a dau.

At Belleau Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. William Nash, a dau.

Jan. 18. At Winkfield, the wife of Major-Gen. Haughton James, a dau.

At Lakefield, Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, the wife of R. H. Wallace-Dunlop, esq., C.B., a son.

At Manchester, the wife of Major Goode, 64th Regt., a dau.

At Dulwich College, the wife of Rev. Alfred J. Carver, D.D., a dau.

Jan. 19. At Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of Capt. G. C. Armstrong, a son.

At Woodville, Dalkeith, the wife of Lieut-Col. Borthwick, late 9th Madras Infantry, a son.

At Strowan, Crief, Perthshire, the wife of Thomas Graham Stirling, esq., a son.

At the Savoy, Strand, the wife of Rev. C. Schoell, a dau.

Jan. 20. At Winkfield, Windsor, the wife of Major Kitson, a dau.

At Walmer, the wife of Alfred Sinclair Leatham, Lieut. 75th Regt., a dau.

At Twickenham, the wife of Rev. Vere Broughton Smyth, a son.

Jan. 21. At Camborne, Cornwall, the wife of Rev. W. P. Chappell, a dau.

At Bletchingley Rectory, the wife of Rev. C. Fox Chawner, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Major-General Lloyd, R.E., a dau.

At Crosby Garrett Rectory, Westmoreland, the wife of Rev. Isaac Smith, a son.

At 5, Regina-road, Tollington-park, the wife of Capt. A. Trigge, 100th Regt., a dau.

Jan. 22. At Brockwell House, Dulwich, the wife of Rev. J. A. Aston, a dau.

At Ayr, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Dalyell, 21st Fusiliers, a son.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Major James Hastings Toone, a son.

Jan. 23. At Upham Cottage, Bishop's Waltham, the wife of the Hon. W. I. Holmes A'Court, a son.

At Westfield, near Hoddesdon, the wife of Capt. Blake, of Annesfield House, Hollymount, co. Mayo, a dau.

At Oughtrington Hall, Cheshire, the wife of Arthur Fredk. Payne, esq., a dau.

At Inverness, the wife of Capt. Pratt, R.E., a son.

At Tarrington, Herefordshire, the wife of Rev. Charles Smith, M.A., a son.

At New Maldon, Surrey, S.W., the wife of Rev. C. Stirling, a son.

Jan. 24. At Newton Hall, Essex, Lady Henniker, a son.

At 41, Grosvenor-place, the wife of Colonel Sir T. McMahon, Bart., C.B., a son.

At Sion College-gardens, the wife of Rev. Henry J. Cummins, a son.

At the Manor House, Eton, the wife of Rev. G. R. Dupuis, a dau.

At North Burlingham Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. J. Franey, a dau.

Jan. 25. At Eggesford House, Devon, the Countess of Portsmouth, a dau.

At 42, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a son.

At Worcester, the wife of Rev. F. W. Griffiths, a dau.

At Bramford Speke, the wife of Rev. R. C. Kindersley, a son.

At Shooter's-hill, Kent, the wife of Rev. Jas. Stewart Ruddach, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Col. E. Somerset, C.B., Quartermaster-General, a son.

Jan. 26. At 8, Queen's-gate, Lady Troubridge, a dau.

At Hawkley Parsonage, Petersfield, the wife of Rev. N. G. Charrington, a dau.

At Grantham, the wife of Rev. Capel Sewell, a son.

Jan. 27. At Eastbourne, the wife of Capt. K. V. Bacon, late 29th Regt., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Rev. Charles S. Burder, rector of Ham, Wilts, a son.

At Hartford-end House, Felstead, the wife of Rev. A. W. Rowe, a son.

At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Rev. H. L. Todd, a son.

At Busbridge Parsonage, Godalming, the wife of Rev. W. Tringham, a son.

At Uckfield, Sussex, the wife of Rev. Charles Irvine Wimberley, a dau.

Jan. 28. At East Bridgeford, Notts, the wife of Rev. Arthur A. Barker, a son.

At Hereford, the wife of Rev. G. M. Custance, vicar choral of Hereford Cathedral, a son.

At Laceby Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rev. E. H. Knight, a son.

At Hutton-Bonville, Yorkshire, the wife of John R. W. Hildyard, esq., a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. Gerard Napier, R.N., a dau.

At Bryanston-street, Portman-square, Hon. Mrs. Leveson Randolph, a son.

At Goldsithney, Cornwall, the wife of Willoughby J. Trevelyan, esq., a son.

Jan. 29. At Quedgeley, Gloucestershire, the wife of Rev. A. Y. Bazett, a dau.

At 26, Blandford-square, the wife of Rev. W. T. Bullock, a dau.

At Jubilee-terrace, Southsea, the wife Comm. Cockcroft, R.N., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. W. S. Hunt, 74th Highlanders, a son.

At Monkstown, co. Dublin, the wife of Capt. E. J. Scovell, 96th Regt., a dau.

Jan. 30. At 17, Arlington-street, the Countess of Yarborough, a son.

At Castle Durrrow, Queen's co., the Hon. Mrs. Blakeney, a dau.

At Brayesworth Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. R. M. Bingley, a dau.

At Parker's Well, Exeter, the wife of Rev. H. A. Box, a son.

At 30, Harewood-square, N.W., the wife of Rev. W. L. Clay, a son.

At North Runciton Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. W. H. Gurney, a dau.

At 8, Forbes-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. C. McNeill, late Madras Staff Corps, a son.

At Clanville Lodge, the wife of Capt. Tyssen, R.N., a dau.

Jan. 31. At Dover, the wife of S. L. Douglas-Willan, esq., late Capt. 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., a son.

At South-end, Lewisham, the wife of Major Forster, late Carabineers, a son.

At Haileybury College, Hertford, the wife of Rev. A. De M. Hensley, a dau.

At Blindley Heath, Godstone, Surrey, the wife of Rev. J. Norton, B.A., a son.

At Lancing College, the wife of Rev. R. E. Sanderson, a dau.

At Fomham Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of Rev. A. Wolfe, a dau.

Feb. 1. Lady Cranborne, a dau.

At 28, Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Gresley, a son.

At Trewsbury, Cirencester, the wife of Albemarle Cator, jun., esq., a dau.

At 24, Cloudesley-street, Islington, the wife of Rev. W. H. Dalton, a dau.

At Bridgwater Vicarage, the wife of Rev. W. G. Fitz-Gerald, a dau.

At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Rev. H. R. Nevill, a son.

At Beeston Vicarage, Notts, the wife of Rev. T. J. Oldrini, a dau.

At Brancepeth Rectory, Durham, the wife of Rev. A. Duncombe Shafto, a dau.

Feb. 2. At Clifton, the wife of Rev. William Bramley-Moore, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. Cuthbert R. Buckle, R.N., a son.

At West Lynn Rectory, King's Lynn, the wife of Rev. Frederick Jackson, a dau.

At Adel Rectory, near Leeds, the wife of Rev. Henry Trail Simpson, a son.

Feb. 3. At 3, Grosvenor-square, Lady Londresborough, a dau.

At Hillington Court, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Duncombe, a dau.

At Bushey-heath, Herts, the wife of Charles Bernard Baker, esq., a dau.

At Narberth, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Rev. H. C. D. Chandler, a dau.

At Llanvapeley Rectory, Monmouthshire, the wife of Rev. J. Lloyd, a dau.

At Tamworth Vicarage, the wife of Rev. J. Ogilvy Millar, LL.D., a son.

At Monk Okehampton, the wife of Rev. H. M. Northcote, a dau. who survived her birth a day.

At 44, Bryanston-street, the wife of Capt. A. Chetham Strode, R.N., a dau.

Feb. 4. At 5, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, Mrs. Davenport-Bromley, a dau.

At 10, Porchester-place, the wife of Capt. W. D. Marsh, R.E., a son.

At Rome, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilberforce Greathed, C.B., R.E., a son.

At Sidcup-place, the wife of Col. J. H. Smyth, C.B., R.H.A., a dau.

Feb. 5. At Pix Hall, Hawkhurst, the wife of Dr. W. M. Harmer, a dau.

At Wiesbaden, the wife of Rev. James G. Brine, British Chaplain, a dau.

At Eastwood Lodge, Rotherham, the wife of Fretwell W. Hoyle, esq., F.G.H.S., a dau.

At Milston Rectory, Wilts, the wife of Rev. Frederick A. Radcliffe, a dau.

Feb. 6. At Welwyn, Herts, Lady Boothby, a posthumous son.

At Polefield, Cheltenham, the wife of R. K. A. Dick Cunyngnam, esq., a dau.

At Carlisle, the wife of Rev. G. Gilbert S. Karney, M.A., a dau.

At Charmouth, Dorset, the wife of Rev. T. L. Montefiore, a son.

At Monkton Rectory, Taunton, the wife of Rev. F. C. Kinglake, a dau.

At Apsenden Rectory, Herts, the wife of Rev. A. P. Sanderson, a son.

Feb. 7. At Uxbridge, the wife of Rev. G. Lowden Rouse, a son.

At Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire, the wife of Rev. T. Lloyd Kyffin, a son.

At 2, Springfield-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Rev. Dr. Roberts, a son.

At Christchurch, the wife of Rev. F. A. Pendarves Lory, a dau.

At Hitchin, the wife of Rev. C. Neville, of Thorney, Notts, a dau.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. Jones-Parry, 84th Regt., of Tyllwyd, Cardiganshire, a dau.

At Garsington Rectory, Oxon, the wife of Rev. G. F. Wilgoss, a dau.

Feb. 8. At Blackheath, the wife of Capt. J. B. Saunders, B.C., a dau.

At Meriden Vicarage, the wife of Rev. W. Ridding, a dau.

Feb. 9. At Turbotston, Westmeath, the wife of James A. Dease, esq., a dau.

At Coulsdon, Surrey, the wife of J. Cunliffe Pickersgill, esq., a dau.

Feb. 10. At 14, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, Hon. Mrs. Halford, a son.

At Upper Tooting, the wife of Alderman Rose, a son.

At Tiddington, Oxon, the wife of Major Ruck-Keene, a son.

Feb. 11. At 3, Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, the wife of Rev. H. M. Ingram, of twins—a son and dau.

At 89, Belgrave-road, the wife of Edward H. J. Craufurd, of Auchanamas, esq., M.P., a dau.

At the Manor House, Chester, the wife of Rev. T. Jervis-Edwards, a son.

Feb. 12. At Aston Hall, Newport, Shropshire, the wife of H. Corbett, esq., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7, 1865. At Delorsaine, Miles De Hale Ponsonby, eldest son of Miles Ponsonby, esq., Hale Hall, Cumberland, to Malvina, eldest dau. of George Williams, esq., Port Sorell, Tasmania.

Nov. 23. At Dalhousie, India, Arthur Young, esq., formerly of H.M.'s Infantry, only son of Capt. Young, of St. Helier's,

Jersey, to Caroline Willis, step-dau. of John Calvert, esq., F.G.S.

Dec. 4. At Great Yarmouth, George John, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Harrison, and grandson of the late John Harrison, esq., to Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. Benjamin Powell, jun., all of that town.

Dec. 7. At Peshawur, Capt. Henry

Chippendale Plunkett Rice, 1st Sikh Infantry, to Maria Knowles, dau. of J. D. Marshall, esq., M.D., Holywood, co. Down.

Dec. 9. At Landour, Richard Townley, esq., Lieut. 98th Regt., to Hannah, dau. of the late Major A. G. Ward, Bengal Army, and widow of A. W. Johnson, esq.

Dec. 21. At Madras, Charles James Richards, capt. Madras Army, to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of the late John Henry Jacob, esq., of Salisbury.

Jan. 8, 1866. At Stoke, Devonport, Lieut. John Ingles, R.N., to Catharine Sophia, second dau. of the late Lieut. William Glennie, R.N.

Jan. 10. At St. Ann's, Dublin, George Hickson, esq., Manager Provincial Bank, Kilrush, Clare, to Henrietta Fitzgerald, dau. of the late James Bannatyne, esq.; Limerick, and widow of Com. John Jervis Palmer, R.N.

At Netherton, Yorkshire, the Rev. James Farrar, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Mytholmroyd, to Hannah Sophia, youngest dau. of the late C. S. Floyd, esq.

At Brixton Deverill, Wilts, Henry Robt. Welch, esq., of Monkton Deverill, to Catherine Frances, eldest dau. of Thomas Pain, esq., of Pertwood, Wilts.

Jan. 11. At Upway, Devonshire, Capt. Nowell Salmon, V.C., R.N., son of the Rev. Henry Salmon, rector of Swarraton, to Emily Augusta, youngest dau. of Erasmus Saunders, esq., of Westbrook House, Upway.

At Cluny Castle, Com. George Dartmouth FitzRoy, R.N., to Caroline Catherine, eldest dau. of Cluny Macpherson.

At Rostherne, the Rev. Alfred R. Du Cane, M.A., vicar of Rostherne, to Ellen Mary, elder dau. of D. R. Davies, esq., of Mere Old Hall, Cheshire.

At Ambleside, Capt. Dawson, 67th Regt., eldest son of the late Thomas Dawson, esq., of Avonrath, co. Derry, to Helen Maude, only dau. of the late Capt. Bell, of Belmont, co. Tyrone.

At Walmer, Heathcote Plummer, esq., Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Rose Emily, third surviving dau. of Herbert Edward Taylor, esq., of Roselands, Walmer, formerly of Bifrons, Kent.

Francis Lawson, only son of T. Smith, esq., of Weston-super-Mare, to Kate, elder dau. of the late William Stoton, esq., of Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

At Lewisham, the Rev. Thomas John West, M.A., to Ada, third dau. of the late William Christopherson, esq., of Lee.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, George Milward, jun., esq., of Magdalen College, Oxford, eldest son of George Milward, esq., of Lechlade Manor, Gloucestershire, to Augusta Susanna Shaen, eldest dau.

of Thomas Shaen Carter, esq., of Watlington Park, Oxon, and Erris, co. Mayo.

At All Saints, Clapham-park, John, fourth son of Walton Burrell, esq., Westley Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, to Louisa Mary, elder dau. of the late Joseph Edwin Halls, of Denham Hall, Suffolk.

Jan. 15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Charles John Innes Ker, Ensign and Lieutenant Scots Fusilier Guards, to Blanche Mary, fourth dau. of Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Craig y Don and Temple House, Berks, M.P.

At St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, James Sortain Hulbert, esq., Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, Middlesex, to Anna Tinne, widow of Brigadier Amsinck, Commandant of Artillery, Madras, and dau. of the late Patrick Rose, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Banff, N.B.

At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Francis Lamb, esq., of Porchester-terrace, Hyde-park, to Jane Stewart, eldest dau. of the late Henry Curling, esq., 91st Highlanders, of Curzon-street, Mayfair, and Hatton-hill, Berks.

At Exeter, by the Rev. W. W. Phelps, Captain John Spurway, R.N., of Springgrove Park, Somersetshire, to Sarah Anne, relict of the late James Keys Parkinson, esq., of Milverton, Somerset.

Jan. 16. At Horncastle, Wm. Jeffery, esq., to Alice Matilda, eldest dau. of John Wadham Floyer, esq., of Martin Hall, near Horncastle.

At St. James's, Jersey, the Rev. P. H. Schoales, incumbent of Arva, co. Cavan, to Jessie Frances, second dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Heyland.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Miles Julian Prescott Knight, Military Store Staff, younger son of John Prescott Knight, esq., R.A., to Emilie Augusta, youngest surviving dau. of the late James Blyth, esq., of Upper Bedford-place.

At St. James's, Clapham, William Jardine, esq., M.A., of King's Bench-walk, Temple, and H.M.'s College, Delhi, eldest son of William Jardine, esq., of Dunstable, to Eleanor, younger dau. of G. M. Ellis, esq., of Park-hill, Clapham.

Jan. 17. At St. John's, Paddington, James Considine, esq., H.M.'s Consul for the Balearic Islands, to Lady Freestun, widow of Sir William Freestun.

At Great Smeaton Church, Arthur Jackson Greer, esq., 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, to Emma, eldest dau. of William Horsfall, esq., Hornby Grange, Yorkshire.

At Southsea, by the Rev. Thomas Hand, rector of Clones, Monaghan, father of the bridegroom, Lieut. Henry Hand, R.N., to Anna, second dau. of John McCheane, esq., J. P., Southsea.

At Oldswinford, Charles King, esq., of Wollescote Hall, near Stourbridge, to Julia, second dau. of Henry Corser, esq., of Swinford House, Oldswinford.

At Norwich, the Rev. J. N. Vlieland, vicar of Stalisfield, Kent, to Sarah Anne, second dau. of E. A. Johnson, esq.

At Taney, co. Dublin, Henry Alexander Little, esq., 7th Royal Fusiliers, fourth son of John Little, of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, esq., to Ellen Wade, eldest dau. of the late David Peter Thompson, esq., of Ballintaggart, co. Kerry, and Park, King's County.

Jan. 18. At Milford, Hants, Henry Stratton Bates, esq., Captain 8th Hussars, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Ellison Bates, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Dover, to Frances Henrietta, eldest surviving dau. of Sir John Rivett-Carnac, Bart., of Hordle Cliff, Hants.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Charles Smith, M.A., incumbent of Bamford, to Sophia, widow of Thos. Eyre, esq., of Moorseats, Derbyshire.

At Sullington, George C. Carew Gibson, esq., of Sandgate, Sussex, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Palmer.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Rev. W. C. Greene, M.A., father of the bridegroom, William Edward Freeman Greene, esq., B.A., of Clare Mount, Wallasea, Cheshire, to Hannah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Spencer, B.A.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Smith, esq., of Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, only surviving son of the late William Smith, esq., of Golden-bridge House, co. Dublin, to Frances, widow of the Rev. Henry William Crofton.

At Oxford, Howel Cuthbertson, esq., solicitor and coroner, Neath, to Lucie, second dau. of J. W. Collins, esq., Oxford.

At East Teignmouth, Devon, Edward O'Neill, esq., Capt. 23th Regt., to Mary Mackenzie, youngest dau. of the late S. G. Little, esq., of Clifton.

At Ravelston House, near Edinburgh, Capt. James Sconce, R.A., second son of Robert Sconce, esq., Stirling, to Frances Juson, third dau. of Archibald Kerr, esq.

At Clifton, Thomas Meyrick Hewett, esq., R.M.L.I., youngest son of Col. Hewett, of Tyr-Mab-Ellis, Glamorgan, to Louisa Emily, third dau. of the late Captain Forbes.

At Christ Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. Chas. Coombes, of St. Peter's, Plymouth, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late W. Cory, esq., of Chester-terrace, N.W.

At Ventnor, George Edmund, son of the late George Lance, esq., of Osnaburgh-terrace, Regent's-park, to Maria Cecilia,

dau. of the Rev. W. R. Tomlinson, rector of Sherfield English, Hampshire.

Jan. 23. At Ramsgate, the Rev. Frederick James Nellen, to Frances Jane, eldest dau. of the late George Marshall Barwick, esq., of Charing, Kent.

At West Teignmouth, Devon, John Tayleur, esq., of Fields, Market Drayton, to Katharine Treby, second dau. of the late W. J. Clark, esq., of Buckland Touseints, Devon.

At Brighton, Richard Charles Acton Throckmorton, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, second surviving son of the late Sir Robert George Throckmorton, Bart., to Frances Stewart, only dau. of the late Major John Arthur Moore.

At Loose, Kent, the Rev. W. Gale Townley, of Beaupré Hall, Norfolk, rector of Upwell, to Catharine Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George F. T. Marsham, rector of Allington, Kent.

Jan. 24. At Polstead, Suffolk, Arthur Coyte, esq., son of the Rev. James Coyte, rector of Polstead, to Theophila, dau. of the late Rev. J. P. Reynolda.

At Thorne, near Leeds, the Rev. Charles Edwards, M.A., incumbent of Holy Trinity, Bradford, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Henry Skelton, esq., of Thorne.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Lambton, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Lady Victoria Campbell, eldest dau. of the Earl of Cawdor.

At Hove, Brighton, Major-General Mac-Alpine, to Anne Elizabeth, dau. of Prieaux Selby Rickards, esq., of Dudley House, Brighton, and relict of Hon. Andrew Rose Cruikshank, Member of the Legislative Council, Melbourne.

At St. Paul's, Camden-square, Charles John Plumtre, esq., barrister-at-law, to Adelaide, widow of Robert Beecher, esq., of Wynaad, East Indies, and dau. of Major James Denton, late R.H.A.

Jan. 25. At Liverpool, the Rev. Stephen Cattley Baker, B.A., vicar of Unk, Mon., to Martha, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Pitt, R.N., Great Yarmouth.

At Staunton-on-Harrow, William Alexander Battine, esq., Capt. 17th Lancers, eldest son of the late Major-General Battine, C.B., to Katherine Julia, fourth dau. of James King King, esq., M.P.

At Llanvair, Monmouthshire, William Clode Braddon, esq., 75th Regt., eldest son of William Clode Braddon, esq., of Skidon Lodge, Cornwall, to Barbara Elizabeth Maria, youngest dau. of the late William Hunter Little, esq., of Llanvair Grange.

At Feltham, the Rev. Hugh John Flynn, M.A., vicar of Clare, King's co., to Marian,

only dau. of James Shuckford, of West End Lodge, Feltham.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, William Henry, eldest son of W. Kitson, esq., Torquay, to Edith Janet, youngest dau. of the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Head Master of Shrewsbury School.

At Benwell, Robert, only son of Joseph Laycock, esq., of Low Gosforth, Northumberland, and Wiseton Hall, Notts, to Annie, second dau. of Christian Allhusen, esq., of Elswick Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Rev. W. Sheild, incumbent of Dishforth, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. C. C. Walkey, incumbent of Lucton, co. Hereford.

At Binstead, I. of Wight, Arthur Holden Turner, of the 8th Regt., son of the Rev. Arthur Turner, of The Oaks, Ryde, to Sarah Mary Anne Granville, only dau. of the late Admiral Williams.

Jan. 26. At Seaton, Charles John Miles, Capt. 5th Fusiliers, third son of Sir William Miles, Bart., to Elizabeth Maria, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Lloyd, of Selattyn, Shropshire.

Jan. 27. At Mereworth, Kent, Frederick Seymour, esq., Governor of British Columbia, to Florence Maria, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis J. Stapleton, Bart.

At St. Thomas's, Marylebone, the Rev. Acton Warburton, D.C.L., incumbent of Illey, Oxfordshire, to Emily Alicia, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Palmer, vicar of Whitechurch Canoncorum, Dorsetshire.

At Lower Norwood, Charles Pooley Wilson, Lieut. H.M.'s late Indian Navy, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late John Buckingham, esq., of Haverstock-hill.

Jan. 28. At Henley-on-Thames, Capt. Vavasour, R.E., to Georgiana, third dau. of the late Sir Henry Oakes, Bart.

Jan. 30. At Christ Church, Cheltenham, Joseph Armitage Armitage, eldest son of George Armitage, esq., of Milnsbridge House, Yorkshire, to Julia Frances, second dau. of George Thomas Pollard, esq., of Stannary Hall, Yorkshire.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, William Ward Bennett, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, second son of William Bennett, esq., of Woodville, Handsworth, to Augusta Joy d'Aguilar, second dau. of Joseph d'Aguilar Samuda, esq., M.P.

At Hereford Cathedral, the Rev. Charles Maybery, M.A., rector of Penderyn, Breconshire, to Mrs. Helen Forbes Scobie.

At Bathwick, Bath, Lieut. Henry W. Pitcher, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to Emilie Selina Augusta, youngest dau. of John Chapman, esq.

Jan. 31. At Twycross, Leicestershire,

Henry Hanson, only son of Sir Hanson Berney, bart., to Jane Dorothy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Andrew Bloxam, M.A.

At Dover, Frederick Augustus Le Mesurier, esq., R.E., to Louisa, second dau. of the late John Denis Browne, esq., and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne.

John J. O'Shaughnessy, esq., of Birchgrove, co. Roscommon, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Riddell, esq., of Felton Park, Northumberland.

At Wakefield, George, son of the late T. S. Donaldson Selby, esq., of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, to Emma Johnstone, only dau. of the late Rowland Hurst, esq., of Wakefield.

At Winchester, the Rev. George Waddington, of West Tytherley, to Eleanor Isabella, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry George Wells.

At All Saints, Margaret-street, Richard Worsley Worswick, esq., of the Inner Temple, eldest son of Richard Worswick, esq., of Birstall Hall and Normanton Park, co. Leicester, to Alicia, dau. of the Rev. Richard Stephens, B.D., vicar of Belgrave-cum-Birstall, near Leicester.

Feb. 1. At Manchester, Charles J. W. Allen, esq., Capt. Scots Greys, of Lyngford House, Somersetshire, to Annie, eldest dau. of H. P. Ree, esq., of The Home, Whalley Range, Manchester.

At Ashtead, Surrey, Augustus des Moustiers Campbell, esq., of Sudbury House, Farringdon, son of Robert Campbell, esq., of Buscot Park, Berks, to Jessie Brooks, dau. of Robert Brooks, esq., M.P., of Woodcote Park, Surrey.

At Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, William Samuel, eldest son of Robert William Peard Kerswill, esq., St. German's, Cornwall, to Henrietta Maria, only dau. of the Rev. George Thomas Sharland.

At St. John's, Paddington, Arthur Hampton, only son of Charles Longman, esq., of Shendiah, Herts, to Alicia, third dau. of John Forster, esq., of Malverleys, Woodhay, Hants.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, James Blake Maurice, M.D., to Mary Agnes, only dau. of the late N. W. Kindersley, esq., H.E.I.C.S., late of Northbrook House, Hants, and niece of the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, C. P. Meryon, esq., of Rye, Sussex, to Mary, second dau. of S. B. Brocket, esq., of Spains Hall, Ongar, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Edmund Newton, esq., of Mickleover, near Derby, to Mary Henrietta, only dau. of the late Capt. Moore, 17th Regt.

At Bodelwyddan, Edmund Peel, esq.,

of Brynypys, to Henrietta Margaret, eldest dau. of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.

At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Francis E. J. Valpy, rector of Garveston, Norfolk, to Mary Carey, dau. of the late John Champion, esq., of Guernsey.

Feb. 6. At Netherbyres, Berwickshire, the Rev. John Bell, of Pettinain, Lanarkshire, to Aurora Marie Elisabeth, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Carl Friedrich Havemann, of Cadenberge, Hanover.

At Stanford, Notts, the Rev. George Horatio Davenport, of Foxley, Herefordshire, and of Westwood, Staffordshire, to Sophia Diana, third dau. of the Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, of Stanford.

At St. James's, Spanish-place, Henry Edward Doyle, esq., third son of John Doyle, esq., of 54, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, to Jane Isabella, dau. of the late Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ball.

At St. Mary's, Putney, James Johnstone, jun., esq., M.A., only son of James Johnstone, esq., Deacons-park, Surrey, to Fanny, eldest dau. of John Edmund Richard, esq., of Summerfield House, Wandsworth.

At St. John's, Paddington, W. Vansittart, esq., late M.P. for Windsor, to Melanie, youngest dau. of the late Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P.

Feb. 7. At Glasgow, Henry Peto, son of Thomas Grissell, esq., of Norbury-park, Surrey, to Ellen Ainsworth, dau. of Alexander Abercromby, esq., of Craighornie House, Dumbartonshire.

At Over Whitacre, Warwickshire, George Hindson, esq., of Dromonby Hall, to Georgiana, second dau. of George Grenside, esq., of Great Broughton House, Yorkshire.

At Bristol, the Rev. Herbert H. Moseley, incumbent of Holt, Wilts, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. John Harvey, of Bristol.

Feb. 8. At St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise, the Rev. James Beattie, Pitcairn-green, Perthshire, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late James Murray, of Cornhill.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Alan Brooksbey Cobbold, esq., late of Broughton-park, Edinburgh, to Harriett Parker Valentina, only surviving child of the late John T. Bartholomew, esq., of Bardney.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. George Colville, of Canobie, Dumfriesshire, to Marion, widow of George Dougal, esq., and dau. of the late George Scott Elliott, esq., of Laurieston.

At the Cathedral, Londonderry, the Rev. W. S. Escott, curate of Great Bedford, Bedfordshire, to Louisa Dunn, dau. of Robert Bond, esq., of Dullerton House, and Glenview, co. Tyrone.

At Canterbury, Charles Thornton Forster, M.A., vicar of Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, second son of the Rev. C. Forster, rector of Stisted, to Lucy Selina Geraldine, second dau. of Henry Foley, esq., of Wistow Manor, Hunts, and of Ersham House, Canterbury.

At Reading, the Rev. Henry Hepburn Hastie, vicar of Great Chishall, Essex, to Caroline Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. John Netherton Harward, vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.

At Sundridge, Kent, Charles Henry, eldest son of Charles Hooper, esq., of Eastington House, Gloucestershire, to Julia, youngest dau. of Matthew Horwood, esq., Brasted, Kent.

At All Saints, Paddington, the Rev. William George Vernon, B.A., third surviving son of Henry Charles Vernon, esq., of Hilton-park, Staffordshire, to Alexandra Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late William Davy Sole, esq., of Devonport.

At Feliskirk, near Thirsk, Edmund Walker, esq., of Mount St. John, to Charlotte Frances, the second dau. of the Rev. Canon Johnstone, of York Minster, and vicar of Feliskirk.

At Brighton, Walter Buchanan Young, esq., son of the late John Young, esq., of Westridge, Isle of Wight, to Georgina Matilda Keppel, only dau. of the Rev. Deane Barrett Lennard.

Feb. 10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, David Francis Atcherley, of Marton Hall, Shropshire, and Whatorcroft Hall, Cheshire, esq., to Minnie Amhurst, dau. of the late Courtenay Stacey, esq., of Sandling, Kent, and niece of the late Tyssen Amhurst, esq., of Didlington.

At Alderston, Col. Charles Fanshawe, R.E., to Anne Williamina, eldest dau. of the late Capt. C. J. Hope-Johnstone, R.N.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John East Hunter Peyton, esq., of Wakhurst-place, Sussex, to Sophia Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Frederic H. Lindsay, esq.

At Brighton, J. William, eldest son of John Reay, esq., of The Gill, Cumberland, and Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, to Helen H., widow of the late Edward Robinson Harvey, esq., M.D.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Hon. H. Prendergast Vereker, LL.D. H.M.'s Consul at Charente, to Louisa Bagot Gosset, dau. of the Marquise de Vinchères and the late C. Bagot Gosset, esq.

Feb. 13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Mill Bunbury, esq., of Marlston House, Berks, to Ellen Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Baynes Manor, Lincolnshire.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]

THE MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO.

Jan. 11. At Turin, aged 65, Massimo Taparelli, Marquis d'Azeglio.

The deceased, who was descended from an ancient Piedmontese family, was born at Turin in the year 1800, and, from his infancy, was of a proud and fiery spirit. At the early age of fourteen he showed the door to his first master, an ecclesiastic, for venturing to treat him harshly. For this effrontery he was excommunicated, and it was long before he could make his peace with his family and the Church. Whilst but a stripling, eager for nothing but liberty to indulge his bent for art, he strongly opposed the wish of his parents to make him a soldier, and devoted himself with great ardour to the study of music and painting, of which latter branch of the art some specimens from his pencil are to be seen in the galleries of the Louvre and of Turin. He subsequently, however, yielded to the wish of his father, and became a soldier, entering as an officer in the Piedmontese army; but his career in the military service was only of short duration. His youthful passion for the fine arts still clung to him with increased vigour, and an illness, induced by severe study, caused him to leave the army, and in the end he gained the object of his ambition.

Having studied at Rome for eight years, he returned to Turin in 1829, and in the year following went to Milan, where painting was in a flourishing state, and here he became acquainted with Manzoni, and married his daughter. Under the influence of Manzoni he turned from art to literature, and by his novels stirred the latent passions of his countrymen for freedom and independence. In 1833 he produced his story of "Ettore Fieramosca," a work inspired by the purest patriotism, and which was hailed in Italy with great enthusiasm. A second novel, "Niccolo di Zappi," written in

1841, met with similar success. The iron rule of the soldier and the priest was at this time becoming daily more intolerable, and d'Azeglio, deserting his favourite studies of painting, became an active propagandist of the political views which led to the revolution of 1848, and was regarded as one of the first representatives of Italian nationality. He, however, never belonged to or wrought with the extreme revolutionary party, and was never a member of any conspiracy. When the insurrections of Rimini and the Romagna broke out, he published his celebrated work, "The Last Events in the Romagna," wherein, while blaming the insurrection, he attacked the government of the Pope, and demonstrated the necessity of a national policy. "He hardly dreamt in 1847," says a contemporary, "when Pope Pius IX. gave such a stimulus to the national movement, still less when, after Novarra, his own country lay at the mercy of Austria, that he should live to see Italy united, an Italian Parliament sitting in Florence, and the Roman Court, through the French Government, negotiating means whereby it might saddle Italy with debt, without recognising the existence of the fact that Italy is a kingdom. Many men have contributed much to the astounding change which has come over the Italian peninsula, but among them there are few who deserve a higher place than the pure and steadfast patriot who has just died."

After the Revolution of 1848, he supported measures relating to the freedom of the press, the reform of the Papacy, emancipation of the Jews, &c. Under Victor Emanuel II. he was named President of the Council of Ministers on the 11th of May, 1849; but in 1852 he was replaced by his rival, the late Count Cavour, and had since taken no active part in politics.

"It is true," says a writer in the *Globe*, "he had long ceased to take a visibly

active share in political life, but that he had not wholly laid aside his harness was shown by the admirable letter he wrote to his countrymen on the eve of the last general election. A genuine patriot, equally a friend of his king and his country, d'Azeglio had no small share in the work of emancipation which he lived to see almost completed; and it must have been a great satisfaction to him to look backward and be able to feel that all his noble efforts and those who strove with him when the work to be done seemed to be hopeless had not been made in vain. We cannot say of him that his death is a loss to Italy like that of Cavour. The greatest of modern Italian statesmen succumbed before he had completed his task. He fell in mid-career. He left behind him no equal, whether in the subtler mysteries of statecraft, or in the plainer but essential duties arising out of the management of the financial and fiscal affairs of a country, or in the arduous details of home administration. Every day the Italians must feel that no man has come forward to fill the gap left vacant by Cavour. But though not the equal of that statesman, Massimo d'Azeglio had merits of the highest order, and deserved to the full the esteem in which he was held by all Italian patriots. He it was who showed his countrymen and Europe that a refined and passionate love of art need not be inconsistent with practical political life. He it was who preached the doctrine of unity and nationality through the medium of romance. He it was who, with others, removed the slur from the national character that their very love of beauty made them unfit for the sterner duties of life. The funeral of the Marquis d'Azeglio took place at Turin on the 17th of January.



THE EARL OF CLONMELL.

Feb. 7. At Bishop's Court, Naas, co. Kildare, from bronchitis, aged 49, the

Right Hon. John Henry Scott, third Earl of Clonmell in the peerage of Ireland.

His lordship was the eldest son of Thomas, second Earl, by Lady Henrietta Louisa Greville, second daughter of George, second Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, and was born in Hertford Street, London, on the 4th January, 1817, and succeeded his father on the 18th January, 1838. He was educated at Eton, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Kildare. The first Earl, who had filled the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General and Prime-Serjeant of Ireland, between the years 1774 and 1783, was elevated to the Chief-Justiceship of the Court of King's Bench in 1784, and created, in the same year, Baron Earlsfort, of Lisson-Earl, co. Tipperary. In 1789 his lordship was raised to the Viscounty of Clonmell, and four years afterwards was advanced to the dignity of an Earl.

The late peer married, on the 30th April, 1838, the Hon. Anne de Burgh, eldest daughter of Ulysses, second and last Lord Downes (a title now extinct), by whom he has surviving issue two sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his elder son, John Henry Reginald, Lord Earlsfort, Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, who was born on the 2nd March, 1839.



THE EARL OF MILLTOWN.

Jan. 31. At Bray, co. Wicklow, of bronchitis, aged 67, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Leeson, 4th Earl of Milltown, of Ramborough, in the Peerage of Ireland, K.P. His Lordship was the eldest son of the late Joseph Leeson, Esq. (eldest son of Brice, 3rd Earl of Milltown) who died in the year 1803, before his father's accession to the title, by Emily, third daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq., of Darroch, N.B., and was born on the 5th February, 1799.

The family of Leeson, from whom his lordship descended, are of Northamptonshire extraction; one of them, Hugh Leeson, settled in Ireland in 1660, having been engaged there as a military officer; this gentleman, however, subsequently retired from the service, and became a brewer of some eminence. His grandson, Joseph Leeson, who for several years had a seat in the Irish Parliament, was elevated to the Irish peerage, by the title of Baron Russborough, in 1756; created Viscount Russborough in 1760, and advanced to the earldom of Milltown in 1763. His lordship was thrice married, and by his first wife had issue two sons, Joseph and Brice, who became successively, 2nd and 3rd Earls of Milltown. Brice Leeson, 3rd earl, died in January, 1807, and was succeeded by his grandson, Joseph, the subject of this notice.

The late Lord Milltown was at one time a leading member of the Irish turf, but for many years previous to his death he had ceased to have any connection with it. He was a magistrate for the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, and Dublin, and a deputy-lieutenant for Wicklow. His lordship married in July, 1828, Barbara, daughter of the late Sir Joshua Colles Meredith, Bart., and widow of Eyre, late Lord Castlecoote, by whom he has left surviving issue three sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Joseph Henry, Viscount Russborough, Capt. late Ensign 68th Foot, who was born in May, 1829.



LORD MONTEAGLE.

Feb. 7. At his seat, Mount Trenchard, near Limerick, after a long illness, aged 75, the Right Hon. Thomas Spring-Rice, Lord Monteagle, of Brandon, co. Kerry,

in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

He was the only son of the late Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Mount Trenchard, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas Spring, Esq., of Ballycrispin, co. Kerry, and was born at Limerick on the 8th of February, 1790. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833, and for some time studied for the Bar, but relinquished that profession on the occasion of his first marriage. He entered Parliament in 1820, as one of the members for his native city, which he continued to represent in the Whig interest down to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, when he was chosen for Cambridge, and sat for that borough until his elevation to the Peerage in 1839, during the whole of which time he had lent his support to every liberal measure that was proposed by his party, including the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the Roman Catholic Relief and Reform Acts.

He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department for a short time in 1827, and held the Secretaryship of the Treasury from November, 1830, to June, 1834, in which latter year he was also for a short time Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1834, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. On the return of Lord Melbourne's administration to office in April, 1835, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, but resigned that office in September, 1839, at the same time succeeding the late Sir J. Newport as Comptroller-General of that department, with a salary of 2000*l.* a year, and being at the same time raised to the peerage. His lordship frequently acted as a member of Royal Commissions on matters of taste and art, and bestowed considerable pains on the work of examining and reporting upon the decimal coinage question. He took a prominent part in the discussion of monetary and commercial subjects in the Upper House,—such as the Limited Liability Bill, &c.,—and also in those relating more particularly to Irish affairs. In 1861, he opposed unsuccessfully the abolition of the Paper Duty. His lordship was a Commissioner of the State Paper Office, a Trustee of the National Gallery, a member of the Senate of the London University, and of the Queen's University in Ireland.

His lordship was twice married, first in

July, 1811, to Lady Theodosia Pery, second daughter of Edmond Henry, 1st Earl of Limerick, which lady died in December, 1839; and secondly in April, 1841, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late John Marshall, Esq., of Hallsteads, Cumberland. His lordship had by his first wife a family of nine children, of whom, his eldest son, the Hon. Stephen Edward Spring-Rice, died in May, 1865, having married, in 1839, Ellen Mary, daughter of the late William Frere, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, and left issue twelve children. His eldest son, Thomas Spring, who was born in 1849, now succeeds his grandfather as 2nd Lord Monteagle of Brandon.



SIR W. BAYNES, BART.

Jan. 1, 1866. At 25, Portland Place, London, aged 70, Sir William Baynes, Bart.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir Christopher Baynes, Bart., of Harefield Place, Middlesex, who died in 1837, by Nanny, daughter of the late William Gregory, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, and was born in the year 1789. The grandfather of the deceased baronet, William Baynes, Esq., of Harefield Place, was a merchant of great opulence in London, and one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber of their majesties George II. and George III., and upon his son, Christopher Baynes, Esq., the baronetcy was conferred in 1801. The family is one of great antiquity, and descends from the ancient family of Baynes, formerly seated at Middlemore in Yorkshire.

The late Sir William Baynes married in 1815 Julia, daughter of the late Gen. Sir John Smith, Knt., R.A., by whom he had issue four daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, William John Walter

(the present and 3rd baronet), was born in 1820, and married in 1845 Margaret, daughter of Daniel Stuart, Esq., of Wykeham Park, Oxon, by whom he has issue.

GENERAL SIR E. C. WHINYATES, K.C.B.

Dec. 25, 1865. At his residence, Dorset Villa, Cheltenham, aged 83, General Sir Edward Charles Whinyates, K.H. and K.C.B. He was the third son of Major Thomas Whinyates, of Abbotsleigh, Devon (formerly of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, but afterwards of the East India service), by Catherine, sixth daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, fifth baronet, of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire. He was born at Calcutta on May 6, 1782, was sent to England for education, and after the usual course at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he received his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, March 1, 1798. He was present at the landing at the Helder, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in 1799, and in the campaign in North Holland, under the Duke of York, in the same year; and next served in the West Indies from 1800 to 1805, including the expedition to Madeira, under Sir William Clinton, in 1801. He was afterwards at the siege and capture of Copenhagen, under Lord Cathcart, in 1807; and was employed in the Peninsula, from February, 1810, to July, 1813, including the battles of Busaco and Albuera; the brilliant affair at Usagre, May, 1811, and defeat of Latour Maubourg's division; also at Aldea de Ponte, Sept., 1811, and San Munoz, at the ford of Yeltes, 1812; the attack and defeat of General Lallemand's cavalry at Ribera (for which he was mentioned in the despatches), and many other affairs, being always either with the advance or the rearguard. He afterwards served in the Netherlands and France from April, 1814, to the 18th of January, 1816, and with the army of occupation from August, 1816, to November, 1818. He commanded the Rocket Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, at Waterloo, and was severely wounded in the left arm; for the battle he received the brevet of major. He was appointed to command the Royal Artillery in the northern district in 1840, and he commanded the troops in the four northern counties during the disturbances among the manufacturing and

mining classes in that and the following year. In 1852 he was appointed director-general of the Artillery and commandant of Woolwich. He was raised to the rank of major-general, June 20, 1854; colonel-commandant of a battalion, April 1, 1855; lieutenant-general, June 1, 1856; colonel-commandant of B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, June 22, 1864, and general Dec. 10, 1864. He had received, beside the Waterloo medal, the war medal with two clasps for Busaco and Albuera. In 1827 he married Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Samuel Crompton, Esq., of Wood End, Yorkshire, but she died without issue the following year. The deceased officer was nominated a Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order for "distinguished military services" in 1823; a Companion of the Bath, Sept. 26, 1831; and Knight Commander of the Bath, May 18, 1860.

THE HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS.

Nov. 14, 1865. At Bombay, aged 64, the Hon. Arthur James Lewis, Advocate-General at Bombay, and a Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations; formerly of Hans Place, and Guestling Lodge, near Hastings.

Mr. Lewis was a son of General Robert Lewis, of the Bombay Army, an officer who, when Colonel, was Judge-Advocate-General of the Bombay Presidency, and afterwards Quarter-Master-General to the Bombay Army, and who died in Cadogan Place, Sept. 4, 1838, aged 74. His mother was Miss Mary Prittie, and niece of Governor Bouchier of Bombay. He was born at Bombay in 1801, and was named after the late Duke of Wellington, who was his godfather, and at that time Colonel Wellesley, and an inmate in his father's house. He had a twin brother, the late Capt. Robert Lewis of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, who died in 1841, and whose body was interred in the churchyard of the cathedral at Bombay.

When a boy, Mr. Lewis was brought to England for education, and after the usual course at Eton, he was entered of Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated as B.A., Dec. 8, 1825.

Having selected the law as a profession, he was entered as a student at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar on the 16th of May, 1828. His practice was chiefly confined to the Equity Courts, in

which he held a distinguished position, and was frequently retained in causes in which the late East India Company was concerned. He was engaged, amongst others, in the tedious and memorable case of the Rajah of Sattara; and his efforts in connection with it brought him very prominently into public notice. He also took a leading part in the debates in the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company; and thus attracted the notice of Colonel Sykes, then chairman of that body; and it is believed that Mr. Lewis was indebted to that circumstance for his appointment to the office of Advocate-General of Bombay, when it became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Augustus S. Le Messurier in 1857. Mr. Lewis repaired to Bombay in the course of that year; and from that time, with the exception of two short visits to England, he had been closely engaged in fulfilling the duties of his office, which were greatly increased by the results of the late rebellion. It was in the month of March last, that his failing health occasioned his last visit home; but, against the advice of his friends, he made but a brief stay, and in October he again reached Bombay, and resumed his official functions. There were serious indications that illness was hanging about him; but on the day of his death he appeared much better, and was in excellent spirits. He rose early for the purpose of studying a case in which he was engaged, and, after eating a hearty breakfast, left his hotel for the High Court. He attended on behalf of the Government in a suit brought by Wishwanath Atmaram, against the Secretary of State for India in Council, the merits of which were discussed for about an hour; and, after addressing the Court for some time, he sat down in his chair. Suddenly he was observed to faint, and a gurgling noise proceeded from his throat. He was carried in his chair to an adjoining room, and in a few minutes he had breathed his last. His death had obviously ensued from disease of the heart.

Mr. Lewis was most industrious and laborious in his profession, both in England and in India. He was kind-hearted and self-denying in the highest degree, and enjoyed the cordial goodwill and respect of those with whom he was brought in contact.

His body was interred in the burial-ground at Girgaum, on the day after his

death. It was carried immediately from the Court-house to the Cathedral, where the funeral service was performed, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers:—Brigadier-General Tapp, Sir M. R. Sansse, Mr. Justice Anstey, Hon. J. White, J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., and A. R. Scoble, Esq. Dr. Broughton, the son-in-law of the deceased, was the chief mourner; and there was a full attendance of the members of the bar, nearly all the solicitors, and many of the leading merchants and military officers.

Mr. Lewis married Mary, daughter of Matthew Wiggins, Esq., then of Hawley, near Dartford, and now of Hastings; by whom he had four children,—Captain Charles Lewis, now Magistrate at Nassick; Mary-Anne, wife of Surgeon-Major Broughton, Presidency Surgeon in Bombay; Georgina, wife of Captain George Clarke, 17th Lancers; and Arthur, a boy of fourteen years of age, who, with his mother, is in England.

JOHN GIBSON, Esq., R.A.

Jan. 27. At Rome, of paralysis, aged 75, John Gibson, Esq., R.A., the eminent sculptor.

The deceased—whose ancestors were of Scottish extraction, being descended from the clan Macgregor, and whose grandfather was forced by the strife of the time to assume the surname of Gibson, in lieu of his patronymic—was the son of a market gardener at Conway, in North Wales, where he was born in 1790. The father removed to Liverpool when his son was about nine years old, with a view of emigrating to America, but was led by circumstances to change his intention and to settle in Liverpool. As a child, John Gibson had shown an instinctive fancy for drawing, and at an early age was in the habit of sketching pictures of such domestic animals as he saw around him. A new world opened upon him at Liverpool, and he tried his youthful hand with success in reproducing upon paper the pictures that he saw in the shop windows. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and subsequently to a carver in wood. About two years later he was relieved from this irksome business by Messrs. Francis, who, detecting his artistic talents, purchased the remainder of his time, and gave the youthful sculptor every encouragement. One

of the partners in the firm introduced him to the late William Roscoe, who frequently invited him to his country seat, and allowed him to copy some of the choice specimens of ancient art in his gallery. The friends of Mr. Roscoe, remarking the great promise of future excellence which young Gibson displayed, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of defraying the expense of his journey to Rome, and of a residence of two years in that metropolis of art. Gibson left England for Rome in 1817, and carried with him an introduction from Flaxman to Canova, then in the height of his fame, who received him with the greatest cordiality. Gibson entered his studio, and soon earned the reputation of being one of his most able and industrious pupils. Setting up on his own account in 1821, he produced his first important work, a group of "Mars and Cupid," which was much praised by Canova, and was reproduced in marble by the order of the Duke of Devonshire. This group now occupies a prominent position in the collection at Chatsworth. His next production was "Psyche and the Zephyrus," for the late Sir G. Beaumont; copies of this group were executed for Prince Torlonia and the Grand-Duke of Russia. After the death of Canova, Gibson did not disdain again to become a learner, and accordingly was, for a time, a pupil under Thorwaldsen. Thus, trained under the two master-minds of modern sculpture, he entered on his career with a hand and a mind more thoroughly disciplined than perhaps any other English sculptor, yet without losing anything of his originality or individual character. Mr. Gibson was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1833, and became R.A. in 1836. He was, however, but a fitful contributor to the annual exhibitions of the Academy of which he was so distinguished a member. With the exception of short visits made at intervals to this country, Mr. Gibson resided almost entirely at Rome, since his first visit to that city in 1817. There his studio was the resort of the patrons, practitioners, and connoisseurs of art; and no one was more ready than himself to extend the hand of friendly assistance to young students on their first arrival in that great metropolis of art. It would be impossible, in our limited space, to give a perfect list of Mr. Gibson's works of a classic and ideal character. His principal efforts in per-

trait statues have been one of her Majesty for Buckingham Palace, and another for H.R.H. the late Prince Consort's Chamber in the palace of Westminster; the colossal statues of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, M.P., executed for Lloyd's Rooms, London, and for the Cemetery, Liverpool—the latter reproduced in bronze, for the front of the Custom-house in that town; Mrs. Murray, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1846; and George Stephenson, in 1851. He has also executed several monumental tablets and bassi-relievi; some of the latter, although very beautiful, are perhaps inferior to his bas-reliefs of classical subjects. It has been objected that, as a monumental sculptor, he insists on draping his figures in ancient and classical costume. Within the last few years Mr. Gibson has lent the weight of his high reputation and example to an innovation which has caused considerable discussion in various quarters,—namely, that of applying colour to marble in sculpture. This he has done in his statue of her Majesty, and in some of his other works—particularly in his exquisite Venus which attracted so much attention at the International Exhibition of 1862,—but, as may be supposed, very cautiously, and with the best taste; in the drapery and accessories of his great seated statue of the Queen, the same principle is carried out more freely. On the question of the propriety of adopting colour, though defended by Mr. Gibson by a reference to Greek precedents, we abstain from expressing an opinion. It is only necessary to add, that England is tolerably rich in the works of Gibson, some one or more of which have found a place in every good collection. Liverpool is particularly well supplied with specimens of his chisel; and the inhabitants of that city have not been backward in showing their appreciation of his merits, and in regarding him with pride as a fellow-townsmen. There is a fine collection of about twenty casts from Gibson's best grouped statues at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

The deceased was interred in the English Protestant burial-ground, in the neighbourhood of Rome, on the 29th of January, his funeral being attended by the members of the Art Academies of Rome, the various embassies, and a large number of the English residents and visitors, besides many foreigners.

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FREDRIKA BREMER.

Dec. 31, 1865. At Årsta, in the district of Stockholm, Fredrika Bremer, the well-known Swedish novelist.

She was born at Åbo, in Finland, on the 17th of August, 1801. Finland at that time belonged to Sweden, but on its cession to Russia her father, an ardent Swede, removed with his family to Årsta, a fine old property of historic interest, about seventeen miles from Stockholm.

Fredrika, the fourth in a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, began very early to write, indeed as early as in her eighth year. In her twelfth, she was ambitious enough to compose an opera, of which a touching anecdote is related. The young authoress, cruelly disappointed by receiving no applause from her parents, before whom it was performed by the youthful members of the family, heard by chance her mother speak of it in strong commendation to her father, prophesying something remarkable for the career of a child which could already produce such wonderful things. This was the sweetest reward she could have obtained. It cheered and encouraged her in the earlier years of her young womanhood, when her mind was struggling through chaotic darkness, as it were, into light.

At one period, probably owing to the disorder into which her father's affairs had fallen, she became a teacher in a ladies' school, and also lived with the Countess Sommerhjelm, in Norway. This life-experience could not fail of being practically useful to the authoress, and it was during this Norwegian sojourn, to which she always referred with pleasure, that she gained the knowledge and material which she afterwards presented to the public in one of the most charming of her stories, "Strife and Peace."

It was probably about her twenty-eighth year that Miss Bremer published her first "Sketches of Everyday Life," "Axel and Anna," "The Twins," and, somewhat later, "The H. Family." The life-like simplicity of these sketches, though greatly inferior to all that followed, attracted public favour, which, however, was given still more liberally—as it was more deserved—to the works which followed in rapid succession—viz., "The President's Daughters"; "Nina"; "The Neighbours"; "The Home"; and "Strife and Peace."

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In 1841 these works were introduced into Germany by Brockhaus of Leipsig; and the following year into England by Mary Howitt, where they met with no less cordial a reception. At that time nothing was known in England of Scandinavian literature. Swedenborg and Linnæus were names we knew, but little more; therefore this new author, with her faithful and tender and fresh portraiture of domestic life, always so dear to the English heart, was at once welcomed as a friend, henceforth to be honoured and beloved wherever the English language was read.

There exists at this time in Sweden also another authoress who divides with Miss Bremer the public favour, though she has never acquired the same celebrity in England—this is Emily Carlén. Let us hear what this amiable lady writes of her literary sister, in a memoir given in the *Illustrerad Tidning*. It is thus that she describes their first meeting:—

"With my first little book concealed under my shawl, I advanced towards the great authoress with considerable embarrassment, which she immediately relieved by her cordial welcome. Then it was that, sitting beside her, I listened to the rich outpourings of her soul, as she told me of the conflicts through which she had passed before she could develop some of the many plans which her soul had conceived. Till this time I had been conceited enough to imagine that I, too, comprehended for what an author ought to strive. But, ah! what poverty did I now perceive in my ideas compared with those to which I was listening! . . .

"The aims of this excellent woman were always high and noble, whether the object after which she strove had reference to matters of faith, social questions, or domestic life—always the same—progression in the holiest rights and interests of humanity . . . It is impossible to say at the head of how many different societies and committees for the public benefit her name stood. In every sudden emergency demanding human aid or sympathy, she was the first to see the remedy and act upon it. As a novelist and philanthropist, Fredrika Bremer stood high in her country, when a third side of her character, no less calling for public admiration, was developed. It was as that of a traveller: a lonely woman, weak in body, but strong in soul, going forth into all sorts of dangers, across seas and deserts, trusting only to God and herself. In this

way, desirous of acquiring knowledge and experience—and, above all, of allaying that thirst which consumed her soul, the thirst after the Infinite—she made extensive journeys over the New and Old World. Thus come to us her "Sketches of American Life." Thus we received precious reminiscences of her latest pilgrimage in Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and the Holy Land."

Between the period of her return to America and her setting out on her later travels, Miss Bremer produced her story of "Hertha," the aim of which was certainly higher than that of any of her preceding works of fiction—that of effecting a change in those oppressive and unjust laws, by which the woman, whatever her intellect or acquirements, was condemned to a state of pupillage. The Swedish nation, which had hitherto been painted by its authoress only in amiable and attractive colours, took somewhat unkindly to this new, but no less true, portraiture of itself. Nevertheless, the object she aimed at was obtained, and these oppressive and antique laws were changed. The excellent Seminarium of Stockholm, an educational institution for female teachers, conducted on the most liberal plan, also dates from this period, and is the product of her endeavours. No desire, indeed, was stronger in her heart than the elevation and enlightenment of her sex, hitherto depressed and subjected by legislation and custom; and generations yet to come will learn to bless her, not only for what she did individually, but for the harvest of which this is only the seed.

In 1864, Miss Bremer, who was becoming increasingly wishful to retire from the capital, not only for the purpose of more rest and quietness, but also that she might be able to do still more good by a diminished scale of expenditure, passed the summer at Årsta, the old home of her youth and early womanhood. Here she finally removed last July; and here also, on the last day of the year, she passed away from works to rewards.

In the words of Emily Carlén, we will close this brief memorial: "Sweden may wait a long time before she sees another woman who will cast upon her native land a glory like that of Fredrika Bremer."

SIR J. MACGREGOR, K.C.B., M.D.



Jan. 13. At Corstorphine Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Sir John Macgregor, K.C.B.

He was the second son of the late Duncan MacAndrew, of Culross, co. Perth, N.B., by Mary,

daughter of John MacDermott, Esq., of Perth; and was born on the 20th of October, 1791, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He entered the medical department of the army in 1809, and saw considerable service, having taken part in the expedition to Walcheren, as also at the taking of Terveer and Fort Ramakins, and at the siege of Flushing. He served likewise with the army in South Beveland, in the Peninsula, at the siege of Badajoz, &c.; in the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and in the Island of Ceylon. He was also present at the capture of Fort Minora, and the surrender of Kurra- chee, Lower Scinde; and was the senior medical officer of the army in several engagements during the Indian war, 1841-3. He served a second time in the island of Ceylon, and was senior medical officer in the Kandian provinces during the rebellion of 1848; and for more than two years as principal medical officer in Hong-Kong.

Sir John became Inspector-General of Hospitals in 1856; was appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen in 1859; and created a Knight Commander of the Bath the same year, in recognition of his eminent professional services. He married first, in 1816, Mary, eldest daughter of Daniel Wolff, Esq., of Manchester; secondly, in 1846, Ellen Grace, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Brassey, Esq., Banker, of London; and thirdly, in 1860, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late John Revans, Esq. In August, 1863, he assumed the name of Macgregor instead of his patronymic, the family being descended from the MacGregors of Rora, whose name appears to have been changed, from prudential motives, after the rebellion in Scotland in 1745.

SIR T. V. STONHOUSE, BART.

Jan. 30. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 67, Sir Timothy Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart.

The deceased baronet was the second son of the late John Stonhouse, Esq. (brother of the 12th baronet), by Sarah, daughter of Richard Stephens, Esq., and was born in the year 1799. He succeeded to the title on the decease of his brother, Sir John Brook Stonhouse, 13th baronet, in December, 1848. He was educated at Haileybury College, and in 1815 entered the Hon. East India Company's Madras Civil Service. After serving in some of the revenue offices, he became accountant-general, and was made a provisional member of the Council at Madras, in June, 1850. He retired from active life in 1858, on his pension, after having been forty-three years in the service. The first baronet was son of George Stonhouse, one of the clerks of the board of green cloth, *temp.* Elizabeth. The third baronet surrendered the original patent and obtained a new one from Charles II., entailing the title upon his second and third sons, and excluding the eldest; at his death, however, the eldest son claimed the baronetcy, and succeeded his father under the earlier patent, while the second son inherited the title created by the new patent. On the death of the sixth possessor of the earlier title, that baronetcy devolved upon the third baronet of the new creation, and the two have since remained united.

The late baronet married, in 1825, Mary Diana, eldest daughter of the Rev. George William Sturt, of Long Critchill, Dorset, by whom he has left issue one son and five daughters. He is succeeded by his only son, Henry Vansittart, who was born in 1827, and married, in 1851, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late John Beaty West, Esq., M.P. for Dublin, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Judge Burton, and by her, who died in 1857, he had issue three sons.

THE REV. BARTON BOUCHIER, M.A.

Dec. 20, 1865. At Fonthill Bishop, Wilts, aged 71, the Rev. Barton Bouchier, Rector of that parish.

The deceased, an eminent religious writer, was a younger son of that well known philological scholar, the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, who

died in 1804, and who was the author of "Discourses on the Causes of the American Revolution," and a "Glossary of Provincial and Archaic Words," intended as a supplement to Dr. Johnson's and Dr. Webster's Dictionaries, but which was only completed as far as the letter T. A friend of General Washington, the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, while a Vicar in Virginia, distinguished himself by his sturdy and bold loyalty.

The subject of this memoir was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He left the Bar early in life to enter the Church, in whose ministry he laboured earnestly for half a century. He was first curate of Monmouth; then of Old, a village in Northamptonshire; lastly of Cheam, in Surrey, which third place he left to become the Rector of a Wiltshire living—the tardy reward of long and arduous service. Mr. Bouchier was well known as a writer. Innumerable sermons, tracts, and religious stories were published by him, each with its special object, each aimed as the corrector of some evil that he had found antagonistic to his efforts as a zealous visiting parish priest. His more ambitious works were: "The Ark in the House," a book of family prayers, a work full of the loving, simple-hearted piety of the author; "Manna in the Heart," a commentary on the Psalms, not scholastic or critical, but lucid, spiritual, and fervid; and "Manna in the House; commentaries on the four gospels," characterised by the most pure and unaffected piety. Mr. Bouchier's final work was "The Life of Isaac," published only last year—a fitting end to the many long years spent in the Lord's vineyard.

Mr. Bouchier, in 1816, married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Thornbury, of Avening, in Gloucestershire, a friend of Dr. Jenner, Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and Reynolds, and who was present, with Boswell and others, at the celebrated production of the Ireland forgeries.

For fifty years Mr. Bouchier worked strenuously as a zealous parish priest, warning, exhorting, guiding, teaching—as Chaucer says exquisitely of a predecessor of his,

He taught the law of the Apostles Twelve;
He taught—but first he followed it himself.

The last entries in Mr. Bouchier's note-

book were truly characteristic of the owner's earnest and simple piety.

"The pastor's duty is to break hard hearts, and heal broken ones."

"Live so as to be regretted."

M'CHEYNE.

THE REV. W. S. O. DU SAUTOY.



Dec. 26, 1865. At Great Malvern, Worcestershire, aged 56, the Rev. Wm. Stevens Oliver Du Sautoy, M.A. The deceased was the only son of the late Rev. William Stevens Du Sautoy, rector of Exton,

Hants, by Eleanor Marshall Rowe, his wife, and was born at Portsmouth on the 31st December, 1809. He was educated at the prebendal school at Chichester, graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1833, and proceeded M.A. in 1854. He entered holy orders in 1834, and was for a short time curate of Bideford, Devonshire. He was afterwards curate of Frome, where he began the restoration of the parish church, and in 1846 he was appointed chaplain of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, which post he held until ill-health obliged him to resign it. The Du Sautoys descend from an ancient and noble French family, the Sieurs Du Sautoy de Melk of Alsace, whence they migrated to Picardy. His great grandfather, Pierre François du Sautoy was an officer in the cavalry, and fought in the battle of Fontenoy, where he was wounded. He also was among the French officers who accompanied Prince Charles Edward in his last fruitless expedition to Scotland in 1745. In 1757, whilst employed on special service, he was taken prisoner and brought to England, where he was placed on parole. He married in 1758 Miss Mary Abbott, a descendant of Archbishop Abbott, and a kinswoman of the first Lord Colchester, by whom he had four sons, the eldest being Peter, a clerk in holy orders, who married Mary Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. William Stevens, M.A., vicar of Hambledon, Hants, by whom he had William Stevens, the father of the subject of the present memoir, and other issue. The late Mr. Du Sautoy married,

in 1835, Sara, daughter of the late John Drake Pridham, Esq., of Plymouth. The arms of Du Santoy are to be found in the Armorial Générale de la Noblesse in Paris. Records of this family are to be found in the royal libraries of France, and various notices are to be met with in the "Dictionnaire de la noblesse ancienne de France."



C. W. C. CHAYTOR, Esq.

Dec. 13, 1865. At Spennithorne Hall, near Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 51, Christopher William Carter Chaytor, esq., of Spennithorne.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late John Clervaux Chaytor, Esq., by his wife Ann, eldest daughter (and co-heiress with her sister Isabella, who married Sir William Chaytor, Bart.) of John Carter, Esq., of Tunstall and Richmond, county York.

He was born in the year 1814, educated at Shrewsbury School, and Cambridge University, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and lord of the manor of Spennithorne.

The family of Chaytor is descended (in common with Sir William R. C. Chaytor, bart.) from Christopher Chaytor, surveyor-general for Queen Elizabeth of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, who married Elizabeth, only daughter and sole heiress of the ancient house of Clervaux, related to the Lumleys, Percys, and Nevilles, earls of Westmoreland. The family of Chaytor took a prominent part in the civil wars, espousing the royal cause. Both the names of Chaytor and Clervaux occur in the famous roll of Battle Abbey.

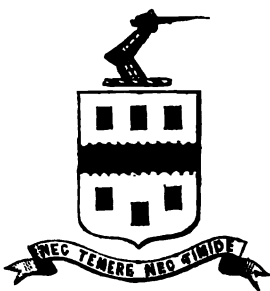
The late Mr. Chaytor, married, in 1839, Arabella Sophia, daughter of Henry Darley, Esq., of Aldby Park, and Spaun-

ton Manor, Yorkshire, by whom he has left issue, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Clervaux Darley, who was born in 1844.

MR. G. E. ROBERTS, F.G.S.

Dec. 21, 1865. At 5, Bull Ring, Kidderminster, aged 34, Mr. George Edward Roberts, F.G.S. He was the eldest son of a respectable draper of Kidderminster, on whose death he succeeded to the business, conducting it with the aid of his mother and only brother. He received a fair middle-class education at Townsend school, in his native town. From an early age he showed great love for scientific pursuits, especially geology. He was among the first members of the Malvern and Worcestershire Naturalist's Clubs; and in Mr. Lee's work, "Pictures of Nature" (1856), founded on various excursions of those clubs, he is mentioned at p. 238, as "an intelligent geologist," in connection with the geology of Shatterford and Trimpley, near Kidderminster, where he made some discoveries of geological importance. His first work was published about this time—a small book of eighty-four pages, entitled "The Valley of Habberley and Hill of Trimpley," printed at Kidderminster, 1857, and illustrated in lithography, by the author. It favourably displayed his powers as a writer, and his geological and botanical knowledge. His excursions with the club made him known to many lovers of science; and, through the kindness of one of them—the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttleton, Rector of Hagley—Mr. Roberts was enabled to quit the drapery business for a more agreeable field of duty, being appointed, in 1860, Resident Clerk to the Geological Society of London (of which he was elected a Fellow, in 1864). He was greatly respected in his office, and proved himself to be an active and efficient secretary. He went to Kidderminster to spend Christmas, and died suddenly at his mother's house, of epileptic convulsions. His chief work was "The Rocks of Worcestershire." He also published "Snow-bound in Cleberrie Grange" (Masters), and "The Fairies' Hill" (pp. 12, 1864), and occasionally contributed to "The Parthenon," "The Reader," and other periodicals, on scientific and geological subjects. He was also for some

time joint secretary of the Anthropological Society; but this office he resigned a few months before his death, although continuing on the Council. During his connection with this Society he made some valuable additions to that branch of science by exploring some of the kists and ancient burying places in the north of Scotland. He was also known to be the joint author with Dr. Porter, F.G.S., of *Peterborough, of "Cups and their Customs"* (Van Voorst, 1863), though the work was published anonymously.



REV. W. ST. LEGER ALDWORTH.

Dec. 29, 1865. At Eardisley Vicarage, near Hereford, aged 36, the Rev. William St. Leger Aldworth, Vicar of Eardisley. He was the third son of Richard Oliver Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket House, in the county of Cork, Ireland, by Letitia, eldest daughter of Richard, late Viscount Ennismore, and grand-daughter of William, first Earl of Listowel. He was born at Dromore, near Mallow, co. Cork, in the year 1829, and educated at Blackheath Proprietary School, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and M.A. in 1857. He was ordained in 1852 by the Bishop of Hereford to the curacy of Glazeley, Shropshire, and was presented in 1854, by Major-General Balders, to the Vicarage of West Barsham, Norfolk, which he resigned in 1856, when he accepted the curacy of Patribourne-cum-Bridge, near Canterbury. He was presented in 1862 to the Vicarage of Eardisley, Herefordshire, by William Perry Herrick, Esq., of Beaumanoir, Leicestershire, which he held till the time of his death. Mr. Aldworth married, in 1863, Mary Brown, third daughter of the late William Stark Dougall, Esq., of Scotsraig, Fifeshire, by whom, however, he has left no issue.



H. PILKINGTON, Esq.

Dec. 23, 1865. At 35, Gardiner's Place, Dublin, the residence of his son, Henry Pilkington, Esq., of Tore, co. Westmeath, aged 85, a representative of one of the oldest Saxon families in the United Kingdom. The family is a branch of the Pilkingtons of Rivington, Lancashire, and has been settled in Westmeath for about 200 years. He was the eldest son of the late Henry Pilkington, Esq., of Tore, by Frances Emelia, daughter of the Rev. John Mulock, D.D., of Bellair, King's County. He was born at Tore in the year 1780, and was a Magistrate for the county of Westmeath. He was buried in the family vault at Newtown, co. Westmeath. The late Mr. Pilkington married, in 1806, Barbara, fifth daughter of the late Rev. John Lang, by whom (who died in April, 1864) he has left issue two daughters, Elizabeth, unmarried, and Emily Frances, married to the Rev. George Phillips, D.D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge, and also a son, Henry Mulock, M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and also M.A., *ad eundem*, of Cambridge, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, who succeeds to the family estate.

GEORGE PETRIE, Esq., LL.D.

Jan. 18. At his residence, Charlemont Place, Dublin, from low fever, aged 75, George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., R.H.A., M.R.I.A. Deceased was the son of the late James Petrie, Esq., an eminent portrait and miniature painter, and was born at Dublin, in Jan., 1790. He was by profession a painter, but had devoted himself ardently to antiquarian pursuits, more particularly with reference to the study of Irish anti-

quities. His principal work was a prize essay on the "Round Towers of Ireland," to which he ascribed a Christian origin. The work displayed great learning and ingenuity, but it has failed to bring conviction to the minds of those who have studied the subject without bias, one way or the other, and who can never bring themselves to believe that towers, the masonry of which has withstood the ravages of time, were erected by the same race of Christians who were contented with wooden churches down to the 11th century, and when they did attempt to build cathedrals of stone, constructed them in the rudest manner. Dr. Petrie won another prize from the Irish Academy for his essay on the military antiquities of Ireland, and a third upon the ancient military architecture of Ireland. He also obtained the gold medal for his paper on the history and antiquity of Tara. Dr. Petrie was Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, and formerly President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and was for some time, along with the Rev. Cæsar Otway, editor of the *Dublin Penny Journal*. He was appointed by Government to conduct the historical and antiquarian sections of the Ordnance survey of Ireland. He made a collection of ancient Irish music, which is considered valuable, and he has left a large collection of Irish antiquities of various kinds, which it is expected will be purchased for some public institution. Those various labours, elucidating the history of his country, were rewarded by a literary pension of 300*l.*, which the deceased had enjoyed for many years.



OLIVER FARRER, Esq.

Jan. 1. At 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the 80th year of his age, Oliver Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Yorkshire.

The deceased was the second son of the late James Farrer, Esq., who died in 1820, by Frances, daughter of William Loxham, Esq., and uncle of James Farrer, Esq., late M.P. for South Durham. He was born at Manchester in the year 1786, received an early education at a private school, and subsequently entered Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1806, and proceeded M.A. in 1809. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1812, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also a magistrate for the counties of Westmoreland and Lancaster. He was co-proprietor of the estate of Ingleborough, with his brother, the late J. W. Farrer, Esq., and was a director in the Law Life Assurance Society, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and several other long-established joint-stock banks in the city of London, and always took an active part in the management of their affairs. He died unmarried, and was interred in the family vault in Clapham churchyard, Yorkshire.

MRS. C. T. NEWTON.

Jan. 2. In Gower-street, of measles, aged 33, Ann Mary, wife of Charles Thomas Newton, Esq., of the British Museum.

She was a daughter of Mr. Joseph Severn, the English, as well as the acting Italian, Consul at Rome, whose name is well known as a painter, amongst other things for his fine picture of "The Skeleton Ship," in Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and also as the friend of John Keats.

When little more than a child, Mary Severn showed a taste and power of drawing, which would have been wonderful, had she not inherited this gift from her accomplished father. She became at an early age the pupil of Mr. George Richmond, and when she was only about 17 years old, Sir Edwin Landseer showed some of her drawings to the Queen, unknown to any member of her family. The result of this introduction was that Her Majesty, the late Prince Consort, and several other members of the Royal family repeatedly gave her commissions to execute for them.

In portraiture and in imaginative art it is not too much to say that she was the

first of female English artists. Her power of seizing, and exquisite truth in expressing, a likeness, was wonderful, and by virtue of this power she was, for one thing, an unrivalled copyist of the old masters. Her figure drawing was simply perfect: and what she was as a colourist could be seen, for instance, in her "Sebaste" and "Elaine" at the Academy. Of these pictures the "Elaine" is generally thought by far the most beautiful rendering of that subject, and the "Sebaste,"—a mystical Christ-child, from life, with lily sceptre and orange for globe—is such a picture as no woman that we know of has painted in our day. It is simply adorable for beauty of all kinds.

Some of her latest sketches (the last of them scarcely finished at the time of her decease) will shortly be exhibited at the newly formed Water Colour Society's Exhibition in the Dudley Gallery. They were taken in the East: the last of them, strangely enough, is a *burial-ground* at Scutari.

It would be out of place to speak of what she was in herself. But there was in her a nameless grace of manner, a child-like piquancy and *naïveté*, that more than doubled the influence of her fervour and her intelligence. Her death has shown how much she was beloved, and the Queen, who knew her, is one of those who have expressed their sorrow at her loss. Mr. Watts, Mr. George Richmond, and many other academicians, thought very highly of her pictures, and a few years ago the *Times*, in noticing her works in the Academy, said that she quite deserved to be made an R.A. herself.

When an exhibition for the Lancashire poor was got up, Mrs. Newton sent three water-colour pictures, which sold at once for about 300*l.*, a sum which she contributed to the Relief Fund. One of these paintings was a portrait of the Princess Alice at Windsor, by special command of Her Majesty.

Mrs. Newton belonged to a family of artists. Her father, Mr. Severn, as already observed, is known by his pictures both in oil and fresco, and her two brothers are artists; Mr. Walter Severn's etchings and designs of the Golden Calendar, and Mr. Arthur Severn's water-colour drawings in the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery last year, have received

very favourable criticisms in the *Times*. No wonder then that she, herself, early began the practice of art, and by her heads in pencil, crayon, and water-colour, and still more by her exquisite copies in water-colour from the old masters, had already won for herself both reputation and profit, when five years ago she married Mr. Charles T. Newton, the superintendent of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum. After her marriage Mrs. T. Newton became even a more devoted and conscientious labourer in her art than before. Following her husband's studies with the double interest of a devoted wife and an enthusiastic artist, she learnt to apply to the antique that rare faculty of rendering the thoughts of great minds which till then she had deciphered by means of the works of the great Italian masters. Mrs. Newton executed on a large scale a considerable number of drawings from the finest antique sculptures and vase paintings of the Museum as illustrations of her husband's lectures. These drawings have been pronounced by very critical judges unsurpassed for truthfulness, and for their rendering by equivalents of the untranslatable and inimitable qualities of the finest antique art. There is the same rare quality in her drawings from the sculptures discovered by her husband at Budrum and Cnidus, which are photographed in his history of these discoveries. In oil painting Mrs. Newton was labouring energetically up to the time of her lamented death, and though her style in this difficult branch of the art was not yet fixed, and her command of its materials and methods imperfect, the portrait of herself exhibited at the Royal Academy two years ago, and a large half-length subject of Elaine, hung the same year, but too high for fair appreciation, showed how much of power, beauty, and sentiment she had already qualified herself to express through this medium.

MISS HARRIET L. CLARKE.

Jan. 19. At Cannes, after several years of suffering, Harriet Ladlow Clarke, fourth daughter of Mr. Edward Clarke, solicitor, of London.

In wood-cutting and in glass-painting, the deceased lady had attained considerable excellence. She commenced practising as an engraver on wood about the

year 1837, and in 1838 she executed a large cut for the *Penny Magazine*, which was drawn on the wood by the late Mr. William Harvey. This gentleman, whose death is recorded in the present number of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* (see p. 442), became her instructor, and through his able teaching, and her own indefatigable industry, she was soon in a position to realise a sufficient sum to enable her to carry out one of her most eager aspirations, by building two model cottages for labourers at Cheshunt. Her proof-book, which contains more than 250 engravings, all by her own hand—without that aid from others by which distinguished artists now rapidly produce cuts bearing their names—is a record of her unremitting industry.

Miss Clarke had the ambition to become a designer and painter on glass, and studied the principles of the art, by the examination of most of the best examples in our own country and on the Continent. She had an introduction to Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, who was then, as he is now, one of the most successful of modern glass-painters. With his aid she was encouraged to attempt some work that might be worthy of a place in one of our sacred edifices. Her first large works were two windows executed in 1852-4 for the new church at Sidcup (near Footscray), for which she had a commission from the late Henry Berens, Esq., and after his death, his friends subscribed for a large memorial window, which was also executed by her. The Hon. Daniel Finch being engaged in the completion of the restoration of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, and appreciating the genius of Miss Clarke, gave her a commission for a window representing St. Martin dividing his

cloak with the beggar, which now adorns that venerable edifice. In the same church is a small memorial window, by Miss Clarke. She also executed a large window for the Queen, which was put up in the church of North Marston, in which parish the estate is situated that Mr. Neald devised to Her Majesty. Miss Clarke's last work was a window containing eight lights with a row of six figures at the top, put up at the expense of the late Rev. Robert Moore, in the Cathedral at Canterbury. The subject is the life and death of Thomas à Becket. Her failing health prevented her from executing this beautiful design on glass, but she prepared full-sized cartoons in colour, and the transfer to the glass was executed by Mr. Hughes, of Frith Street, Soho. This window was put up in May, 1863.

From that time, Miss Clarke was unable to devote herself to glass-painting. But she was never idle, even under the pressure of a chronic malady. She continued to employ herself in various tasteful works of art, in which her natural genius was exercised for her own amusement and the delight of her friends. She manifested a warm interest in public affairs, and never ceased to add to her large store of knowledge by a more than superficial acquaintance with the best current literature. She has left in her note-book a series of remarks upon some of the most celebrated European paintings on glass which she had inspected. These were intended for publication, but her increased illness interfered with that plan. We understand that some extracts from these notes, selected by her brother-in-law, may shortly be published.

Erratum.—The biography of the late Sir William R. Hamilton, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, alluded to at p. 134, as having appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, will be found in the *Dublin University Magazine* of the same date.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 28, 1865. At St. Kilda, near Melbourne, aged 47, the Hon. E. Wise, late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. He was the second son of Edward Wise, esq., late of Hillgrove House, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, and was born in the year 1818. Having passed through Rugby, he studied for the Bar, as a pupil to W. Oke Edye, esq., of the Temple. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and for several years went the Western Circuit. During this period he was a constant contributor to the *Law Times*, and edited the Law Reports of Queen's Bench, and also works on the "Law of Riots" and on "Bankruptcy." Mr. Wise went to Sydney in 1855, and at once took a high position in the Colonial Bar. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1857, and Attorney-General in 1859; and in 1860 he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court. His remains were interred in the cemetery, at St. Kilda, on the 1st of October. He has left a widow, four children, and an only brother—Mr. G. F. Wise, Government Emigration Agent—in the colony, and two sisters residing at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Nor. 10. At his residence, The Den, near Perth, after an illness of nearly three years' duration, aged 77, Hugh Watson, esq., the celebrated Scottish agriculturist and cattle-dealer. An interesting account of his life will be found in Mr. Dixon's recently published work, "Field and Fern, or Scottish Flocks and Herds."

Nov. 24. At Solferino, Natal, from protracted disease contracted on service in China, Lieut.-Col. Blamire, 99th Regt.

Dec. 1. At Woollahra, near Sydney, aged 73, Henry Grattan Douglass, esq., M.D., of Douglass-park, Camden, Sydney. He entered the National service sixty years ago. The exigencies of the army, when surgeons of ripe experience were not to be procured, induced the Government to employ young men who had completed with most credit the first stages of their course; and thus, before he was of full age, he had charge of a regiment engaged in the Peninsular War. From Portugal he was sent to the West Indies, where a rheumatic fever of uncommon violence made it necessary that he should return. On his recovery he continued his medical studies, and obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine. He subsequently became closely connected with the Frys, the Hoares, the Gurneys and

Allens, and other philanthropists, who then combined to ameliorate the condition of prisons, and soften the rigour of the penal laws then in vogue. His zeal in the cause of prison reform led to his acceptance of a colonial appointment where he might find ample scope for the plans of amelioration which have allured and disappointed so many generous minds. Dr. Douglass spent nearly forty years of his life in New South Wales, and fulfilled at various periods many important civil functions. There were few things that happened during the administration of Governors Brisbane, Darling, and Gipps, in which he had not some share; and in some instances, of course, he incurred the blame of errors of judgment and administration which must be the penalty of every such participation in official life. He introduced into the colony, before it was adopted in England, the Law of Limited Liability in commercial partnerships. He also obtained the abolition of public executions by an Act now copied in the other colonies, an amelioration which he hoped would lead to the abolition of capital punishment, to which he was opposed from early conviction.

Dec. 7. At Flat Rook, North Carolina, aged 92, Charles Baring, esq., formerly of Courtlands, Devon, and of Sketty Hall, Swansea.

Dec. 16. At Valparaiso, aged 26, Francis Gibbs, second son of the late Sir M. H. Crawley-Boevey, bart., by Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. G. W. Daubney, and brother of Sir Thomas Hyde-Crawley-Boevey, bart., of Flaxley Abbey.

Dec. 23. On board H.M.S. *Isis*, off Sierra Leone, from yellow-fever, aged 54, Comm. Peyton Blakiston, R.N., second son of the Rev. Peyton Blakiston, M.A., of St. Leonards-on-Sea, by Frances, eldest dau. of the late John Polliott Powell, esq., and grandson of the late Sir M. Blakiston, bart. He was born at Lymington, Hants., in 1831, and educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. He entered the Royal Navy in 1842, obtained his rank as Commander in 1862, and was appointed in 1865 to command H. M.'s steamship *Sparrow*, cruising off the West Coast of Africa. He married, in 1862, Annie, third dau. of the late W. Bally, esq., M.D., of Bath, by whom he has left issue three children.

Dec. 29. Of fever, on board the steamship *Behar*, while on his passage from India, Arthur Westbrooke, fifth son of

the late Edmund Singer Burton, esq., of Churchill House, Northamptonshire.

At Morar, Central India, aged 19, Alfred Bligh Parnell, 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the Hon. Henry Parnell, by his first wife, Sophia, only dau. of the late Hon. Col. William Bligh.

Jan. 1, 1866. At Broxbourne, aged 74, Thomas Henry Thoresby, of Waldron Castle, Torquay, Devon, and of Broxbourne, Herts. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Thoresby, Rector of Eriswell, Suffolk, and was born at Barton Hall, Suffolk, in the year 1791. He was appointed cadet in the Hon. E.I.C.S. in 1808, served in the Madras Presidency ten years, and attained the rank of Captain of Artillery.

At Manchester, after a short illness, aged 65, Mr. J. L. Cathcart, the actor, one of the most popular members of the company at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, having joined that establishment at its opening, and continued as one of the actors there till within a short time of his death. Mr. Cathcart made his first appearance as an actor in Dublin, and he subsequently performed with considerable success in London, at Sadler's Wells, the Princess's, and at Drury Lane.

Jan. 2. At Quebec, aged 24, Lieut. Arthur Wilson Patten, of the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade. He was the second son of Col. J. Wilson Patten, M.P., of Bank Hall, Lancashire, by Anna Maria, dau. and co-heiress of the late Peter Patten Bold, esq., of Bold, Lancashire. He was born at Bank Hall in 1841, educated at Eton, and entered the army in 1858. He became Lieut. in 1864.

Jan. 5. At Elm Rectory, Somerset, aged 77, the Rev. Charles Tapp Griffith, D.D., rector of Elm. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Griffith, D.D., rector of Elm, by Sarah, dau. of Charles Clavey, esq., of Hampstead. He was born at Frome in 1789, and educated at Winchester. He became Scholar and afterwards Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, about 1809, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, and proceeded M.A. in 1813. He was ordained deacon in 1812, and priest in 1814. From 1813 to 1820 he was master of the Southampton Grammar School. In 1813 he was appointed vicar of St. Michael's, Southampton, and from 1820 to 1840 he was master of the Warminster Grammar School. He was appointed to the rectory of Elm (of which he was patron), in 1826, and became rural dean of the Frome district in 1845, which office he held until his infirmities compelled him to resign in 1864, to the regret of all the clergy in his

district. He married, in 1812, Anne, dau. of W. Bayly, esq., of Warminster, by whom he has left four sons and five daus.

At Richmond-hill, Bath, aged 64, John Delap Wilson, esq., eldest son of the late John William Delap Wilson, formerly of Liddon House, Milford, Hants.

Jan. 6. At Cheltenham, somewhat suddenly, Mr. James Lloyd, one of the oldest campanologists of the county, and formerly of Gloucester. He had been connected with the "order" in Cheltenham for upwards of half a century, and was also well known at Worcester, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large places. His name is recorded in three instances in the tower of Cheltenham church, as having taken part in ringing celebrated peals.

At Paris, aged 76, Jean Frédéric Auguste Pouchard, one of the most accomplished musicians of the present century. He was a pupil at the Conservatoire in Paris, and obtained the first prize in singing and the second in lyric tragedy and comedy so early as the year 1810. Pouchard very quickly became a favourite with the public, but retired from the theatre in 1834, devoted himself to teaching, and was appointed Professor at the Conservatoire. He married one of his pupils, a Mdlle. Caillault, and his son Charles has been attached to the Opera Comique for many years, after having passed two years at the Comédie Française.

Jan. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 56, Mr. James Boodle. The deceased was at one time a solicitor in practice at Cheltenham, and, as agent for the late Lord Fitzhardinge and secretary to the Cheltenham Liberal Association, was largely mixed up for many years in the politics of the borough. He was one of the original proprietors of the *Cheltenham Examiner*.

Jan. 9. At Paris, aged 74, Ann Olive, wife of Benjamin Hargreaves, esq., of Arden, Acreington.

At Munich, aged 72, William Fielder, esq., late of Oldfield Lodge, Maidenhead.

Jan. 10. At West Dulwich, aged 61, John Reed, esq., solicitor, late of Brussels and Alnwick.

At Canterbury, aged 69, John Chalk Claris, esq., for nearly forty years editor of the *Kent Herald*. He was also the author of "Durovernum, a Poem," and of other poetical works published under the name of "Arthur Brooke," between the years 1814 and 1824.

Jan. 11. At 7, Cumberland-terrace, Westbourne-grove, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Bishopp, incumbent of Copdock, Suffolk, and youngest

dau. of the late Robert Woodgate, esq., of Ramsden Crays, Essex.

At Little Eppleton, Barnstaple, aged 98, James Jackson, esq. He was Commander of the *Carnatic* East Indiaman from 1794 to 1801.

At her residence, Hemsworth, co. York, aged 87, Catherine Woodcock (*née* Hepworth), widow of Michael Woodcock of that place.

At Oxford, aged 74, the Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, and Rector of Hurstmonceux, Sussex. He was a natural son of the late Marquis Wellesley (elder brother of the first Duke of Wellington), and was born in the year 1792. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was Student, and where he took his B.A. degree in classical honours in June, 1816, and two years later proceeded M.A. He was appointed in 1838 to the rectory of Woodmancote, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. He proceeded to the degrees of B.D. and D.D. in June, 1847, having received the appointment of Principal of New Inn Hall from his illustrious relative, the Duke of Wellington, then Chancellor of the University. Dr. Wellesley occupied the post of select preacher to the University during his reign as Principal, and had held several responsible posts in the University, among others that of examiner for Dean Ireland's Scholarship. He was an accomplished scholar and well read in both ancient and modern literature, and was known as the author of selections in the Latin, Italian, and English languages, under the title of "*Anthologia Polyglotte*," though they do not bear his name. He was also well known in connection with the fine arts and continental languages. He had been a member of the Sussex Archaeological Society ever since its formation in 1846-47, and contributed several papers to the early volumes of the collections of that society, especially the third, fifth, and ninth. Dr. Wellesley, at the time of his death, was a curator of the Bodleian Library, and also of the University Galleries and of the Taylor Institution. In him the University has lost a great patron of liberal arts and sciences, as well as a warm promoter and supporter of the means for teaching in the University the modern European languages. The *Guardian* remarks that from the foundation of the Taylor Institution he devoted himself unweariedly to the improvement of its library, the additions made to which year by year depended mainly on his judgment. As each year, too, came round, he gave his services gratuitously to the task of examining can-

didates for the modern languages scholarships.

Lost, by the foundering, in the Bay of Biscay, of the *London* emigrant ship, bound for Melbourne, Capt. J. B. Martin, an Australian navigator of great experience, and about 270 other persons (passengers and crew). Notices of the following have reached us:—

The Rev. John Woolley, D.C.L., was born in 1816, and was matriculated at University College, London, but entered as a commoner at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1832, and was shortly elected to an open scholarship there. He took his B.A. degree in 1836, and was placed in the first class in *literis humanioribus* together with Professor Donkin, Dr. Hussey, of Merchant Taylors' School, Archdeacon Utterson, the Rev. O. Gordon, and two others. A year later he became a Scholar, and soon afterwards Fellow, of University, then remarkable for the number of most distinguished persons who were members of its foundation. On leaving Oxford, he married, at Frankfort, 4th July, 1842, Mary Margaret, eldest dau. of Capt. William Turner, late of the 13th Dragoons. Dr. Woolley then became successively Head Master of Rosall School, in Lancashire, and of King Edward's Grammar School at Norwich. This last office he relinquished on obtaining the appointment of Professor, in 1852, in the University of Sydney, which had just been incorporated under an Act of the local Legislature. The rest of his life was passed in Australia, with the exception of two brief visits to England. He has left a widow and six children, who are understood to be most inadequately, if not wholly, unprovided for.

The Rev. Daniel J. Draper, a Wesleyan minister, well known and highly respected in Australia, where he had been resident about thirty years, and had successively filled the most important offices in his own community. He came to this country about eight months ago in the capacity of representative of the Methodist Conference of Australasia to the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain. In his native county (Hampshire), in Ireland, and Scotland, as well as in London and in other parts of England, he endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his genial disposition and his able public services. His wife, who perished with him, was the daughter of one of the first missionaries to Tahiti, who sailed by the ship *Duff* at the end of the last century. Mr. Draper has left only one son, now resident in Australia.

Mr. Gustavus Vaughan Brooke, the

eminent tragedian. He was born at Dublin in April, 1818, educated at the school at Edgeworthstown, and prepared for college, intending to go to the Irish Bar. His taste, however, was for the stage, and he made his first appearance on Easter Tuesday, 1833, in the character of *William Tell*, at the Theatre Royal in his native city. His performance proving a success, an engagement was the result, and he subsequently appeared as *Virginius*, *Rolla*, and *Douglas*. He next performed at Limerick, then at Londonderry, and afterwards at Glasgow and Edinburgh. By this time his fame had reached London, and he was engaged to appear at the Victoria Theatre, where he gave twelve performances of *Virginius*. In 1848 he accepted an engagement at the Olympic, but his sojourn in the metropolis was of short duration, for, having refused several tempting offers in London he sailed in 1850 for New York, where he appeared with great success in the character of *Othello*. In 1852 he became manager of the Astor Place Opera House in New York, but, losing a large sum of money in the undertaking, he returned to London in the following year, and after a successful tour in the provinces and in Ireland, he again visited America, and extended his journey to California and Australia. As an actor Mr. Brooke held a very high position on both sides the Atlantic, and when he perished he was on his way to fulfil an engagement at Melbourne.

Mr. George Harry Palmer, a lawyer and literary man, eldest son of Henry Palmer, Esq., of Brynbank, Carmarthenshire, was born in 1831. He was for several years the pupil of Dr. Lloyd, of Carmarthen, and afterwards went to study at the University of Glasgow. He there won very high honours, and took his degree of M.A. in May, 1856. He afterwards came to London, studied for the Bar, and was called by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn in June, 1861. In the meantime his ability and learning had attracted attention. He was appointed Secretary of the Law Amendment Society, a position that he occupied until the amalgamation of that society with the Social Science Association. Latterly, with great ability, he discharged the duties of his profession. He was editor of the *Law Magazine and Review*, and secretary of the jurisprudence department of the Social Science Association. His health had given way to the pressure of hard work, and his medical men advised a voyage to Melbourne, from which he expected to return in a twelve-month.

Philip Henry Riou, the beloved son of Moses George Benson, esq., of Lutwyche, Shropshire, and Charlotte Riou, only child of the late Col. Lyde Browne, aged 23.

George F. P. Urquhart, esq., of Evandale, Auckland, New Zealand, and Mary Chauncy, his wife, late of 11, Kensington-park-villas, W., dau. of the late Major James Burke, of the 77th and 99th Regiments, of Arlaman, co. Limerick.

Gilbert Andrew Amos, esq., Police Magistrate and Warden, Heidelberg, Victoria, and third son of the late Andrew Amos, esq., of St. Ibbes, Hitchin, Herts; also, at the same time and place, Isabella Dick Amos, wife of the above; also, at the same time and place, Miss Catherine MacLachlan, aged 22, sister of the said Isabella Dick Amos.

Catherine Chapman, wife of Mr. Justice Chapman, of Dunedin, New Zealand; also Henry Brewer Chapman, LL.B., of the Inner Temple, and late of Trinity College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, the eldest son; and also Catherine Anne de Lancy Chapman, only dau.; and also Walter Chapman, the youngest son of the above.

C. W. Johnstone, esq., late of H.M.S. *Arethusa*, eldest son of the Rev. C. H. Johnstone, incumbent of St. Saviour's, Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire.

Arthur William Ticehurst, first officer of the ill-fated ship *London*, the eldest surviving son of Frederic Ticehurst, esq., surgeon, Mayor of Hastings.

Jan. 12. At his residence, 32, Bryanston-square, Major-Gen. Thomas Charretie, formerly Lieut.-Col. of her Majesty's 2nd Regt. of Life Guards. His early service was in India, and he narrowly escaped with his life at the memorable mutiny at Vellore, in 1806, when nearly the whole of the officers and men of the 69th Regt. were murdered in their barracks. Subsequently he served in the Peninsula with the 2nd Life Guards, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, and Toulouse, and at various engagements until the close of the campaign. He had received the war medal with two clasps, and he retired from the army in 1846.

At 1, Palace-gardens, London, aged 73, Hannah Sophia, widow of Gamaliel Fitzmaurice, esq., Commander R.N.

At 31, Douglas-road, Canonbury, aged 75, the Rev. James Carver, M.A., son of the late James Carver, esq., surgeon, of Wymondham, Norfolk, by Mary, dau. of Thomas Troughton, of Norwich, esq. He was born at Wymondham in the year 1790, educated at Holt School, Norfolk, and subsequently at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where

he graduated in 1812, as seventh senior optime. He was ordained deacon in 1813 and priest in 1815, and was appointed in 1828 chaplain of the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, and in 1838 ordinary of Newgate; but after a few years' tenure, he resigned this latter appointment to resume the chaplaincy of the Debtors' Prison, which office he continued to hold till his death. He was also chaplain of the City of London Lying-in Hospital. He was father of the Rev. Dr. Carver, head-master of Dulwich College, and belonged to an old and highly respectable family which has been settled for at least two centuries in Wymondham and Norwich. Although the late Rev. Mr. Carver had a large connection both in Norfolk and in London, and kept up to the last a somewhat old-fashioned hospitality—open and generous, but without ostentation—his life and influence (apart from his official duties) were strictly private.

At Veytaux, Canton de Vaud, Alexander John Scott, esq., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and of English Literature at Owens College, Manchester.

At Stagenhoe Park, Herts, aged 82, Henry Rogers, esq. He was eldest son of the late Henry Rogers, esq., of Stagenhoe, by Mary, daughter of John Burcham, esq. He was a magistrate for Herts and the county of Lincoln.

At 77, Spencer-street, Everton, Liverpool, aged 53, Anne Jane, widow of the Rev. Christopher S. Bushe, incumbent of Christ Church, Weston Point, Cheshire.

At Cheltenham, Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Butler, D.D., of Burn Church and Priestown, Ireland.

At the Vicarage, Knaresborough, aged 65, Isabella, wife of the Rev. James Fawcett, vicar of Knaresborough.

Jan. 13. At 17, Ovington-square, aged 76, Gen. Sir Jas. Frederick Love, G.C.B., K.H., Col. 43rd Light Infantry. He was a son of the late James Love, esq., by Mary, daughter of — Wyse, esq., and was born in the year 1789. He entered the army in 1804, accompanied the 52nd Regt. in the expedition to Sweden under Sir John Moore, and afterwards served in Portugal and Spain, including the battle of Corunna, and subsequently in the Peninsula, with the Light Division, in all the battles up to 1812. He was also present at the bombardment of Antwerp and other affairs under Lord Lynedoch in Holland, and was afterwards before New Orleans, where he was wounded. He served in the campaign of 1815, and received four severe wounds at Waterloo while the 52nd charged the French Imperial Guard. In reward of these services he received the

war medal with four clasps. Sir Frederick Love was British Resident in Zante, was afterwards employed in Canada during the rebellion, next Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, and continued to hold high command up to the year 1861. He was made Colonel of the 57th Regt. in 1857, but removed to the 43rd, and created a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1865. The late general married in 1825 Mary, daughter of Thomas Heavyside, esq.

At Ryde, aged 74, Sir John MacGregor, M.D., K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, 106, Regent's-park-road, aged 47, the Rev. S. C. Watton, of Ashbourne.

At Valentine-terrace, Blackheath-road, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Chitty, esq., late of Upper Clapton, and formerly Captain of the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment, having survived him only 18 days.

At Dublin, Frances, relict of George Gordon Murdock, esq., youngest sister of Richard Swift, esq., of Lynn, co. Westmeath, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Richard Levinge, 4th bart.

At Prospect Lodge, Richmond, Surrey, aged 69, Mr. William Harvey. He was born at Newcastle in 1796, and, at the age of fourteen, apprenticed to Thomas Bewick, the great reviver of wood-engraving. He left Newcastle 1817, and settled in London, where he diligently pursued the business of a wood-engraver until 1824, when he abandoned the use of the graver, and, taking to the pencil, devoted himself to designing for copper-plate and wood-engravers. In 1821 he produced his large woodcut from Haydon's picture of the "Death of Dentatus."

At Barnefelde, Rossett, Denbighshire, Robert Lindsay Oliphant, accountant in Edinburgh, younger surviving son of R. Oliphant, esq., of Romie, co. Perth.

At 48, Gloucester-square, after a short illness, aged 67, Mrs. Margaret Stewart Romer. She was a dau. of the late Robert Anderson, esq., merchant, of London, and sister to Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., formerly Governor of Mauritius and Ceylon. She accompanied Sir George to India, and there married the late Mr. Romer, who was then judge and magistrate of Surat. Mr. Romer afterwards became Member of Council at Bombay, and on the death of Sir Sidney Beckwith, was acting Governor of the Presidency, which appointment he held until the arrival of Lord Clare. He was greatly beloved by the natives, who on his leaving Bombay presented him with a complimentary service of plate, of the value of 2000*l*. He died in London in 1858. Mrs. Romer leaves two children,

Colonel Romer, commanding the 59th Regt., and a dau., married to C. R. Williams, esq.

At Torquay, aged 25, Edward Henry, youngest son of the Rev. C. J. Barnard, rector of Bigby, Lincolnshire.

At 28, St. Paul's-crescent, N.W., aged 89, Mr. Henry Moody, late Secretary to the Architectural Societies, No. 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

Jan. 14. At 1, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, aged 90, Mrs. Jean Fraser. She was the 2nd dau. of the late Rev. John Gordon, of Alvie, N.B., by Anne, dau. of — Mathieson, esq., and married in 1802 Capt. Donald Fraser, of the 78th Highlanders, by whom, who died in 1831, she has left issue one son and two daughters.

In Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, Mary, the last surviving daughter of the late Sir William Rule, formerly, and for many years, Surveyor of the Navy.

At Bayswater, William Wainman, esq., formerly Captain 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), elder son of the late Major Wainman, of Woodhayes Hall, Cheshire.

At Furze Bank, Great Malvern, aged 41, John Daughish, esq., M.D., Edinburgh, whose name is identified with the manufacture of aerated bread. His death is understood to have been accelerated by the labour of perfecting his most recent improvements.

At Goodwood House, Bognor, aged 85, Harriet Eliza, relict of Captain Luke Crohan, formerly of the 33rd Regiment.

At Calne, aged 82, Elizabeth Anne, relict of John Gabriel, esq.

At West Highlands, Winchester (the residence of her brother-in-law, Commander C. M. Chapman, R.N.), aged 83, Sophia, widow of Lieut. Henry Stanford, 5th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Queen-street, Edinburgh, aged 24, David James Simpson, M.D., eldest son of Sir James Young Simpson, bart. He took his degree as M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1863, and in the same year became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons. He held for some time the office of resident physician of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and left that situation to become assistant to his father. He held the office of Senior President of the Royal Medical Society, and was a member of the Obstetric Society of Edinburgh.

Jan. 15. At Florence, aged 65, M. Massimo d'Azeglio. See OBITUARY.

At 1a, Chepstow-villas-west, Thomas George Walsh, esq., Coast-guard Office, Admiralty.

At Hooton Grange, Cheshire, aged 76, Maria, wife of Edward Jones, esq.

At Belmont, near Oswestry, aged 78, Joseph Venables Lovett, esq., of Belmont. He was the eldest surviving son of the late John Lovett, esq., by Anne, dau. of Edward Venables, esq. He was born at Oswestry in 1787, and succeeded his cousin, Richard Lovett, esq., of Belmont, in 1814. He was educated for the law, but never followed that profession; and in 1810, he was appointed a lieutenant in the Denbighshire militia, and volunteered into the 3rd Provisional Battalion under the command of the late Sir W. W. Wynn, bart., in 1814, and served with that corps in France. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Shropshire, of which county he was high sheriff in 1847. Mr. Lovett was the oldest magistrate on the bench at Oswestry, having served upwards of thirty-six years. He married in 1815, Margaret, second dau. of Richard Heaton, esq., of Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, by whom, who died in 1851, he has left issue six children. He is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, Thomas Heaton (of Ebnal Lodge, near Oswestry), a major in the army, retired, who was born in 1818, and married in 1851, Cecil Elizabeth, dau. of Wilson Jones, esq.

At Sproughton, Ipswich, aged 69, Martha Louisa, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. George Stone, rector of Hop-ton.

At 7, Friedrich strasse, Hanover, aged 46, William Henry Temple Brigstocke, esq., of Birdcombe Court, Somerset. He was the eldest son of the late William Papwell Brigstocke, esq., of Combe Hay, near Bath (who was a magistrate for Somerset, and M.P. for East Somerset from 1832 till his death in 1834), by Emma Margaret, third dau. of the late Rev. George Henry Glasse, M.A., rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, and was born at Bingfield Park, Berks, in 1819. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Somerset. He married, in 1850, a German lady.

At the Rectory, Cottingham, Northants, aged 89, the Rev. Thomas Clayton, B.D. He was the eldest son of the late Christopher Clayton, esq., of Walton-le-dale, Lancashire, by Anne, dau. of O. Cooper, esq., and was born at Dean in the year 1776. Having been educated at the Manchester Grammar School, and Brasenose College, Oxford (where he graduated B.A., 1801, M.A. 1803, and B.D. in 1810). He was appointed in 1815 rector of Cottingham, which benefice he held up to the time of his decease. He married in 1822,

Mary, dau. of the Rev. George Hodson, rector of Liverpool, by whom he has left two daus., Frances Sarah, and Mary, married to the Rev. Arthur Starkey, rector of Bygrave, Herts.

At Bedford Lodge, near Hounslow, Emily Maria, widow of Leopold James Henry Grey, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and dau. of General William R. C. Costley, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Berlin, Herr Rudolph von Anerswald, head of the late Liberal Ministry at Berlin. He was the son of an East Prussian nobleman, and matriculated at Königsberg University, where he intended to study for the law; but on the outbreak of the war with the French he volunteered into the Black Hussars of Prussia, and, having passed unscathed through many a well-contested battle-field, retired from the service in 1820, when he married, and settled on the estates of his wife near Dantzic. He was soon elected Landrath by the proprietors of his neighbourhood, and subsequently entered the Provincial Parliament of Eastern Prussia. In consequence of the stormy events which supervened in March, 1848, he became successively Governor of Eastern Prussia, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a member of the central German Parliament at Frankfort.

Jan. 16. At 27, Clarendon-square, Leamington, aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Coker Beck. She was the only dau. of the late Simon Adams, esq., of Ansty Hall, Warwickshire, by Sarah, dau. of Cadwallader Coker, esq., and married in 1799, James Beck, esq., formerly of Allesley Park, Warwickshire, a deputy-lieutenant of that county, by whom, who died in 1848, she has left surviving issue six children.

At Lincoln, aged 68, Mary, wife of Mr. William Parry, and mother of Thomas Parry, esq., M.P. for Boston.

At Outlands Park, aged 93, Mary Bennett, relict of Rev. C. Leigh Bennett, formerly rector of Littleton, Middlesex.

At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Jane Frances, wife of W. H. Bessey, esq., and eldest dau. of the late lieutenant Edward D'Alton de Montmorency, R.N.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 24, Selina Ann, third dau. of the late Rev. E. Morley, formerly of Hull.

At 1, Eton-villas, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, aged 82, Anne, widow of Thomas Gibson Brewer, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Jan. 17. At Chicksands Priory, aged 54, the Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Osborn. Her ladyship was the fourth dau. of Lord Mark Kerr and Charlotte (in her own

right) Countess of Antrim, and married in 1835, Sir George Robert Osborn, bart., by whom she leaves a large family.

At 57, Charlwood-street, Belgravia, aged 53, Capt. Frederic William Hamilton, late of the 12th Lancers. He was the second son of the late Sir Frederic Hamilton, bart., of Silverton-hill, Lanarkshire, by Elizabeth Ducarel, dau. of J. Collie, esq., of Aberdeen. He was born at Benares in 1808, educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford, and was appointed to the 12th Royal Lancers in 1826; served with that regiment for twelve years, and then exchanged into the 60th Royal Rifles, and retired as Capt. in 1840. Capt. Hamilton was a magistrate for Middlesex and Hertfordshire. He married, in 1844, Emily Maria, dau. of Thomas Carvick, esq., of Wyke, Yorkshire, and Highwood-hill, Middlesex, by whom he has left issue two sons and four daughters.

At Pisa, Italy, aged 72, Sir John Hall, M.D., K.C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals. He was a son of Mr. John Hall, of Little Beck, Westmoreland, by Isabel, dau. of T. Fothergill, esq., and was born at Little Beck in 1795. He was educated at Appleby Grammar School, and at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and graduated M.D. at St. Andrew's University in 1845. He entered the medical department of the Army as hospital assistant in June, 1815, and served the campaign of that year in Flanders; he also served the campaign of 1847 in Kaffraria, as head of the medical department under Sir George Berkeley. In 1853 he accompanied Sir Harry Smith across the Orange River, as principal medical officer of the force employed against the emigrant Boers, and was present at the battle of Boem Platatz. He was principal medical officer of the army in Kaffraria under Sir Harry Smith, during the campaign of 1851, and also served as principal medical officer of the Eastern Army throughout the Crimean campaign. He married, in 1848, Lucy Campbell, dau. of Harry Hackshaw, esq., and widow of Duncan Forbes Sutherland, esq., merchant of St. Vincent, in the West Indies.

At 37, Beaumont-street, aged 62, Lieutenant-Col. Beddingfield.

At Paris, M. David Deschamps, member in the Legislative Chamber for the department of the Orne. He was elected unanimously, as the Government candidate, in 1863.

Jan. 18. At Box Grove, Guildford, Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Richard G. Simeon, bart., of Swainston.

At Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 12, Adam, second son of the Rev. Lord and Lady

Adam Loftus, and grandson of the 2nd Marquis of Ely.

At Bedford Rectory, Wickham Market, Suffolk, aged 62, the Rev. John Day.

At Littlehampton, aged 51, the wife of the Rev. J. Shedlock, M.A.

At Charlemont-place, Dublin, aged 76, George Petrie, esq., LL.D. See OBITUARY.

At Plumstead Common, aged 85, the Rev. Thomas Martin.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw Russell, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, Plymouth, formerly of the 97th Regt.

At Clanaborough Rectory, North Devon, aged 36, Capt. Lionel Charles Barber, R.E., younger son of the late Charles Henry Barber, esq., Q.C.

At Woodcote Dollar, aged 70, Dr. Wm. Dalgairns, late Medical Service, Bombay.

At the Master's Lodge, Charterhouse, aged 71, Mrs. Ann Caroline Hale. She was the only dau. of the late William Coles, esq., of Addington Park, Croydon, Surrey, by Ann, dau. of G. Godwin, esq., and married, in 1821, the Ven. W. H. Hale, Archdeacon of London, and Master of the Charterhouse, by whom she has left issue five sons and one surviving dau. The late Mrs. Hale was buried, by special permission, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

At the Vicarage, Redburn, Lincolnshire, aged 68, the Rev. Edwin Harrison, vicar of Redburn (1822), and of Little Grimsby (1828), and chaplain to the Duchess of St. Alban's. He was formerly of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and M.A. 1823.

Jan. 19. At Liverpool, suddenly, whilst visiting a patient, from heart disease, Dr. Peter Mackenzie, one of the oldest physicians practising in Liverpool.

At 63, St. George's-square, aged 56, Antonia, widow of Francis Leeson Ball, esq., Secretary of Legation in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

At East Morningside House, aged 56, Alexander Montgomerie Bell, W.S., Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh. "As a conveyancer and a teacher of that complex branch of law, Professor Bell enjoyed a very high reputation, although, unfortunately, during considerable part of his tenure of office his delicate state of health greatly interfered with the personal discharge of his duties. In private life Professor Bell was greatly esteemed, and his loss will be mourned by many who enjoyed his friendship, or had received the benefits of his able tuition."—*Local Paper*.

At Leigh House, Chard, Somerset, aged 27, George Henley, Lieut. R.N.

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At Gloucester, aged 74, the Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, D.D., F.R.S., and F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, North Callange, near Cupar Fife, N.B., after an illness of only two days, Mr. James Melville of Callange. He was the son of the late Mr. Melville of Skelpie, and was a farmer of considerable standing in the county of Fife. He kept a large breeding stock of very superior cattle, and was largely employed as a valuator and arbitrator in agricultural matters. As a practical agriculturist, he stood at the head of his profession in the district, and was looked up to by a wide circle of friends.

In London, aged 31, Henry Charlton Staunton, esq., of Staunton Hall, Notts. He was the third but eldest surviving son of the late Rev. William Job Charlton Staunton, by Isabella, only dau. of the late Very Rev. G. Gordon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln. He was born at Sedgebrook, in the year 1834, educated at Grantham School and at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was a magistrate for the county of Nottingham. As the deceased was unmarried, he is succeeded in the family estates by his brother Francis, rector of Staunton, who was born in 1839, and who, says the *Stamford Mercury*, "should the Prince of Wales visit Belvoir Castle in March next (as it is reported he will do), will have to perform, as representative of the Staunton family, a very ancient custom.* It is this—that when any of the royal family honour Belvoir Castle with their presence, the chief of the Staunton family is required personally to appear and present the key of the stronghold of the Castle (called Staunton's Tower) to the royal visitor. The ceremony was performed by the late Rev. Dr. Staunton, in virtue of his tenure of the manor of 'Staunton,' commonly called 'Castle Guard,' with an appropriate speech to the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.), when his Royal Highness honoured the Duke of Rutland with his presence at the christening of the present Duke, Jan., 1814. The same ceremony was performed when the Duke of Gloucester visited Belvoir Castle in 1833."

At Chester, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Edmund Swetenham, esq., of Cam-yr-Alyn, Denbigh.

Jan. 20. At Llandough Castle, Glamorgan, of bronchitis, aged 69, Maria Anne, wife of Robt. Boteler, Lieut.-Col. late R.E., and only dau. of the late Rev.

* Mr. F. Staunton performed this service, Feb. 22nd, whilst these sheets were passing through the press.—S. U.

John Thomas Casberd, D.C.L., canon of Llandaff.

Anne, wife of the Rev. Thomas Bourne, incumbent of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, and third dau. of the late John Edwards, esq., of Harlescott, Salop.

At Torquay, aged 47, the Rev. George Dance, M.A., of Stanmore, Devon. He was the eldest son of the late Col. Sir Charles Dance, K.H., of Barr House, Bishop's Hull, Somerset, by Isabella Ann, dau. of Captain Allen Cooper, H.E.I.C.S. He was born in London in 1818, and educated at Shrewsbury under the late Dr. Butler. In early life he entered the Army, and served for eight years in the 71st Regt. Highland Light Infantry, with which regiment he was engaged in the suppression of the rebellion in Canada in 1838, and was present at the battle of Beauharnois. Returning from Canada, he studied in the Senior Department at Sandhurst, where he passed a high mathematical examination. On coming back a second time from Canada in 1843, he left the army, and after graduating at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1847, he entered Holy Orders, becoming curate to the Rev. F.E. Paget at Elford, Staffordshire, and afterwards for seven years held the sole charge of the parish of Swaniswick, near Bath, where, after zealously performing the duties of his sacred office, his health failed, and for the last eight years he had been completely disabled by illness, during the early stages of which he wrote many beautiful hymns in Latin and English. He married first in 1843, Sarah Pearson, dau. of the Rev. H. W. Rawlins, incumbent of Bishop's Hull and rector of Fiddington, Somerset, who died a few months afterwards at Chambly, Canada; and secondly, in 1850, Sibyll Margaret, dau. of Colonel Sydney Scroggs, of Standen, Wilts, who survives him, and by whom he has left one dau., Mary Sibyll.

At his residence, Windsor Castle, suddenly, from heart disease, aged 79, Major Donald John Macqueen, K.H. He was formerly in the 74th Foot, of which regiment he became major in Oct. 1830. He was for some time barrackmaster at Dundee and Perth. He was with the 74th, in General Picton's division, from Feb., 1810, to the end of the war, in 1814; had seen much active service in the Peninsula, and had been severely wounded several times. In recognition of his services he was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1835, and had received the silver war medal with nine clasps. Major Macqueen had held the appointment of a military knight of Windsor only about six months.

At Clevedon, Somersetshire, aged 78, Peter Rickards Mynors, esq., of Treago, Herefordshire, and Evancoyd, Radnorshire. He was the eldest son of the late Peter Rickards Mynors, esq., of Treago, who died in 1794, by Meliora, dau. of the Rev. John Powell, and was born in 1787. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Herefordshire and Radnorshire, of which latter county he served as High Sheriff in 1825; he stood as senior magistrate on the list for Herefordshire. Mr. Mynors represented two of the most ancient families connected with Herefordshire. In the roll of Battel Abbey the name of Mynors, the founder of the family, appears as one of the squires attendant upon the Conqueror, and Treago has been in their possession ever since. He also, in conjunction with his younger brother, the late T. Mynors Baskerville, esq., who was M.P. for the county from 1841 to 1846, represented the family of Baskerville, one of the most ancient and honourable in England; its name is also upon the roll of Battel Abbey, and it can boast the blood of the Plantagenets. The late Mr. Mynors married in 1817 Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of Edmund Trowbridge Halliday, esq., of Chapel Cleeve, Somerset, by whom he leaves issue four sons and one dau.

At Brook Farm, near Cobham, Surrey, aged 43, Capt. John Moore, R.N., C.B., of Charles-street, Berkeley-square. He was the only child of the late Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B., of Brook Farm (by Dora, dau. of the late Thomas Eden, esq., of Wimbledon, and niece of the first Lord Auckland), and nephew of Gen. Sir John Moore, who was killed at the battle of Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809. He was born at Malta on the anniversary of that day, 1822, whilst his father was commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Station. He was educated at Dr. Mayo's school, Cheam, Surrey, and at the Naval College, Portsmouth. He entered the naval service on the 7th of February, 1834, served as midshipman in the *Vanguard*, *Pique*, and *Carysford*, and was present in the latter ship at the bombardment of Acre. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant Sept. 22, 1841, and was appointed to the *Queen*, fitting at Portsmouth, for the flag of Sir Edwd. Owen; he afterwards joined the *Aigle* frigate, commanded by Lord Clarence Paget on the Mediterranean Station, and was advanced to the rank of commander, on the death of his father, Nov. 22, 1843, and on the 12th of Nov., 1846, was appointed to the command of the *Harlequin* in the Medi-

terreanean, and was promoted to the rank of captain on the 22nd Nov., 1848, and remained on half-pay until March, 1853, when he was appointed to the *Highflyer*, which ship he commanded throughout the Russian war, and during all the operations in the Black Sea. The *Highflyer* was one of the ships of the fleet that were engaged with the forts of Sebastopol. For his services during the war he was nominated a C.B. in July, 1855, and had received the decoration of the *Medjidie* from the Sultan. In March, 1858, he was appointed to command the *Rogue*, coastguard ship, at Greenock, where he remained until June, 1859, when he was selected by the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, as his private secretary, a position he held for upwards of three years, when he retired from ill-health. He was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen in January, 1864. By his death the naval service has lost one of its brightest ornaments and most promising officers. His memory will long be cherished by numerous brother officers and friends, and the poor will mourn the loss of a most generous and kind benefactor. His remains were laid by the side of those of his distinguished father in Cobham churchyard.

Jan. 21. At Chelsea Hospital, aged 76, Mary, wife of Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital. She was the dau. of Colonel Gardiner, of the East India Company's service, and was married in 1814 to her gallant husband, who survives her.

At his residence, 25 Connaught-square, Hyde-park, Jas. Bannerman, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S. in China.

At Shere, near Guildford, aged 72, Edward Bray, esq., of Shere, J.P. and D.L. for Surrey. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Bray, esq., of that place, by Mary Ann Catherine, dau. of Daniel Malthus, esq., of Albury, Surrey (sister to the celebrated writer on population), and was born in 1793. He was educated at St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1822, and succeeded his grandfather in 1832 in the Shere estates, comprising the manor, which was granted to Sir Reginald Bray by Henry VII., and which has never been alienated from the family. As the deceased was never married, he succeeded in the family property by his brother Reginald, who was born in 1797, and married in 1836 Frances, dau. of the late Thomas Norton Longman, esq.

At his residence, Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, aged 78, Thomas Letchworth, esq.

At his residence, in Monkgate, York, aged 90, William Scawin, esq. The deceased gentleman was for many years officially connected, as a director, with the York Union Bank, and formerly he filled the office of alderman, and was elected Lord Mayor, but paid the fine to be excused.

Jan. 22. At Penzance, Cornwall, the Hon. Anna Maria Yelverton. She was the second dau. of John, first Lord Clanmorris, by the Hon. Anna Maria Yelverton, dau. of Barry, first Viscount Avonmore, and married in 1829, Bentinck Walter Yelverton, esq., who died in December, 1837.

At Willoughby, Grantham, Lincolnshire, aged 83, Charles Allix, esq., of Willoughby Hall. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Wager Allix, of Willoughby Hall, by Catherine, dau. of Richard Townley, esq., of Belfield, co. Lancaster, and grandson of the late Charles Allix, esq., of Swaffham House, Cambridgeshire. He was born in 1783, was educated at Harrow and at Christ's College, Cambridge, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Lincoln. He married in 1808, Mary, dau. of William Hammond, esq., of St. Alban's Court, Kent, by whom (who died in Sept. 1861) he had issue four sons and six daus. He succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son Frederick William, of Wellington House, a magistrate for co. Lincoln, born in 1816, and married in 1844 Sophia Mary, only child and heir of the late Christopher H. Noel, esq., and has issue, the eldest being Noel Chas. Harvey, born in 1851. "The late Mr. Allix," says the *Stamford Mercury*, "was an agriculturist of high eminence, a real practical farmer, and one who owned that he farmed with success. He was kind-hearted, generous-minded, and affable to all; and in the districts of Grantham and Sleaford, in whose circle his life was spent, there will be but few who will not see the announcement of his death with concern, and will not in thought pay a tribute to his worth, and the untiring energy with which he endeavoured to do his duty, and obtain that proud distinction of every Englishman, the being considered a Christian country gentleman."

At Orwell Lodge, Torquay, aged 57, Colonel Charles Apthorp, late H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Paris, aged 63, the Rev. Paul Austen Bedford.

Jane, wife of William Minshull Bigg, esq., of Stratford-place, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Ludbey, Rector of Cranham, Essex.

At Romsey, Elizabeth Bilston, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. John Marshall, K.H.

At Ealing, aged 48, the Rev. Allan Swinburne.

At Pau, South of France, aged 70, Admiral William Webb. He entered the navy in January, 1807; obtained his commission as lieutenant March 29, 1815; was promoted to commander July 17, 1824; and was posted December 2, 1826, into the *Jupiter*, bearing then the flag of Rear-Admiral W. T. Lake. In August, 1827, he paid off the *Jupiter*, and, not having been since employed, accepted the retirement in October, 1846. He was made a retired rear-admiral in 1854; vice-admiral in 1860; and admiral in June, 1864.

At 112, Eaton-square, London, Lady MacDougall. She was Hannah, third dau. of the late William Roe, esq., of Liverpool, by Hannah Shaw, his wife. She was married first to William Nicholson, esq., of Springfield House, Liverpool, a deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire and Lieut.-Colonel of the county militia; and secondly, in 1844, to Sir Duncan MacDougall, K.S.F., late commanding 79th Highlanders, who was knighted in 1833, and died in 1862. She leaves surviving issue, by her former husband, an only son John Ralph Shaw, esq., of Arrow Park, Cheshire, who in 1837, assumed the name of Shaw, in lieu of his patronymic, Nicholson.

At Fontmell Rectory, near Shaftesbury, aged 70, the Rev. Robert Salkeld, rector of that parish. He was the second son of the late William Salkeld, esq., of Fifehead Neville, Dorset, by Anne, dau. of James Clitherow, esq., of Boston House, Chiswick, of Middlesex, and was born at Fifehead Neville, in 1795. He was educated at the King's School, Sherborne, and under Dr. Richards at Hyde Abbey, near Winchester; graduated B.A. at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1819, and was appointed to the rectory of Fontmell in 1819. The reverend gentleman, who was a magistrate for Dorset, and a descendant of Serjeant Salkeld, author of the well-known law reports, married in 1820, Elizabeth Henrietta, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, Deputy-Treasurer of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by whom he has left surviving issue three sons and five daus. It will be remembered that his third son, Philip, gained the Victoria Cross and lost his life at the storming of the Cashmere Gate of Delhi, in the mutiny of 1857.

Jan. 23. At 11, Moray-place, Edinburgh, aged 33, Emily Mary Helena, wife of John Brown Innes, esq., and only

daughter of the late Captain R. B. Cotgrave, R.N.

At Leeds, aged 41, the Rev. Michael William Barstow, late curate of Thornton, Watlass, Yorkshire.

At Ambrosden, Oxon, aged 71, the Rev. L. G. G. Dryden, vicar of Ambrosden, eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Dryden, bart., of Canons Ashby, co. Northampton.

At Gloucester, of consumption, aged 40, the Rev. William Charles Lake Aspinall Dudley, late Chaplain of Gloucester Gaol. The deceased was the son of the late rector of Althorpe, and brother to the Recorder of Liverpool.

At Lower Halliford, aged 80, Thomas Love Peacock, esq., late Examiner of Indian Correspondence, H.E.I.C.'s Service. The deceased was born at Weymouth, in October, 1785, and was educated at a school at Englefield Green. In 1810, he published a classical poem, called "The Genius of the Thames," which by 1812 had reached a second edition. In the same year he gave to the world another poem, "The Philosophy of Melancholy;" followed, six years afterwards, by "Rhododaphne." His first novel, "Headlong Hall," appeared in 1816; followed, at intervals of from one to seven years, by "Melincourt," "Nightmare Abbey," "The Misfortunes of Elphin," "Crotchet Castle," and "Gryll Grange." Besides these works, Mr. Peacock was a large contributor to periodical literature, although from 1818 until 1856, he had held a responsible position in the India House, having from 1836 been examiner of Indian correspondence. He made the acquaintance of Shelley in 1812, and eventually became his chief friend and executor, in which last capacity it fell to his lot, as nearly his final literary labour, to publish a defence of the poet's first wife, Helen Westbrook. Mr. Peacock retired from his position in Leadenhall-street, upon a pension in March, 1856, shortly before the suppression of the Company, and spent the later years of his life among his books.

At Turton, near Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, aged 92, the Rev. James Spencer, late incumbent of that place.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 41, Robert Taylor, esq., second son of the late Robert Taylor, esq., of Kirtonhill, Kincardineshire, N.B.

Suddenly, at Kirkstall Lodge, Southsea, Hants, Jane Helena, wife of J. Whitwell Torre, esq., of Syndale Hall, Yorkshire.

Jan. 24. At Llandough Castle, Glamorgan, four days after the death of his wife (see above), of bronchitis, aged 64,

Robert Boteler, esq., youngest son of the late William Boteler, esq., of Eastry, Kent, by Mary, eldest dau. of Captain John Harvey, R.N. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Glamorgan (of which he was high sheriff in 1849); he was also a lieutenant in the army, late of the Royal Engineers.

At Whitby, Yorkshire, aged 79, Andrew Brodrick, esq., of Whitby, third son of the late George Brodrick, esq., of that place, by Mary, dau. of Andrew Cook, esq., of Glaisdale, Yorkshire.

At Little Park, Wickham, Hants, aged 65, Charles Cary Elwes, esq., of Bigby, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, and of Billing Hall, Northamptonshire. He was the eldest son of the late Robert Cary Elwes, esq., of Billing Hall (who purchased that mansion and estate from Lord Frederick Cavendish, and who died in 1852), by his first wife, Caroline, second dau. of Charles 1st Lord Yarborough, and was born in the year 1800. He was educated at Westminster and at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the counties of Lincoln and Northampton. He served the office of sheriff of the latter county in 1853. He was twice married, firstly in 1826, to Elinor eldest dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Rye, of Culworth, Northamptonshire, who died in 1859, and secondly, in 1860, to Caroline Henrietta second dau. of Major Stewart, of Wickham, Hants, and had issue by the former, an only son, Valentine Dudley Henry, of Desborough Lodge, near Kettering (a magistrate for the counties of Lincoln and Northampton, and also a deputy-lieutenant for the former county) who now succeeds to the family estates: he was an officer in the 12th Lancers, but retired from the army in 1854, having served in the Caffre war of 1851-2. By Mr. Elwes' death, the families of Pelham, Barnard of Bigby, Heneage of Hainton, Rye of Culworth, &c., are placed in mourning. The deceased was interred in the churchyard at Great Billing, Northamptonshire, on the 1st February, in the presence of the principal tenants of his estates.

At Tilstons Lodge, Tarporley, Cheshire, aged 66, Peter Heywood, esq., of Tilstone Lodge. He was the eldest son of the late John Pemberton Heywood, esq., of Wakefield, by Margaret, dau. of Peter Drinkwater, esq., of Irwell House, Manchester, and was born in 1799. He graduated B.A., at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1821, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1824, and was for many

years a magistrate for Cheshire. Mr. Heywood married in 1826, Sara Harriette, eldest dau. of Thomas L. Longueville, esq., of Oswestry.

At Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, after a short illness, the Rev. Frederick George Jourdain, M.A., of Christ's Coll. Cambridge, eldest son of Fredk. John and Emily Jourdain, of Canonbury, London.

At Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 68, George Simpson, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. He was the only son of the late Alexander Simpson, esq., of the Bank of England and of Kennington, Surrey, by Martha, dau. of John Scott, esq., and was born in London in 1799. He was educated at Mr. Greave's school, Clapham-common, where he was in the same class with the late Lord Macaulay, and graduated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, in 1822, being 17th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, and Scholar of his College. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1830, and practised chiefly as a conveyancer and equity draftsman. He was the contributor of several articles to the *Christian Observer Magazine*, amongst others one on the subject of Inspiration, and another which has been thought to set at rest the vexed question of the genealogies of St. Matthew and St. Luke. He married, in 1838, Ellen, second dau. of John Kennard, esq., banker, by whom he has left issue, four sons and two daughters.—*Law Times*.

Jan. 25. At Camerton Hall, near Workington, aged 43, William Cooke, esq.

At 11, Royal-crescent, Cheltenham, Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Barton, esq., of Grove, Fethard, co. Tipperary, and relict of George FitzGerald, only son of the late Lord Robert FitzGerald.

At his residence, 15, Adelaide-road, South Hampstead, aged 79, Richard James Griffith, esq., M.R.C.S.L., and formerly surgeon, R.N.

At Winchelsea, aged 47, Rebecca, wife of Samuel Griffiths, esq., of Whitmoreans Hall, Wolverhampton, and Higham House, Winchelsea.

At Knossington Rectory, aged 26, Henry John Harington, esq., lieut. 14th Foot. He was the second son of the Rev. Henry Duke Harington, rector of Knossington, Leicestershire, by Harriott, dau. of William Howard, esq., of East Dereham, Norfolk, and was born at South Newington, Oxfordshire, in 1839. He was educated at Aldenham Grammar School, Herts, and entered the army in 1857, and having served with his regiment in the New Zealand war, retired from the service in 1865.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 72, Major-

General John Napper Jackson, Colonel of the 90th Foot. The deceased general had seen considerable service in Portugal and Spain during the Peninsular war.

At Clapham, of congestion of the brain, at an advanced age, Capt. Charles Van Straubenzee, of the late 6th West India Regiment.

At Brynffynon, near Ruthin, Denbighshire, after 52, Henry Tayleur, esq.

Jan. 26. At Hallgreen Castle, Kincardineshire, N.B., aged 76, Mary, widow of David Scott, esq., of Brotherton, in the same county, and only surviving dau. of the late William Beddon, esq., of Acresfield, Lancashire.

At Doncaster, suddenly, Joseph Wright, esq., solicitor. The deceased, who was admitted a solicitor in 1848, was one of the coroners for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and took a very active part in the management of the municipal affairs of the town. He was the hon. secretary of the Sheffield Inundation Committee formed in Doncaster for the relief of the sufferers from that calamity, and always took a lively interest in all objects of a benevolent character.

Jan. 27. At Swafeld Hall, Norfolk, aged 54, Thomas Dolphin, esq. He was the fifth son of the late Rev. John Dolphin, by Martha, dau. of Lock Rawlinson, esq., of Chadlington, Oxon, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol Coll., Oxford, and was a magistrate for Norfolk. He married in 1853, Charlotte, dau. of John Stephens, esq., of Caversham Rise, Oxon, by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Thomas, born in 1853.

At Rome, aged 75, John Gibson, esq., R.A. See OBITUARY.

At Titchfield Park, Fareham, aged 76, George Maber, esq.

At Lezant Rectory, very suddenly, the Rev. Edward Copleston Philpotts, third son of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, by Deborah Mary, fifth dau. of William Surtees, esq., of Seaton Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and grand nephew, maternally, of Lord Chancellor Eldon. He was born at Durham, in 1812, and educated at Westminster, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. He was appointed successively to the livings of Sutton Bonnington and Stoke Teignhead, Devon, and, in 1847, to Lezant, Cornwall, where he was buried on the 2nd of Feb. The rev. gentleman, on the day of his death, was about to proceed to a neighbouring parish, his horse being saddled at the door, and he himself in the act of offering family prayer, when he was suddenly seized with apoplexy, as it

is supposed, and died almost immediately. The deceased gentleman was one of his father's chaplains. He married, in 1840, Georgiana Lukin, fourth dau. of the Rev. Fitzwilliam Hallifax, of Batchcote, Shropshire, by whom he has left four children, two sons and two daughters.

At Stone Lodge, Stone, Kent, aged 73, Catharine, wife of Robert Tritton, esq.

At Abbeville, France, Eliza, the widow of Capt. Hamilton-Finney, 80th Regt., and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Lee, Canon of Bristol, Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge.

At Amblecote Parsonage, near Stourbridge, aged 56, the Rev. John William Grier, the first incumbent of Amblecote.

At Dulwich-common, Surrey, aged 79, James Hore, esq., solicitor.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 63, Rev. Frederic Alexander Sterky, M.A., of Ch. Ch., Oxford, vicar of North Otterington with Thornton-le-Street, Yorkshire.

At Horton Court, Gloucestershire, aged 58, Joseph Robert Lumley, esq., of Harlestone, Northamptonshire.

At Sandringham, Norfolk, suddenly, aged 71, the Rev. George Browne Moxon, in the thirty-ninth year of his ministry. The rev. gentleman was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823. He had held the living of Sandringham since 1827, having been presented to it by Mr. J. Moteaux, the then owner of the Royal estate. The rev. gentleman frequently preached before the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was constantly a visitor at Sandringham House at the invitation of the Prince of Wales, who paid the last mark of respect to the deceased by attending his funeral.

At 3, How-street, Plymouth, aged 81, Mr. Patrick O'Flaherty. Deceased was one of the Peninsular veterans who served under Wellington in the 27th Foot; he also served at Salamanca, Orthes, St. Sebastian, The Pyrenees, Vittoria, Pampluna, and Toulouse.

Jan. 29. At Weston-super-Mare, after a long illness, Thomas Brabazon Aylmer, esq., eldest son of the late General Aylmer, Colonel 45th Regt.

At Stede-hill, Maidstone, aged 64, William W. T. Baldwin, esq.

At Ticknell House, near Bewdley, aged 89, John Bury, esq., solicitor. He was admitted in 1797, and continued in practice at Bewdley from that period up to the time of his decease.

At Carew Rectory, Pembrokeshire, aged 63, Edward Cocker, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of the late John Cocker, esq., of Castle Bar, Middlesex, by a dau. of Col. Roberts, R.E., and was born

in London in 1803. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1829. He married in 1830, Louisa, dau. of Major Lloyd, R.A., by whom he has left issue one daughter.

At 12, Ely-place, Dublin, Mrs. Rose Forbes. She was the dau. of the late John O'Hara, esq., and Lady O'Donnell, and married, in 1859, William Forbes, esq., of Callendar, Stirlingshire, by whom she has had issue a son and heir, William Francis, born in 1860.

At his residence, Paradise-row, Darlington, of paralysis, aged 80, the Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. Dr. Hogarth was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, and was for many years, prior to his coming to Darlington in 1827, pastor of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Cliffe, Yorkshire. He was installed Sept. 1st, 1852, as Bishop of Hexham, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, he having chosen it as his cathedral. The deceased was buried with great pomp at Ushaw College, near Durham. The funeral was attended by seven bishops, a considerable number of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, and several of the leading Roman Catholic laymen in the North. Dr. Ullathorne delivered the funeral oration.

At Caversham Hill, near Reading, very suddenly, George H. Montagu, esq., of Caversham Hill House, eldest son of the late William Hervey Montagu, esq., of Caversham Hill. He was born about the year 1805, and educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1843. He was lord of the manors of Beadloe and Hawnes, Bedfordshire, and was for some years master of the South Berks Hunt, in which capacity he gained a large amount of public esteem. His death, which occurred under very painful circumstances, caused great excitement throughout the neighbourhood. It appears that some three months ago Mr. Montagu had an attack of paralysis, which affected one side, rendering him almost speechless, and likewise injuring the brain. He had, however, so far recovered as to be enabled to take carriage airings and an occasional exercise, accompanied either by his sister or some other friend. He was found drowned in a lake in his grounds.

At Hartfield, near Tain, N.B., Daniel Ross, esq., of Hartfield, and late of 8, Billiter-street, London.

Jan. 30. At 7, Ely-place, Dublin, Mrs. Jane Ball. She was the eldest daughter

of the late Cosby Wilton, esq., of Omard, county Cavan, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Cooke, esq., and married, in 1835, William Shirley Ball, esq., of Abbeylara, co. Longford, and Geraldstown, co. Meath, J.P. and D.L., and formerly Capt. 8th Hussars, by whom she has left two sons, Thomas Shirley Ball, and Arthur William Ball, Lieut. 59th Regt., and also two daughters, Jane Elizabeth, and Georgina, married to the Hon. Norman Leslie Melville (son of the Earl of Leven and Melville), formerly Capt. in the Grenadier Guards. She was buried at Mount Jerome Cemetery, near Dublin.

At Prospect Cottage, Old Tiverton-road, Exeter, suddenly, Colonel James L. Draper, late of the 64th Regt.

Mr. Askey, chief clerk of the Divorce Registry. In him the court has lost an efficient and zealous clerk, who gave at the onset but too much extra labour to the scheme, and who was very instrumental in shaping into proper form what threatened to be a chaos of confusion; for with the opening of the court in 1858 came a flood of work which was little anticipated. The profession has lost a kindly, well-informed official, who was ever ready to help them in their difficulties, and they will acknowledge how much opportunity they gave for such assistance.

—*Law Times.*

At Glensaffer, Torquay, aged 87, Brevet-Major Edward Jones, late of the Royal Marines.

At Pyrland Hall, near Taunton, aged 89, Richard Meade King, esq. He was the only child of the late William Meade, esq., of Lyng, Somerset, by Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John King, esq., of North Petherton, Somerset, and was born at the latter place in the year 1776. He was educated at Tiverton School, and commenced life as a solicitor, practising that profession with great credit and success for a period of twenty-five years. He assumed, by royal licence, in 1830, the additional surname of King, by will of Richard King, esq., of the rectory, North Petherton. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somerset, of which county he was high sheriff in 1846. He married, in 1804, Elizabeth, only dau. of John Warren, esq., M.D., of Taunton, by whom, who died in 1825, he has left surviving issue seven children. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Richard King Meade-King, esq., of Walford House, near Taunton.

At Leamington, the Dowager Lady Riddell, widow of the late Sir James Miles Riddell, bart., of Ardnamurchan and Sunart. Her ladyship was the younger

dau. of the late Sir Richard Brooke, bart., of Norton Priory, Cheshire, by Mary, dau. of the late Sir Robert Cunliffe, bart., and married, in 1822, Sir J. M. Riddell, bart., who died in 1861.

At Somerset House, Ryde, I.W., aged 67, Sir T. Vansittart Stonhouse, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Vale Lodge, St. Helier's, Jersey, after a long and painful illness, aged 41, Capt. L. H. Walter.

Jan. 31. At Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 66, Joseph, 4th Earl of Milltown, K. P. See OBITUARY.

At Lothbury, Newport Pagnel, Jane, dau. of the late Thomas St. Quintin, esq., of Hatley Park, Cambridgeshire.

At Cheltenham, suddenly, Mr. James Witherington, one of the oldest stage-coach drivers. Upwards of forty years ago he drove the "White Hart" from Birmingham to Worcester, and afterwards removed to Worcester, when he took the road from Hereford to Worcester. He ultimately removed to Cheltenham, and drove the "Magnet" from that place to London: business being brisk, he accumulated a handsome fortune, and retired from the road twenty years ago. Since that time he has been engaged by the sheriffs of the county to drive the judges to and from their lodgings and the assize courts at Gloucester. He was considered to be one of the finest whips in the county.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

Feb. 1. At St. Andrew's Vicarage, Jane, the wife of the Rev. Henry Burgess, LL.D., vicar of St. Andrew's, Whittlesey.

At Boston, U.S., aged 95, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Greene, a dau. of John Singleton Copley, the painter, and Royal Academician, and sister of the late Lord Lyndhurst. Lord Lyndhurst and two sisters were among those who sailed from Marblehead, in Massachusetts, for England, in the last ship that left America while it remained under the British flag in 1775. One of the passengers, Miss Copley, now aged ninety-three, alone survives. She lives with Lady Lyndhurst, and is still in good health, cheerful, and in possession of her intellect.—*Guardian*.

At Priory-place, Doncaster, at an advanced age, Mr. Alderman Carlton. He was mayor of that borough in 1863-4.

After four days' illness, the Rev. Thomas Henry Fitzpatrick, vicar of Dalston, Cumberland.

At the Rectory, Angmering, Sussex, aged 60, the Rev. Henry Reeks.

At the Governor's House, Military Prison, Dublin, Major J. H. Rutherford, late Royal Engineers.

Feb. 2. At North Coker, Somerset,

aged 69, Mrs. Maria Caroline Bullock, youngest dau. of the late Charles Grove, esq., M.D., of Salisbury, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Arthur Acland, esq., of Fairfield. She married, in 1826, George Bullock, esq., of North Coker (high sheriff of Somerset 1866), by whom she has left surviving issue an only son.

At 2, Eccleston-square, aged 33, Thomas Augustus Burrowes, esq., of Dangan Castle, co. Meath. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel William Nesbitt Burrowes, by Susanna Henrietta, dau. of Thomas B. D. H. Sewell, esq., and was born in 1833. He entered the army in 1851, and became Capt. 45th Foot in 1858.

At 10, Belgrave-place, Brighton, aged 72, William Foster, esq., late of Sydney, Australia, barrister-at-law, solicitor-general, and member for the county of Northumberland (New South Wales) under the first Constitutional Act. He was brother to John Foster, esq., of Hobart Town, and son of John Foster, esq., formerly of Armidstead, Settle, Yorkshire.

At 65, Pentonville-road, aged 53, Denis MacDonnell, esq., Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the parish of Clerkenwell.

At Norwich, suddenly, from heart disease, aged 26, William Frederick Windham, esq., only son of the late William Howe Windham, esq., of Felbrigg, who was formerly M.P. for Norfolk, by Lady Sophia, dau. of Frederick, 1st Marquis of Bristol. He was born in 1840, educated at Eton, and for a short time held a commission in the Norfolk militia. The deceased, as to whose sanity there was a costly inquiry before the Commissioners in Lunacy, in December, 1861, had of late years given way to habits of intemperance. He had given up the coach with which he had latterly occupied his time, but still passed his life in more or less dissipated company. He married, in 1861, Miss Agnes Anne Willoughby. The family estate at Felbrigg passed by sale into the hands of J. Ketton, esq., of Norwich, merchant, in 1862; but Mr. Windham would have come into possession, in 1869, of an estate at Hanworth, Norfolk, the net rental from which is from 5000*l.* to 6000*l.* per annum. By his death this estate reverts *prima facie* to Mrs. Windham's infant child; but it is stated that questions of legitimacy are likely to be raised, and it may happen that this second estate will not, after all, go from the Windham family, but will come into the hands of the deceased's uncle, Lieut.-Gen. Windham, and his children.

Feb. 3. At 42, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 84, Miss Frances Benyon,

youngest dau. of the late Richard Benyon, esq., of Englefield House, near Reading, Bucks, by Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Sir Edward Hulse, bart., and sister of the late Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, esq., of Englefield House, Berks.

At Portland-place, Brighton, after a long and painful illness, aged 84, Lieut.-Colonel Montagu Hamilton Dowbiggin, late 99th Regt. The deceased was the second son of Colonel W. H. Dowbiggin (formerly of the 12th Light Dragoons) by Georgiana, fourth dau. of the first Lord Panmure, and sister of the present Earl of Dalhousie. He was born in 1832, and educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait, and afterwards at the Charterhouse. In 1848 he was appointed Ensign 71st Highland Light Infantry, and served with that regiment in North America for two years. In 1851 he was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the 7th Fusiliers, and was shortly afterwards transferred to the 4th King's Own Regiment. In March, 1854, he went with the regiment to Varna and the Crimea, and was present with the regiment at the battle of the Alma and siege of Sebastopol, until December, when he was invalided and returned to England. In the following April he went back to the Crimea, and was present with his regiment at the attack on the Redan, &c. In June he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces. He was present at the attack and capture of Sebastopol, and the attack and capture of Kinbourn; and in November was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at head-quarters: transferred to the 3rd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B. Two months later he resigned his appointment and returned to England. For these services he received the medal with two clasps, the brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, the 5th Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. In the October of the same year he joined the Depot Battalion at Colchester, as Major. In 1857 he married Frances Ann, only dau. of Colonel Frazer, late 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, by whom he has left an only daughter. In 1859 he exchanged into the 99th Regiment, and embarked for Calcutta, whence he proceeded to Burmah; and served at Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein. In 1860 he went to China with the regiment, which he commanded in the actions of the 18th and 21st September (for which he was mentioned in Sir J. Hope Grant's despatches), and was present at the surrender of Peking. In 1861 he received the brevet of Lieutenant-

Colonel, with medal and clasp. In March, 1863, became Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and retired from the service in June, 1865. He was buried at Haversham, Bucks, of which parish his brother-in-law is rector. One who knew him well thus writes concerning him: "Colonel Dowbiggin's mother died when he was an infant, and he was brought up by his uncle, the present Earl of Dalhousie. He was, both in public and private life, deservedly esteemed, and is most deeply regretted. He was a brave and just officer, possessing great talents for command; and in domestic life was sincerely beloved for his many amiable qualities."

At Paris, suddenly, of paralysis, aged 63, M. Victor Foucher, one of the most eminent members of the Parisian Bar, and one of the 45 counsellors attached to the Court of Cassation. He was called to the Bar in 1823, and was soon after named Deputy Procurator-Royal at Alençon. He was successively advanced to Procuratorships at more important courts than Alençon. In 1845 he was named Master of Requests; in 1846, Director-General of the Civil Affairs of Algeria; and Conseiller, or Puisne Judge, at the Cour Royale of Paris, in 1847. In 1849 he was appointed Procurateur of the Republic to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and in 1850 he was promoted to the office of Counsellor to the Court of Cassation, and was at the same time chosen member of the Council-General of the Seine and of the Municipal Council of Paris; named member of the Consulting Commission of Algeria, and of the Council of the Legion of Honour, in which order he was subsequently raised to the rank of Grand Officer. M. Foucher was brother-in-law of Victor Hugo. His only surviving brother is M. Paul Foucher, the well-known dramatic writer, and the principal Parisian correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*.

At Vectis Terrace, Southampton, Mrs. Anna Maria Young, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Sturges, formerly vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and Penelope Waller, his wife, and widow of Captain Thomas Young, R.N.

Feb. 4. At Downton, Radnorshire, Annie Russell, only surviving dau. of the late Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, bart.

At 13, Nelson-crescent, Ramsgate, aged 77, Joseph Collyer, esq., of 13, Bedford-square, London, and of Castlebury, near Ware, Herts.

At Battamsley House, Lymington, Hants, aged 27, James Robert Dalton, esq., Capt. 19th Regiment, only son of Major-General Charles Dalton, R.A.

At Anstey Hall, Trumpington, [Cambridgeshire, aged 60, Charles Finch Foster, esq. He was for many years an alderman of Cambridge, and had served the office of mayor four times.

At Wimbledon, aged 79, the Rev. William Henry Markby, B.D., rector of Duxford St. Peter, Cambridgeshire.

At Highfield, Basingstoke, aged 79, Charles Simmons, esq.

Feb. 5. At Milton House, Buxton, aged 53, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry. He was the third son of John, 8th Viscount Arbuthnott, by Margaret, eldest dau. of Walter Ogilvy, esq., and married, in 1854, Susan, dau. of the late John Campbell, esq.

At Horbury Hall, near Wakefield, aged 66, Mrs. Betsey Lomas. She was the third dau. of the late Thomas Grimshaw, esq., of Crow Trees, Lancashire, by Grace, dau. of Henry Parker, esq., of Crow Trees, and married, in 1836, William Melville Lomas, esq., of Horbury Hall. Mrs. Lomas was a woman of pre-eminent amiability and gentleness of character, and enjoyed in a peculiar degree the regard and affection of a large circle of friends.

At Maldon, Essex, aged 71, Thomas Bygrave, esq., late of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

At The Rock, near Hereford, aged 61, John Gardiner Freeman, esq., J.P. for the county of Hereford.

George Austin Moultrie, esq., aged 78, of St. Austin's, Farnham, Surrey, and late of Aston Hall, Shiffhall, J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire and Warwickshire. He was the only son of the late John Moultrie, esq., by Catharine, dau. of Elias Ball, esq. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was formerly a Major in the 19th Lancers. He married, in 1827, Jane, 4th dau. of Crawford Davison, esq., by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, John Austin, born in 1829.

Feb. 6. At Garden Lodge, Kensington, Louisa, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, and seventh dau. of the late William Whitmore, esq., of Dudmaston, Bridgnorth.

At Poyle House, Colnbrook, Middlesex, aged 68, George Paterson, esq., of Poyle House. He was the only surviving son of the late George Paterson, esq., Member of Council at Bombay, by Charlotte Josepha, dau. of the late Henry Bullock, esq., of Poyle House, and was born in the year 1798. He was in the St. Helena regiment of the East India Co.'s service, and mounted guard as a cadet over

Napoleon on his first arrival on the island, but left the service early on coming into possession of the family property. He was a magistrate for Middlesex, and married in 1835, Frances, dau. of the late Thomas Barnard, esq., and aunt of Lady Bonham, by whom he has left issue two daus.

At Duddingston, near Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, minister of the parish of Duddingston, and moderator of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.

At Bishop Auckland, accidentally, aged 65, Mr. William Trotter, of that place. The deceased gentleman was Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Durham Rifle Volunteers, and clerk to the Lieutenantancy; he was coroner for the Darlington Ward in the county of Durham, and registrar of the Bishop Auckland County Court; he was joint magistrates' clerk with his son, Mr. W. D. Trotter, and also clerk to the Auckland Union.

At the residence of the Earl of Clanwilliam, Belgrave-square, the Lady Mary Meade. She was the fifth dau. of Henry, third Earl of Harewood, by Lady Louisa Thynne, second dau. of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath. She was born on the 11th of May, 1842, and married on the 19th of April, 1865, the Hon. Robert Henry Meade, second son of the Earl of Clanwilliam. The deceased lady gave birth to a dau. on the 16th Jan., and had progressed satisfactorily through her confinement.

Feb. 7. At Clifton, aged 28, the Rev. William Henry Wetenhall, M.A.

Feb. 8. At 12, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 62, Lady Caroline Harriott Towneley. She was the youngest surviving dau. of William Philip, 2nd Earl of Sefton, by Maria Margareta, dau. of William, 6th Lord Craven, and married, in 1836, Charles Towneley, esq., of Towneley, Lancashire, formerly M.P. for Sligo, by whom she has left issue three daus.: Caroline Theresa, married in 1858 to Lord Norreys; Emily Frances, married in 1863 to Lord Alexander Gordon-Lennox, fourth son of the 5th Duke of Richmond; and Alice Mary, unmarried.

Feb. 9. At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, from cancer in the face, aged 61, the Rev. William Aldwin Soames, vicar of Greenwich, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a younger son of the late Nathaniel Soames, esq., of Newlands, Herts (who died in 1850), and a younger brother of the late Rev. Henry Soames, rector of Stapleford Tawney, who died in 1860 (see G.M., Dec., 1850,

p. 675, and Nov., 1860, p. 559). He was educated at St. Paul's School, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Craven Scholar, and graduated B.A. in 1829. During the following year he gained the Senior Chancellor's Medal, and was first in the classical tripos. He proceeded M.A. in 1832, and was subsequently elected Fellow of his college. Having been ordained deacon in 1832, and admitted to full orders in 1833, he was appointed in the same year to the vicarage of Greenwich, a benefice which he held up to the time of his decease. The late Rev. W. Soames was appointed honorary prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1847, and he was also chaplain of the parochial cemetery, and rural dean of Greenwich.

At Jersey, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Henry John Savage, R.E. He was the eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B., and was one of the few remaining officers who served in the Peninsula.

Feb. 10. At Dalesford, Cheshire, aged 75, Capt. John White, a celebrated Meltonian, and one of the most popular sportsmen of the old school.

Feb. 11. At Grosvenor House, Highbury New Park, aged 64, William Henry Spiller, esq., formerly of Upper Holloway, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. He was the author of a paper on the Rotation of the Moon, and a book on Algebra, but will be best remembered by his well-known translation of the paper of Sturm, embodying the celebrated "Theorem" of that author.

At Nice, after a long and painful illness, aged 59, Major-Gen. George Bruce Michell. He was formerly Capt. in the E. I. C. S., and married, in 1863, Lady Frances Legge, dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl of Dartmouth, by whom he leaves issue one son. The deceased was very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Feb. 13. At Dublin, aged 76, Sir John Howley, knt., Q.C. He was the eldest son of the late John Howley, esq., of Rich-hill, co. Limerick, by Amy, dau. of J. Burke, esq., and was born in the year 1789. He was educated at Oscott College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1815. He held the appointment of Queen's First Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland, and was a Bencher of King's Inn, Dublin. He was for upwards of thirty years chairman of Quarter Sessions for co. Tipperary, a post in which he gave the greatest satisfaction; and in recognition of his services in that capacity the honour of knighthood was conferred

upon him by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in August last. He was one of the first Roman Catholic gentlemen who was raised to a high legal position in Ireland.

At the convent of Marmontier, Tours, the Lady Cecil Elizabeth Kerr. She was the eldest dau. of John, seventh Marquis of Lothian, by Lady Cecil Talbot, daughter of Charles Earl Talbot. Her ladyship was born Jan. 23, 1835, and had long devoted herself to a religious life.

Feb. 14. At the Villa Cessole, near Nice, aged 57, the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P. for Richmond. The deceased gentleman was the youngest son of Lawrence, 1st Earl of Zetland, by Harriet, 3rd dau. of Gen. John Hale, and was born in 1808. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1834. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire, and was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Orkney and Shetland in 1839. He represented Richmond for many years, but had for some time retired from public life. At the last general election, however, he was again returned for that borough on Liberal principles, of which he had always been an advocate. He married, in 1843, Margaret Matilda, eldest daughter of James Talbot, esq., of Mary Ville, co. Wexford, and leaves a large family, the eldest of whom is heir presumptive to the earldom of Zetland.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 27, the Hon. Maurice R. Wingfield. The lamented gentleman was the brother and heir presumptive of Viscount Powerscourt, and second son of the Marchioness of Londonderry by her first marriage. He was once in the navy, which service he abandoned, and joined the 1st Life Guards as cornet in 1861.

Feb. 16. Aged 35, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Sykes Scholefield, esq., of Battley, and dau. of John Whitaker, esq., of Howley Hall.

At her residence in Tilney-street, Park-lane, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Cawdor. The deceased lady was the eldest dau. of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G., sister of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., canon and sub-dean of Westminster, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and Lord Edward Thynne, and aunt of the present Marquis of Bath and Lord Henry Thynne. Her ladyship was born Feb. 27, 1795, and married Sept. 5, 1816, John Frederick Campbell, Earl of Cawdor, but was left a widow in November, 1860.

Feb. 17. At Somerville, Navan, co. Meath, aged 61, Herbert George Jones, esq., Serjeant-at-Law, father-in-law of Lord Athlumney.

Feb. 18. At Swift's House, Bicester, aged 61, Sir Henry Peyton, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Great Yarmouth, Miss Casborne. She was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Spring Casborne, formerly of New House, Pakenham, and Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk.

At Low Wood, Rostrevor, Ireland, George A. Pollard, esq., a local magistrate, aged 44.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 92, Isaac Preston, esq., solicitor. The deceased, who was admitted a solicitor in 1821, served the office of Mayor of Yarmouth in 1816, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the co. Norfolk. In 1807 he warmly supported the Hon. Edward Harbord (afterwards Lord Suffield), and Dr. Stephen Lushington, the present Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, who were returned as Members for the borough of Yarmouth. The deceased gentleman retained his faculties to the last, and up to the last three months he went almost daily to his office in South Town.

Feb. 20. At Crosby Cote, Northhallerton, after a long illness, Charles Robert Dent, esq., late Capt. (retired list), Bombay Artillery.

At Dover House, Whitehall, aged 41, Viscount Clifden. See OBITUARY.

At Trinity College, Oxford, aged 18, James Leatham, son of Thomas Hornby Birley, esq., of Hart Hill, near Manchester.

George Alfred Paley, esq., Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the Rev. G. B. Paley, rector of Freckenham, Suffolk.

At the Lodge, Chingford, Essex, aged 47, Joseph Robinson, esq. He was employed for 22 years with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and he has died deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Central Hill, Upper Norwood, suddenly, of disease of the heart, George Stevenson Ellis, esq., Principal of the Bullion Office, Bank of England.

Feb. 21. At Belhus, near Romford, Essex, the seat of his son-in-law, the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, bart. See OBITUARY.

At 1, Paragon, Ramsgate, Catherine, the relict of the late Rev. Henry Townley, in her 81st year.

Latelly. In the neighbourhood of Paris, aged 73, M. Gisquet, formerly Prefect of Police, and a Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

In India, Major-Gen. St. George Daniel Showers, of the Bengal army. The gallant officer had just vacated his divisional command, and was on the eve of returning to Europe, having actually engaged his passage. He commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade through the mutiny, and during the operations before Delhi was twice severely wounded whilst commanding a column in a successful attack made on the enemy's position, on August 12, 1857. He also commanded the moveable column in the Delhi district after the capture of that city.

At Toronto, Admiral Baldwin, R.N.

At Stände (Upper Silesia), aged 120, a veteran of the seven years' war, named Halacz. He served 38 years in the Prussian army, and took part in several campaigns at the beginning of the present century.

At Tarbes, from the effects of a gun accident, Count de Logarné de Merliac.

From hydrophobia, M. Blondel, one of the judges of the Tribunal of Arbois, France. The unfortunate gentleman had been bitten two years since by one of his dogs while out shooting.

At Neuss, aged 77, Herr Rückert, the German poet. In 1826 he was named professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen, and in 1840 was transferred to a similar post at Berlin. This last post he resigned six years later.

At Magdeburg, aged 109, Dr. Julius von dem Fischweiler, the celebrated German physician.

Feb. 22. At 52, South Audley-street, W., aged 42, the Earl of Donoughmore. See OBITUARY.

From the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 26, Sir Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichborne, bart., of Tichborne, Hants. See OBITUARY.

Feb. 24. Of bronchitis, at St. James's Palace, aged 64, Colonel the Honourable Sir Charles B. Phipps, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.
Births and Deaths Registered, and Meteorology in the following large Towns.

Boroughs, &c.	Estimated Popula- tion in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	Deaths registered during the week.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).			Rain-fall in inches.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).			Deaths registered during the week.	Rain-fall in inches.	
				Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.		Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.			
JANUARY 20.													
Total of 11 large Towns.	5,782,360	34.4	4400	3372	57.0	32.0	46.3	10.53	3047	58.7	30.0	43.7	0.43
London (Metropolis) . . .	3,067,536	39.3	2246	1569	53.2	39.1	46.9	0.62	1363	54.3	32.0	43.1	0.23
Liverpool (Borough) . . .	484,337	94.8	401	410	54.1	41.1	46.9	0.47	442	51.0	38.9	45.8	0.30
Manchester (City) . . .	358,855	89.0	260	283	55.0	38.0	46.0	0.66	267	50.8	33.6	43.1	0.73
Salford (Borough) . . .	112,904	21.8	90	72	54.7	37.1	46.3	0.64	96	50.8	33.6	43.9	0.61
Birmingham (Borough) . . .	358,193	42.9	288	186	53.4	39.4	47.1	0.48	238	52.5	33.4	42.8	0.16
Leeds (Borough) . . .	228,187	10.6	147	147	57.0	37.8	46.2	0.60	277	53.0	35.5	44.4	0.35
Bristol (City) . . .	163,680	34.9	116	97	53.4	40.9	45.9	0.70	100	53.2	30.6	42.6	0.43
Hull (Borough) . . .	105,233	29.5	81	52	52.0	32.0	45.0	0.16	80	52.0	30.0	39.6	0.34
Edinburgh (City) . . .	174,123	39.6	118	93	55.2	38.3	47.2	0.50	120	58.0	32.0	45.6	0.30
Glasgow (City) . . .	432,265	88.4	363	273	55.2	38.3	47.2	0.50	377	58.7	35.9	44.7	1.14
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	52.7	190	187	55.2	38.3	47.2	0.50	163	52.0	37.0	44.9	0.14
FEBRUARY 10.													
Total of 11 large Towns.	5,782,360	34.4	4125	3029	57.0	28.1	42.9	0.76	4387	55.3	32.3	44.2	1.24
London (Metropolis) . . .	3,067,536	39.3	2171	1417	57.0	25.6	45.1	0.68	2315	55.0	35.9	45.8	0.90
Liverpool (Borough) . . .	484,337	94.8	377	405	52.4	38.7	45.3	0.36	396	53.8	40.3	46.3	0.97
Manchester (City) . . .	358,855	89.0	258	227	52.3	31.5	42.1	0.65	285	55.0	36.5	44.4	1.41
Salford (Borough) . . .	112,904	21.8	86	60	52.3	32.0	43.1	0.63	83	54.7	34.9	44.5	1.49
Birmingham (Borough) . . .	358,193	42.9	270	206	53.6	38.3	43.6	0.51	264	54.8	37.2	45.5	0.77
Leeds (Borough) . . .	228,187	10.6	182	148	54.9	33.2	43.8	0.38	164	55.0	35.5	44.8	1.13
Bristol (City) . . .	163,680	34.9	91	102	54.7	34.0	44.2	1.45	117	54.1	38.1	46.0	2.12
Hull (Borough) . . .	105,233	29.5	76	55	48.0	30.0	40.4	0.39	85	45	35.0	41.7	0.50
Edinburgh (City) . . .	174,123	39.6	108	96	50.0	29.0	40.2	0.60	129	51.7	33.0	41.1	1.50
Glasgow (City) . . .	432,265	88.4	326	242	48.0	28.1	39.7	1.88	371	52.3	32.3	40.7	2.21
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	52.7	181	171	55.3	31.5	43.6	0.83	178	55.3	34.0	45.5	0.65

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From January 24, 1866, to February 23, 1866, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	38	48	41	30. 43	fair, clo.	8	41	49	43	29. 84	clo., fair
25	45	47	44	30. 45	do. do.	9	46	53	44	29. 63	hea. rn. clo. rn.
26	39	47	45	30. 48	foggy, fair	10	47	52	43	29. 44	rain, fair
27	41	45	41	30. 20	foggy.	11	46	50	42	28. 75	heavy rain
28	46	50	47	29. 88	slight rain	12	43	47	38	29. 33	fair
29	45	47	42	29. 68	clo., fair	13	36	42	40	29. 65	do.
30	40	46	47	29. 98	clo., rain	14	36	43	42	29. 53	clo., heavy rn.
31	46	51	45	29. 29	do., heavy rn.	15	38	45	42	29. 50	cloudy
F. 1	50	57	48	29. 26	do., rain	16	43	46	41	29. 51	heavy rain
2	47	50	43	29. 34	heavy rn., fr.	17	38	41	35	29. 80	cloudy.
3	42	48	44	29. 58	fair, heavy rn.	18	32	42	40	29. 90	fair
4	42	50	43	29. 73	clo., do. do.	19	32	40	38	29. 96	fog
5	41	49	49	29. 78	do., fair	20	31	42	38	29. 95	do., fair
6	43	54	54	29. 72	do. do.	21	37	44	37	30. 24	clo., do.
7	55	56	43	29. 51	do., heavy sho.	22	35	44	42	29. 98	do., rain
						23	42	52	41	29. 61	do., showers

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 5 per Cents.
J. 22	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	247	4 1 dis.	208	15 pm.	102½
23	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	245 7	4 dis.	208	...	102½
24	86½ 7½	86½ 7	86½ 7½	245 6½	...	...	...	102½
25	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	...	5 dis.	210½	...	102½
26	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	245 7	3 dis.	211	...	102½
27	86½ 7	...	86½ 7	...	6 3 dis.	208 10½	...	...
29	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	245	6 3 dis.	208	11 15 pm.	102½
30	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	...	...	...	...	102½
31	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	247	7 2 dis.	...	...	102½
F. 1	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	245 6½	7 3 dis.	...	...	102½
2	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	245 6½	7 2 dis.	208 9	...	102½
3	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	247	7 2 dis.	210	...	102½
5	86½ 7½	86½ 7½	86½ 7	246 7	7 3 dis.	209 10½	...	102½
6	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	245 7	7 3 dis.	209 10½	14 pm.	102½
7	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	247	...	208	...	102½
8	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	...	2 dis.	211	...	102½
9	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	245 7	7 4 dis.	208	...	102½
10	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	247	3 dis.	211	...	102½
12	86½ 7	86½ 7	86½ 7	247	7 2 dis.	208 10	...	102½
13	86½ 7½	86½ 7½	86½ 7½	247	...	...	...	102½
14	87	87	87	...	7 3 dis.	208 10½	...	...
15	87	87	87	246½ 7	2 dis.	...	...	102½
16	87	87	87	...	3 dis.	...	...	102½
17	87	87	87	247	7 3 dis.	...	...	102½
19	87	87	87	246	6 3 dis.	208	10 15 pm.	102½
20	87	87	87	208 11	...	102½
21	87	87	87	...	6 3 dis.	102½

ALFRED WHITMORE,

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1866.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.—Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

A MEDIÆVAL MAN OF LETTERS—GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.^a

BY THOMAS PURNELL.

IN May, A.D. 1176, shortly before Whitsuntide, the canons of St. David's hurriedly assembled in their cathedral for the purpose of nominating a successor to their diocesan, David Fitz-Gerald, who had just died. Entering the Chapter-house, they proceeded to their deliberations with bolted doors; and, after long and anxious debate, unanimously fixed on Gerald de Barri, nephew to the late bishop, and himself a young man who had not yet completed his twenty-ninth year, as their nominee to the vacant see. Thereupon the doors of the Chapter-house were flung open, the *Te Deum* was raised and greedily caught up by the impatient crowd without, and the conference came to an end.

The reasons for this secrecy, and for this selection, may be stated in a few words. From the days of its patron Saint to the time when, by the settlement of Normans in South Wales, the way was prepared for the introduction of foreigners into Welsh sees, St. David's had been in possession of archiepiscopal privileges. These had now been lost; the sees were included in the province of Canterbury, and all the attempts made by the Welsh to regain to themselves ecclesiastical independence had signally failed. The clergy at the commencement of the turbulent reign of Henry II. had conceived

^a Giraldi Cambrensis Opera. Vols. I., II., and III. Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1861—1863.

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hopes of freeing themselves from canonical subjection to England. But Henry was too politic to be a voluntary party to their design ; nor was he to be moved to their purpose by persuasion, or by entreaty, or by money : " as long as I live," said he, " I will never furnish a head for rebellion in Wales by giving the Welsh a metropolitan." He well knew that the first Norman kings in subjugating Wales had failed to subdue it ; that its people threw off the yoke and carried devastation into the English borders ; that the severest measures of repression that had been devised were ineffectual against them ; and that every effort which had been made to check rebellion by opposing one chieftain to another was utterly unsuccessful. He decided, therefore, upon adopting measures of a different nature. He resolved to rule Wales not by its chieftains, but by its clergy ; not Welshmen but Normans should be appointed to the various sees, not patriots, but courtiers, should be the avenues of promotion. In pursuance of this design he was inexorable ; he advanced to the highest ecclesiastical posts men whose interests were widely or altogether distinct from those of the people, and who were totally unfitted by birth, education, and inclination, for the duties that belonged to their office. From Henry, then, it was hopeless to expect a concession of metropolitan privilege to St. David's. But the clergy did not therefore despair. Disappointed in their hopes of obtaining a metropolitan in name, what was to prevent their having for a bishop one who would be a metropolitan in effect—one who by reason of his princely lineage, extensive and profound learning, undoubted talents, and tried courage, should be able successfully to cope with the Archbishop of Canterbury ? Their scheme seemed not impracticable ; the man who, above every other, was thought to possess the requisite qualifications, was at hand ; all they waited for was a fit occasion to put into execution their well-pondered project. At length the much coveted opportunity came. Bishop Fitz-Gerald died ; and the Chapter at once, and unhesitatingly, and without even apprising the king, or his justiciary, of the vacancy that had occurred, unanimously elected Gerald de Barri to fill the see of St. David's.

The bishop-elect—sometimes called Giraldus Sylvester, but best known to us by his literary title, GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS—was undoubtedly one of the foremost men of the 12th century. Thierry ranks him with Thomas Becket, and to few who have made themselves acquainted with the particulars of his strange career will that position seem too elevated. His undaunted self-assertion and deter-

mined perseverance ; his unwearied industry, activity, and energy of character ; his many romantic adventures ; his numerous literary productions ; and, above all, the disappointments he experienced during a long and eventful life, made him a remarkable man in his own age, and the interest with which he was regarded then has by no means ceased even now, but increases year by year as his motives become more apparent, and a more thorough acquaintance is formed with his works. Giraldus was a native of Pembrokeshire, where he first saw the light in the year 1147. But it happens that although he was born in Wales, and styled himself "*Cambrensis*," he cannot in rigorous exactness be considered a Welshman. The stranger, who, to-day, traverses the principality, and finds with surprise at its furthest extremity a district inhabited by a people whose vernacular is English, would have found there much the same phenomenon in the middle of the 12th century ; he would have found, as he will still find, that if—speaking generally—a line were drawn from east to west through the centre of Pembrokeshire, it would divide that county into two totally distinct regions ; he would have found on the north of this line a people speaking the Welsh language, and having the well-defined characteristics of the Welsh race, whereas on the south the inhabitants would be unable to speak a word of that language, and would possess a physiognomy that proclaimed them to be of a different race from their neighbours of the hill-country ; he would have found, in fine, on the one side, sons of the soil, and, on the other, a mixed population of foreigners. These latter, again, he would have discovered to be composed partly of Anglo-Normans, who, soon after the Conquest, had subjugated that portion of the country, and partly of colonists from Flanders that had been planted among them "to be a barrier and an assistance" against their restless and watchful foes—the Welsh.

It was on the south of this line, then, in the district spoken of, even in his time, as *Anglia Transwallia*, that Giraldus was born—the exact place being the Castle of Manordebar, at that time, as at the present day, one of the most picturesque spots in Britain. By birth he was fortunate. His family were people of exalted rank, and exercised a considerable influence, as well at the remote English court as over the affairs of the district in which they resided. His father, William de Barri, was a Norman Baron, and enjoyed the favour of the English monarch ; by his mother, who was the descendant, through the famous Lady Nesta, of Rhys-ap-Tewdwr,

he was closely allied to the Welsh princes; the see of St. David's was held by his uncle; the line of the De Barries, with their direct and indirect kindred, were the chief instruments in the conquest of Ireland under Strongbow. Favoured by such circumstances, it will create no surprise to find that he aspired to play a conspicuous part of the transactions of his time. But the direction towards which his aspirations tended, was not perhaps what will be very generally anticipated; for he resolved, at an early age, upon entering the Church. Even as a child he showed a decided predilection for the ecclesiastical profession. The castle of Manorbier is on the coast; within a stone's throw is the Irish Sea, and on its shore the young De Barri, escaping from the monotony that reigned within the castle walls, were in the habit of amusing themselves. Here each of the boys manifested his peculiar bent. The two elder we are told were accustomed to construct mimic forts and castles in the sand, but Giraldus, it was observed, invariably amused himself with the erection of churches and monasteries. His father, who appears to have been a man of judicious and good understanding, perceiving by this and other indications, the boy's inclination, was delighted at the disposition of his youngest son, and—partly in joke, partly no doubt with a belief the prediction was not unlikely to be fulfilled—used to style him "The little bishop." To regard ecclesiastical benefices as hereditary property had become fashionable in Wales; why then should the great preferment held by the family pass from them to the hands of strangers? His three other sons would embrace the profession of arms, and Giraldus should be spared to the Church. The desire was not beyond the possibility of accomplishment. Accordingly the boy was removed from the wild rocks and hazel groves of his childhood, and transferred to the care of his uncle, the prelate, who readily undertook the superintendence of his education. At first the young noble was slow at learning; and, subsequently, more than once, he exhibited a decided inclination wholly to abandon the pursuit upon which he had entered, for that which the heat of the Crusades, and the restless spirit of the times, pointed out as more suitable for one of his rank. But these indecisive fits were only temporary. Encouraged by the bishop (just as we might suppose an uncle in our own day, who had rich livings in his gift, would be likely to encourage his nephew) and reprimanded for his idleness by the episcopal chaplains, he afterwards applied himself with so much diligence, that when he left his uncle's roof, he had

mastered all his instructors could teach him, and had surpassed in learning most of his contemporaries.

Paris was then emphatically "the city of letters." Students flocked thither from all parts of Christendom; its schools furnished opportunities of forming friendships that could not have been formed elsewhere; and if any of their students became famous in after life, they were almost sure of being known personally to the rest of their famous contemporaries. Its professors were of European reputation, and often excited enthusiasm in their hearers equal to what we ourselves have seen excited by Cousin or Villemain; and what was published from the chairs had a circulation more immediate and quite as extensive as that which the printing press is able to afford—for it included the whole of the learned world. It was to Paris, therefore, that Giraldus repaired, after leaving his uncle, to pursue those higher branches of study for which it seems his own country afforded no facilities. Of his three years' residence here we know little. He tells us that he placed himself under the most efficient teachers, and he appears to have been a very assiduous student, and to have made rapid progress in theology, philosophy, and the canon law—for he obtained great reputation as a lecturer in the Trivials. When, about A.D. 1172, he returned to this country, he was a young man of twenty-five years. With a handsome person, a tall and commanding presence, of high rank, and possessed of all the learning and accomplishments of his time, he could well hope, had he chosen, to make no mean figure in the profession of arms, and to achieve conquests in a field generally far more agreeable to one of his age than any in the domain of theology. But Giraldus had now fully and definitely determined upon the profession he would follow. He would be a soldier, it is true, but it should be a soldier in the army of the Church Militant; he would make conquests, too, but they should be in and for the Church alone. To an ambitious man with less resolution—or to a resolute man with less ambition—than his, the Church would, at that moment, have offered little inducement. It was passing through a great crisis. It was engaged in a struggle, wherein in the person of its chief champion it had received a deep wound.

The blood of Thomas Becket had been just shed on the altar at Canterbury, and the foul transaction was regarded by the friends of the Church as one of a series of measures that were to be enforced for the reduction of the power and pretension of the clergy. The astonishment of all Europe at the audacity of the crime which had

been perpetrated by barbarous nobles had not yet subsided; and upon the mind of a young man just about to be ordained the fatal incident must have made a deep impression, and suggested the expediency of reconsidering his determination. Giraldus, however, did not pause. Besides, even had he been inclined to sacrifice his own hopes, was he prepared to disappoint the expectations of relatives and friends, who, from his childhood, had been accustomed to look upon him as their future bishop? No; it could not be thought of; it was plainly incumbent upon him to endeavour to fulfil at once their hopes and his own desires. He took orders, therefore; and, as might be expected, at once obtained considerable preferment. He was not content with a fixed locality. His active mind could not rest within the narrow limits of a parish or monastery. In anticipation he already regarded St. David's as his own, and like a man who is heir presumptive to a rich inheritance that through long neglect had fallen into disorder, he was anxious to redress the abuses of the diocese against the time when he himself should succeed to its revenues. And these abuses were then many and great. The clergy, he observed, amongst other irregularities of which they were guilty, for the most part married; sons, at the death of their fathers, succeeded to the livings not by election, but by inheritance; and "if a bishop attempted to institute a stranger, the whole family were up in arms against institutor and instituted." The laity, also, were very troublesome. The people of Pembroke and Cardigan refused tithe of wool and cheese, and the Flemings had even been able to procure from the king exemption from archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Giraldus, resolved to repress such enormities, with much indignation betakes himself to the Archbishop of Canterbury, at that time Legate of the Holy See, and directs his attention to the scandalous proceedings. The archbishop delighted, it appears, with the zeal of the young churchman, sends him back into Wales armed with the legatine authority—*ad hos excessus et alios quos ibi invenerit emendandos*. The new legate was not long idle. He first applied himself to the refractory tithe-payers, whom he soon succeeded in bringing to submission. No man, however, is a prophet in his own country; and Pembrokeshire was not, and is not, in this respect much in advance of the rest of the world. Whilst Giraldus was discharging the duties of his office in the Priory at Pembroke, the high sheriff—to show contempt for him and his authority—insolently carried off eight yoke of oxen belonging to the monastery, and, on being required to restore

them, added insult to injury by threatening repetition of such conduct. Giraldus, of all men the least likely to submit to this unbecoming and outrageous behaviour, menaced the offender with instant excommunication; but the sheriff laughed at the idea of the king's officer being excommunicated in his own castle by a young ecclesiastic; and showed no sign of repentance.

The legate, however, like his compatriot, Picton, in after years, was one of those who, whenever they threaten, mean to perform to the full, even if the performance involve more serious consequences than were likely to follow from the act meditated by Giraldus. Having thrice summoned the sheriff to restore his plunder—and thrice without effect—he thereupon convened the monks and clergy, and forthwith solemnly executed sentence of excommunication against William Karquit, high sheriff of Pembroke. His bravery, on this occasion, was rewarded as it deserved to be. On the day following, conscious of success, he left Pembroke, and took himself off across country to Llawaden Castle, one of the seats of his uncle the prelate. Hither he was followed by the crestfallen and now repentant culprit, who, making humble submission to Giraldus, and restoring the plunder, was birched; and then—and not till then—received the absolution for which he had come. Then followed the turn of the clergy. As he had selected one in high authority to be an example for the refractory laity, so now our young commissioner resolved to choose an equally suitable victim to be a warning to contumacious churchmen. At that time there happened to be at Brecknock, an aged archdeacon, who lived in open concubinage; that is to say, he had a wife whom he refused to put away at the bidding of Giraldus. Upon this the latter, finding that not only were his advice and remonstrances vain, but that the clerical old sinner defended the propriety of his course of life, and even presumed to abuse his adviser, resorted to means similar to those that had been found so effectual with the king's sheriff. He unhesitatingly suspended the archdeacon, and afterwards deprived him of his benefices.

When Giraldus, in A.D. 1175, resigned his extraordinary powers into the hands of the archbishop, the primate, in order to show his approbation of the manner in which the commission had been executed, presented him with the preferment of the deposed archdeacon. The new office afforded a wide field for energetic exertion, and his activity knew no bounds. He traversed the country in all directions, to make himself acquainted with existing abuses, and then set him-

self to reform them. At one time the Flemings troubled him, at another disputes among the clergy engaged his attention ; but he was equal to every emergency. This period of his life is an example that may be followed with advantage. Disregarding all personal discomforts, he spared himself no inconveniences, but, on the contrary, frequently incurred considerable risk from bad roads, robbers, swollen floods, and personal enemies, in the performance of the duties to which he had been called. The Church never had a more vigorous champion to enforce her rights. He was unwearied in rectifying abuses. In carrying out reforms he could not help making many enemies, but he always displayed a desire to conciliate when conciliation appeared to be for the interest of justice. His promotion to the archdeaconry entailed on him many difficulties. One of the most formidable was an attempt made by the Bishop of St. Asaph to invade the rights of St. David's. A new church erected on the borders of the diocese of St. Asaph became the subject of dispute between the bishop of that see and the chapter of St. David's. The prelate had determined on the following Sunday to dedicate the church, and thus substantiate his claim. But the archdeacon was not the man to be vanquished. He goes to the church, orders the bells to be rung in token of investiture, celebrates mass, and then, having left his retinue in the church to keep it and bolt the doors, he sallies forth and meets the bishop, who has just arrived to find himself out-manœuvred. Then there was an ecclesiastical battle, as acrimonious almost as any that have been fought in our own day. The bishop threatened to excommunicate the archdeacon. Thereupon Giraldus, having commanded the priests and the clergy, whom beforehand he had attired in their stoles and surplices, to come forth from the church with cross and lighted candles, faced the bishop, and solemnly excommunicated all the enemies of St. Asaph. The bishop and his attendants thereupon mounted their horses and fled, pursued and pelted by the inhabitants of the whole country, who had mustered to witness the strange encounter.

It was in the midst of such conspicuous and successful services to St. David's as these that his uncle Fitz-Gerald died, and the choice of the canons called him, as we have seen, to fill the vacant see.

This event was the crisis in his life—the grand central object of his existence. To this his whole previous efforts had been directed, and from this his whole future exertions were to take their colouring. Giraldus, as we have seen, was unanimously elected. Here, then,

and at an age when he was yet capable of enjoying the realisation of his ambition, he was so fortunate as to complete it. The predictions of his family and the high hopes of friends were fulfilled, and fulfilled so soon, so easily, and so much as a matter of course, as scarcely to be even credited. The expeditiousness of the transformation, and the very simplicity of the process that converted him from an archdeacon to a bishop, seemed to one of his temperament to be cause for alarm. At the time of the election he was at St. David's, and that same night he began to survey the *status quo*. To his calmer judgment the act of the chapter appeared to be too precipitate; the royal assent to the nomination had not been obtained; the whole proceeding would be regarded as an insult to the royal dignity. Influenced by this consideration, he resolved on the following morning to renounce his election. But he was too late, for the king had heard from another source of what had happened. Henry, as we know, was not a man of an amiable disposition, and this attempt to outwit him he was not inclined to tolerate. He dreaded in Giraldus another Thomas Becket. He was very wroth (*multum excaudit*, says the bishop elect), and vowed vengeance against all concerned. As for the nomination he could not think of accepting it. Giraldus, it is true, was well fitted by learning, zeal, and irreproachable good character for the episcopal chair. He fulfilled the principal requirement exacted by the early Norman kings, who in the distribution of ecclesiastical preferment were well aware of the strength to be derived from a clergy attached to them by a community of interests—he was Norman. But, alas! he was also Welsh; connected by marriage with the Welsh princes; by birth a De Barri; of an ambitious stock altogether. Henry asks advice of the bishops; they unanimously urge the nomination of Giraldus; but the king, who secretly betrayed his fear, was of a different opinion. After silently and patiently listening to all that was said, he rejects their counsel, and swears he would banish every one who had taken part in the matter. "As they have allowed me no share in the election, I will take care they shall have no part in the promotion." No sooner had the chapter of St. David's learnt the result of their unlucky act than they repented; and, to save their livings and avert the king's anger, professed profound sorrow for their presumption, and promised meekly to accept whomsoever the king liked. Giraldus held his peace, and—only that he secretly urged, first the papal legate, and then the archbishop, to use their influence

that the appointment should be conferred on a man of good character, and acquainted with the language and habits of the people over whom he was called to preside—took no part in what was being done. At length, Peter de Leia, “a certain black monk of the Cluniac order,” and prior of Wenlock, whom they had never seen, and whose name only they knew, was elected in the presence of the king at Winchester; and Giraldus, finding by experience that his exhortations to support the independence of St. David’s, and evade the oath of subjection to the archbishop, were altogether lost upon the new bishop, collected his books, and set out in disgust for Paris, to devote himself assiduously to the study of the Imperial Constitutions and the Decretal. It appears that, like Thomas Becket, he intended to have completed his studies at Bologna, but the design was frustrated; for finding his remittances irregular, and pressed by creditors, he abandoned the intention, and, regardless of the danger he incurred, after an absence of several years returned to England. This was about A.D. 1180. He at once hastened into Wales, where he found things in a worse condition even than he had expected. Peter de Leia had fallen out with his clergy and deserted his post, leaving his diocese to take care of itself. By the advice of the archbishop, prompted probably by Giraldus, Peter was induced to nominate the latter administrator during his absence. But this friendly arrangement was not of long continuance. The bishop, without previous warning, having suspended certain of the canons and archdeacons of St. David’s, and refused to revoke his sentence, Giraldus sided with the chapter, and representing to the archbishop the illegality of the proceeding, procured a reversal of the sentence. He did more. Rejecting all attempts at reconciliation, he convened at St. David’s a synod, and by his influence was able to enforce restitution of all the lands that had been alienated by the bishop, and to annul the illegal interchanges that had been made between the canons. In the year 1184, he was nominated king’s chaplain, and invited to court; and when the expedition to Ireland was planned, he was selected as the companion and counsellor of Prince John. Afterwards, in 1188, when Henry assumed the cross at Gisors, he accompanied Baldwin and Ranulph de Glanville, the justiciary, into Wales—his presence being thought a guarantee for the good faith of England. His services, successfully exerted in these offices, should undoubtedly have procured for him the object of his desire; but the death of the king in the following year dissipated hope of such reward. When


the event occurred Giraldus was in France, whence he was sent into Wales, to prevent by his personal influence any disturbance that might arise from the change. But the reward for which he thirsted, and which would not have been too great for the services he had rendered the English crown, did not come. He had, it is true, been offered an archbishopric in Ireland, and through the interest of his former pupil, Prince John, Bangor and Llandaff were afterwards proposed for his acceptance. All these, however, he refused, there being no station or office he coveted but one. In July, 1198, Peter de Leia died, and there seemed another chance of his obtaining this. The chapter of St. David's, thinking perhaps that Richard would be more tractable than his father, had the courage once more to nominate the great champion of their see. Giraldus now, however, expressed no desire for the honour, and for a long time disregarded the solicitations and importunities of his friends. At length he consented, the chapter having previously dispatched to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury and Justiciary, their letters, in which Giraldus was nominated. Hubert, who had designed the see for one of his friends, refused to accept the nomination. Then commenced a long and acrimonious struggle, which lasted for years. Giraldus, now that he had again embarked in the cause, was a stubborn antagonist, and the canons held out manfully. Two of them hastened to Normandy to present themselves to King Richard. That sovereign was not to be found, and after many journeyings they discovered his whereabouts, at the same time that they received intelligence of his death. The new king, John, whom they met as they returned, heartily acknowledging the services of the archdeacon, promised to ratify his appointment and give them letters to the justiciary not to molest the canons in their election. Giraldus thereupon transferred himself from Lincoln, whither he had retired in disgust, to St. David's, and there, on the 29th of June, he was elected Bishop with great solemnity.

The new bishop was urged to ignore the pretensions of Canterbury, and to proceed to Rome to be consecrated by the sovereign pontiff himself. Meanwhile, however, the canons received a command to elect as their bishop the prior of Lanthony, who would, otherwise, be sent down to them already consecrated. This was enough. Giraldus, who before was lukewarm, now roused himself for the contest that was inevitable; and, taking hearty leave of his brother Philip, whom he loved much, and to whom he constantly

refers in terms of endearment, resolved to go to Rome. Six days before the expiration of the time allowed the canons for making choice he started on his journey, and skirting Flanders and Hainault through Ardennes, thence into Champagne and Burgundy, he crossed the Alps, and after many adventures arrived in Rome at the latter end of November. Alexander III., then pope, received him with much graciousness, and Giraldus was beginning to anticipate successful issue from his mission, when, in the middle of December, a courier arrived from Canterbury with letters containing the archbishop's version of the great dispute. It was now apparent that the suit would be tedious. Giraldus seemed to make ground, but then, so did the agents of Canterbury. In the person of Alexander the Church was complaisant to excess. She received her eminent son and champion with distinction. But pontifical mediation resulted as usual in the triumph of the Church. She frequently sided with the weak, but never until she had ascertained that the weak was about to become strong. She awaited the crisis; being ever ready to issue formal commissions on any disputed point, but delaying her decision till the question had decided itself. She would afford accommodation; but only when accommodation was not disadvantageous to herself. What could the supreme pontiff do in this dispute? To oblige both parties he at length offered to refer the election to a commission of the judges in England, and trusting to Giraldus in the interim the administration of the temporalities and spiritualities of the see. The suit was wearisome and heartrending; and at last, Giraldus having incurred many dangers, made several journeys to Rome, and when the dispute had reached almost the dimension of rebellion in Wales, it was terminated by the pope quashing the nomination of St. David's and of Canterbury, leaving to either party to renew it *de novo*. I need not say that Giraldus was disinclined to renew the contest. His struggle for the independence of the see had failed; and, after all the powers of Church and State had been brought to bear against him, he finally became reconciled to the king and the archbishop. The date of his death is unknown. He himself tells us that in his seventieth year he was engaged upon his treatise, "*De Principis Instructione*." He probably died soon after.

Such is a brief outline of the career of this extraordinary man, whose works are now being edited by Professor Brewer, for the admirable series of *Chronicles and Memorials* published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

CAERLEON, THE CITY OF LEGIONS.

T generally happens that places which have figured amongst the great ones of the earth in days of yore, have been superseded and pushed aside by younger and more prosperous towns, which flaunt in the trickery and sunshine of modern civilisation, while the older ones are left to console themselves with the memories of past greatness. Sometimes, indeed, by some fortunate accident, they become galvanized into fresh life, and start again in the race with a brave appearance; but more frequently they are altogether overshadowed by some rich commercial upstart, and are seldom or ever noticed save by the fraternity to whom the laws of the Archæological Association are as those of the Medes and Persians. And, perhaps, it is better so: for old fashions sit more gracefully on them than new ones; and, in addition to being held in high reverence by the professed antiquary, they maintain a certain dignity of behaviour, inviting the busy present to stop and bestow a retrospective glance on the past—just as an ancient dowager regards the amusements of the young with a sad and reflective smile, knowing by experience that they must soon give place to the realities of life and old age.

—So it is with the subject of my paper.

Caerleon, the City of Legions,—which in the days of the Roman era lived in purple and fine linen, and commanded the respect and envy of all western Britain,—is now an unnoticed and quiet little town, utterly eclipsed by the activity and bustle of Newport, its sea-faring neighbour—a short three miles only separating the railways and docks, ships and wharves of the latter, from the (so-called) Round Table of Arthur, the baths and villas of the Augustan army. No castellated towers, no ruined aisle of abbey, betokens to the passer-by its claims to antiquity: its treasures, like those of geology, are subterranean, and have been revealed only by the peculiar contour of the ground, by the accidental ploughshare of the farmer, or the excavations of the builder. And it has also this singularity, that whereas the remains which have been disentombed have been numerous, and show the social condition of the times in which they existed, almost as plainly as though we saw the people coeval with them, the history of Caerleon, as regards these particular times, is a blank; and whereas, in

most places, tradition is all we have to go by, here it is reversed—the tangible is before us, while the tradition is—nowhere. It is not surprising, therefore, that older writers, who had not the realities to instruct them—and who, perhaps, if they had, would not have understood them—should have drawn largely on their imaginations, and painted the glories of Caerleon in much more glowing terms than ever really appertained to it. For instance, Giraldus, who had all that persuasive eloquence and that delightful facility of exaggeration which is an attribute of the thoroughbred Celt, would have us to know that the magnificence of Caerleon rivalled that of an eastern city. “A very ancient city this was,” saith he, “and enjoyed honourable privileges—elegantly built by the Romans, with brick walls. There are yet remaining many footsteps of its ancient splendour: stately palaces, which formerly, with their gilded tiles, emulated the Roman grandeur—for that it was at first built by the Roman nobility and adorned with sumptuous edifices; and an exceedingly high tower, remarkable hot baths, ruins of ancient temples, theatrical places, encompassed with stately walls, which are partly yet standing.”

The “gilded tiles,” in particular, must have been a pure freak of imagination, as, if there ever had been any, nothing could have been left of them after that lapse of time; neither was there any historical tradition to corroborate his assertion. Moreover, Henry of Huntingdon, who wrote half a century before, says that the walls were not then standing, which causes us to regard the statement of Giraldus *cum grano salis*.

The old Roman name for Caerleon was Isca Silurum, the word Isca being evidently derived from the neighbouring waters of the Usk, which almost surrounds the town in its entrance. “Usk,” again, is only a corruption of the word “Ysg,” the British term for water. It was also called Isca Legionis Augustæ—the Usk or watering-town of the (2nd) Augustan Legion; and this name has been handed down under the British appellation of Caer (or Castrum) Leon. Enough is known of the state of society under the occupation of Britain by the Roman forces, to satisfy us that Caerleon, the seat of their government, must have been far before the rest of the country in art and civilisation, and this character clung to it in subsequent times; so that, after the conquerors had been recalled and taken their departure, it became the seat of an archbishopric under the venerable Dubritius (about the 5th or 6th century), who established there a

college, very celebrated in its day, as possessing upwards of two hundred philosophers.

But after that Caerleon appears to have pretty well died out of the world, scarcely being mentioned in any subsequent history, although it was attracting attention as an antiquarian storehouse as early as the 16th century, when old Camden wrote about its wonderful Roman monuments and altars. The place must then have been a perfect charnel-house of antiquities, of which a very remarkable collection has been recently made, even after 300 years of vandalism and pillage, it having been a common resort for builders and contractors as a convenient and ready-made quarry; and I dare say, if the truth were known, there is scarce a house in Caerleon the stones of which are not marked with the chisels of the Roman masons.

During my first visit there, I remember stopping at a heap of bricks which had been flung out from a cart, and in less than a minute extracting one with the old legend of the 2nd Augustan Legion stamped upon it. But Caerleon has now fallen into good antiquarian hands, and a museum has been built for the preservation of all remains found in the neighbourhood, carefully watched over by a zealous archæologist, who, I verily believe, if required, could furnish us with a complete army-list of the 2nd Legion.

The original fortress was, like most other Roman encampments, a square with rounded angles; but, with the exception of a ridge betokening the line of foundation, nothing is now to be seen of it; and the most interesting relics have been found in the surrounding neighbourhood, amongst the sites of the baths and villas of the officers living a little way out of town. In a field, between the fortress and the river Usk, is the amphitheatre, grass-grown and deserted, where once upon a time the youth and beauty of Isca Silurum hastened to witness the barbaric sports of the gladiators—or, perhaps, those still more cruel ones where man was pitted against wild beast, and in corroboration of this it may be mentioned that a field adjoining is still called “The Bear’s Field,” and was probably the place where the animals were kept, so as to [be in readiness for the sports. The amphitheatre is called, very absurdly, Arthur’s Round Table, as whatever may be the claims of King Arthur to reality, it is very certain that this work, like that at Dorchester, is Roman and not British.

Next to coins, the remains most frequent in the museum are inscribed stones, the Romans (at least, the Romans in Britain) having

apparently an ambition to be handed down to posterity on other grounds besides sepulchral. Sometimes it was a sort of congratulatory inscription, either to themselves or to their friends, or from a notion that the party referred to had done the correct thing in spending his money properly—as, for instance (fig. 1), acquainting us with the

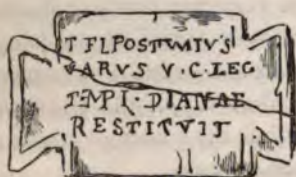


Fig. 1.

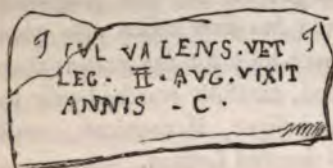


Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.

fact that "Titus Flavius Postumus Varus, a most illustrious man, has restored the Temple of Diana."

The next engraving shows us how "Cornelius Castus and Julius Belisimnus erected this monument to Fortune, or (Bonus Eventus) Happy Event," probably, as Mr. King suggests, on the occasion of coming into some property. It seems likely that the figures, which by this time are rather indistinct, are intended to represent the happy recipients.

As regarding sepulchral inscriptions, which are very plentiful, they are in general not unlike our own, save in difference of language and type. They have, however, this advantage—that instead of an inscription which is often fulsome and untrue, the Romans contented themselves with the simple name and fact, as in fig. 3, which says, "Julius Valens, a veteran of the 2nd Augustan Legion, lived 100 years."

It must not be thought that an inability to sculpture was the cause of this apparent paucity of design, as witness the stone in fig. 4,

which Mr. Lee (the learned author of "*Isca Silurum*") believes to be the head of Medusa.

Ceramic art is well represented, though it must be confessed that



Fig. 4.

to the uninitiated the figures are somewhat in the gingerbread and gilt school of the present day.

Whether the Samian ware was imported, as Mr. Roach Smith thinks, or whether it was made in England, it is obvious, from the



Fig. 5.

number of fragments found at Caerleon and other Roman cities, that it formed an important item in domestic expenditure. But whatever we may think of the designs executed on the vases, no doubt can be entertained as to the grace of some articles, such as the amphora in figure 6.

Glass objects, of various colours, are not uncommon; and at Wroxeter we read of a bottle of eye-wash having been found in the ruins. This last, however, has been improved upon at Caerleon, a scent-bottle having been picked up which emitted a distinct and not unpleasant aromatic odour, which appears so to cling to the glass that in very hot weather it is even now faintly perceptible. But when we come to matters of ornament, we find ourselves plunged into difficulties with the Roman ladies, who, I dare say, were as fastidious and difficult to please as their 19th-century successors; although the choice of the former was limited, owing to the paucity of material—bone (ivory), bronze, silver, and lead, being



Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.

those most commonly in use. Gold is comparatively rare. Fig. 7 a bone pin, capped with a thin plate of gold.

The designs for the brooches, however, are beautiful; and the fashion of the present day has not disdained to make an extensive use of them (fig. 8). But we must not linger too long in the museum, as I wish to say a few words respecting the Roman villa, the foundations of which were most systematically exposed during some alterations made by the proprietor of the land, through which the line of the city walls ran, and proved, when opened to the fullest extent, to embrace an area of 200 feet square, and to contain a variety of rooms, floored with concrete, and baths, one of which was furnished with a leaden pipe, and was heated, as usual with Roman baths,^a by a hypocaust. Interesting as these remains were, they were

^a See *Once a Week*, vol. XII. pp. 514—518.

not of so complete a character, as regards the baths, as those at Caerwent, some twelve miles distant, which exhibited most perfectly the "frigidarium," or cooling-house, with the "piscina," or cold-water tank, the "apodyterium," or dressing-room, the "tepidarium," the "calidarium," or heated room, with a "calida piscina," or hot-water tank, and the "sudatorium," with which I think we are pretty well acquainted in our Turkish baths. Although Caerwent is too far off to be visited at the same time as Caerleon, there is a model of these famous baths in the museum at the latter place, which cannot fail to interest the curious in such subjects.

There is another antiquarian object in Caerleon, which, although tolerably certain not to be Roman, is yet difficult to be classed as to what it is, or when built. This is the "Castle Mound," a very conspicuous object in the village, which, though now only about fifty feet high, is fabled to have once been so lofty as to have overtopped the neighbouring hills. It is very probable that it was surmounted by a tower, and that it was to this that Giraldus alludes as "gigantic." What may have been the date, and who might have been the builder of the castle that it is presumed once covered the mound, history does not tell; and we are very quaintly recommended by an old historian of Monmouthshire, named David Williams, "not to waste our time in discussing forms of conjecture, but to do as he did—mount the 'Arx Speculatoria,' and admire the prospect." And truly the advice of the old writer is good, and backed up by even more ancient authority than his; for do we not remember that—

"—thrice that morning Guinevere had climb'd
The giant tower, from whose crest, they say,
Men saw the goodly hills of Somerset,
And white sails flying on the yellow sea;
But not to goodly hill or yellow sea
Look'd the fair Queen, but up the vale of Usk,
By the flat meadow, till she saw them come;
And then descending met them at the gates,
Embraced her with all welcome as a friend,
And did her honour as the Prince's bride,
And clothed her for her bridals like the sun;
And all that week was old Caerleon gay,
For by the hands of Dubric, the high saint,
They twain were wedded with all ceremony."

G. PHILLIPS BEVAN.

THE OLDEST RELIC IN THE WORLD.



HERE is an anecdote on record of some English visitors to one of the continental churches which boasted of its relics, having been shown a very old sword as one of its rarest treasures. "What is this?" asked one of the party. "That sword, sir," said the custodian, "is the one with which Balaam smote his obstinate ass." "Ass!" retorted the questioner; "why, Scripture does not mention that Balaam had a sword, but only that he wished for one." "Oh, sir," was the ready reply, "this is the very sword which Balaam desired to have!" Without laying too much stress upon the authenticity of this sword, we can offer satisfactory proof that England possesses a genuine relic of antiquity, fully six centuries older than the age of Balaam, which the late Baron Bunsen justly declared to be "the oldest royal and human remains to which a date can be assigned in the world." In a large glass case, standing in one of the upper chambers of our great National Museum, is to be seen the skeleton, decently encased in its original burial clothes, of one Pharaoh Mykerinus, and surrounded by fragments of the coffin, whereon the name of its occupant can be easily read by the Egyptologists of the present day; affording thereby conclusive evidence that it once contained the mummy of a king who was reigning in Egypt more than a century before the time of Abraham. The proof of this may be thus explained. About two years ago, Herr Dümichen, a German explorer of the monuments of Egypt, following up the indications pointed out by M. Mariette, a distinguished archæologist, discovered on the buried walls of the Temple of Osiris, at Abydos, a large tablet containing the names of the ancient Pharaohs from the time of Mizraim, the grandson of Noah and founder of the Egyptian monarchy, unto that of Pharaoh Seti I., the father of the well-known Rameses the Great, including thereby the chronology of nine centuries; viz., from B.C. 2,300, to B.C. 1,400. This historical tablet, by far the most important ever yet discovered, may be compared to the sculptured figures of the kings of England at the Crystal Palace, from William the Conqueror to her Majesty Queen Victoria, which, we presume, will afford sufficient evidence to the wanderer from New Zealand, when in the year of grace 1966 he may be exploring the ruins of ancient London,

of the order of succession of the monarchs of England. Astronomical evidence, moreover, enables us to determine the time of two important epochs in the history of Egypt, one of which is connected with our present subject. Sir John Herschel has fixed the age of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh to the middle of the twenty-second century, B.C. The tablet of Abydos shows that the Pharaoh whose bones we now possess, succeeded the builder of the Great Pyramid, with only two intervening kings. The tropical cycle has been calculated by the Astronomer Royal at B.C. 2,005, a date which coincides with Abraham's sojourn in that country. We are therefore warranted in assuming that the remains of Pharaoh Mykerinus belong to the age to which we have assigned them. About forty years ago, the Pyramids of Ghizeh were explored under the direction of Colonel Howard Vyse, whose work affords much valuable information to any one interested in the subject of Egyptian archæology. As he was not present when these identical remains were discovered, he gives the account of their being found in the words of his superintendent, who thus minutely records the details:—

“By your request I send you the particulars of the finding of the bones, mummy-cloth, and parts of the coffin in the third pyramid. In clearing the rubbish out of the large entrance room, after the men had been employed there several days and had advanced some distance towards the S.E. corner, some bones were first discovered all together, and no other parts of the coffin or bones could be found in the room. I therefore had the rubbish, which had been previously turned out of the same room, carefully re-examined, when several pieces of the coffin and the mummy were found. There was about three feet of rubbish on the top of the lid; and from the fact of the bones and part of the coffin being all found together, it appeared as if the coffin had been brought to that spot, and there unpacked.”^a

It is known that the Saracens broke into and plundered the Pyramids during the thirteenth century of the Christian era. Edrisi, an Arabian author of repute, who gives an account of the opening of the third Pyramid on the authority of one who was present on the occasion, says—“After they had worked at it for six months with axes, in great numbers, hoping to find treasure, they came at last to a long blue basin. When they had broken the covering of it, they found nothing but the decayed, rotten remains of a man, but no

^a Vyse's “Pyramids of Ghizeh,” vol. ii. p. 86.

treasures by his side, excepting some *golden tablets*, inscribed with characters of a language nobody could understand. Each man's share of the profits of these amounted to 100 dinars." "The golden tablets," inscribed in an unknown language, were of course carried off by the plunderers, who, though unable to comprehend the mysteries of hieroglyphics, well understood that universal tongue which has been the circulating medium of all ages and all people from the beginning of the world. "The long blue basin," in other words the sarcophagus, which once held the coffin of King Mykerinus, remained in its original position, until six centuries later the explorations of Colonel Vyse took place. The sarcophagus was then found to be composed of basalt, which bore a fine polish of a mixed blue and brown colour. The exterior was very beautifully carved in compartments, not unlike the Doric style, which confirms the opinion that Grecian architecture owes its origin to Egypt. Unfortunately, the ship containing this beautiful tomb was wrecked off the coast of Spain, and thus what was destined for England became irrecoverably lost in the depths of the sea. But its more precious contents, which Edrisi so ignobly describes as "the decayed, rotten remains of a man," and which are in reality the veritable bones of good King Mykerinus, whose interesting history proves him to have been one of the best and greatest of the ancient Pharaohs, are visible to the present generation; in the estimation of some, the most valuable, as they certainly are the most ancient, of all the archæological treasures contained in the British Museum. The gods of Egypt have long passed away,—the tombs of her kings have been rifled,—"son of Pharaoh" has become a byword and reproach in the land which once was ruled by the greatest monarchs of antiquity, but which no longer possesses a prince of its own,—Egypt has become "the basest of kingdoms,"—the so-called towns of Upper Egypt consist of mud-walled huts, built up beside her former gorgeous temples and the most magnificent palace-tombs which the world has ever seen,—desolation is visible on every side;—but the corpse of good old King Mykerinus, to use the language of a distinguished foreign scholar, "reposes at this hour in greater security than it did 4000 years ago, in the island, the mistress of the world, whose freedom and free institutions are stronger bulwarks than the ocean which encircles her, among the treasures of all the realms of nature, and the most exalted remains of human art. May its rest never be disturbed so long as the stream of history shall roll on!"

S. W. B.

A CHAPTER ON THE STANNARIES.



HE word "tin" bears the same relation to the Cornish "steán" and the Latin "stannum," that "wet" and "pike" do to "sweat" and "spike."

In the time of Ezekiel, the men of Tarshish carried tin to Tyre. If Tarshish is identical with Tartessus, that tin may have been excavated in Spain. Centuries prior to that date, the Grecian heroes before Troy had worn greaves made of "cassiteron," which metal (Herodotus afterwards stated) was brought in his time from the Cassiterides Islands in the West of Europe.

At that time but little was known of these Cassiterides (so that it is doubtful whether the term included Cornwall, or was only applied to the Scilly Isles), for the Phœnicians had the trade entirely in their own hands, and treated interlopers very much as the Dons did in their time those whom they caught on the Spanish main. The captain of one galley, a Phœnician Decius, is said to have run her ashore, in hopes that two Grecian vessels following in her wake would follow suit, and his country's secret thus remain undiscovered.

The Sanscrit term for this metal is *Kastura*. It is denied that there was any ancient trade in tin between Greece and India, such as would appear from the terms by which that metal was respectively called in either language. As tin never was found in Greece, the Greeks most probably adopted the name by which it was called by those who brought it to ground from the depths of the mines lying in the district we now call Cornwall, and designated the region itself from the name of the metal that was its chief product. This theory, however, necessitates the further explanation, in what manner did the similarity between the Sanscrit and the Cornish names arise? Most probably both people were branches of the great Aryan race, that colonised southern Asia and Europe from the valleys of the Caucasus.

The Romans certainly traded with the Britanni for tin before the invasion of Julius Cæsar. Diodorus Siculus tells his readers that the Cornish miners conveyed in carts, at low water, the tin from St. Michael's Mount across the causeway that connects it with the main land. King Arthur may have retreated before the advance of the Saxons into Cornwall, and Queen Guinevere may have

been better than she is usually said to have been ; but the real history of the country begins with the Norman Conquest. The Norman invader made his half-brother, Robert of Mortaine, Earl of the county of Cornwall, and gave him the property which now forms the greater part of the possessions of the Duchy. The manors enumerated in Domesday Book—some of which the compilers of that curious record boldly say were stolen from the Church—are still among the manors belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall.

To Robert succeeded his son William, who managed to forfeit the estates to the Crown for treason. King Henry II. gave the earldom to his illegitimate son Reginald, at whose death without issue they were granted to the King's lawful son, John Sans Terre. When the uncle had got rid of his nephew King Arthur, King John gave the earldom firstly to his son Edmund, and secondly, upon Edmund's dying unmarried, to his own younger son Richard, afterwards elected King of the Romans and Almaine. He died without issue, so that King Edward II. was enabled to bestow the earldom on his younger son, John of Eltham, who did not enjoy it long, or leave a son to succeed to it. It will be seen that these early Norman kings were careful to bestow this appanage upon their intimate relations, who were likely to observe fealty towards them.

The Normans are said to have worked the tin mines as far as their limited skill permitted them, but it was not very profitable employment, for the revenue derived by King John from his mines only amounted to one hundred marks per annum, of which one-twelfth was paid to the Bishop of Exeter, in lieu of his claim to a tenth of the gross produce by way of tithe. The same sum is now paid, without any alteration, to the same prelate, out of the revenues of the Duchy. About the middle of the 16th century, about 800 tons of tin were sent to ground every year. In the reign of Queen Anne, the quantity produced annually was about 1,800 tons. In 1750, it had got up to 2,200 tons, and it is now estimated to reach 5000 tons, and give employment to 20,000 persons immediately connected with tin mines.

Its price has not varied much within the last century. In 1750, the market price to the exporter was about 4*l.* 10*s.* the cwt. Last November it was quoted at 4*l.* 13*s.*^a The sole right of working the

^a This is almost the only instance where steam-power has increased the yield without lowering the price of any article.

mines has been from the Conquest in the King or his grantee. So sensible was King John of their importance, that he granted a charter to the tanners, and voluntarily relieved the county from the oppressive forest laws, before that the Barons had extorted from him at Runnymede similar concessions for the rest of the kingdom.

In the middle ages the Jews were not only speculative alchemists, but also the only operative chemists. They used to go down to Cornwall, buy tin-ore at Marazion, and smelt it there, for which reason the place is now called Market Jew. Richard, King of the Romans, granted a fair to the inhabitants. His grant was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, who also gave them another fair, so that the town now enjoys a half-yearly fair.

Marazion is so called from two Cornish words, "marhaz," a market, and "Dzuhen," a Jew. The Jews used to pitch their merchandise, for safety's sake, upon certain rocks nearly surrounded by the sea. These rocks are still called August rocks, because the Jews used to come in that month, although the new fairs are now held at Easter and Michaelmas.

At that time a native Englishman could be assigned from one owner to another, or pass along with a farm like an ox. It is not to be wondered at then, that King Henry III. farmed all the Jews in England to Richard, Duke of Cornwall, who very unpatriotically wasted abroad all the money that they earned him in bribing the electors who eventually chose him King of the Romans.

In the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward I., all Jews were expelled from England, and their property confiscated to the Crown. More than 15,000 individuals were expatriated by the edict, being more than one-half per cent. of the then population. This is a much larger per-centage than can now be found in England after the removal of all their disabilities. It is probable that the profits of the tin trade were then large enough to counterbalance the occasional loss of a molar at the hands of a rough dentist.

In consequence of this second Exodus, the tin mines of Cornwall remained unworked until a charter was granted by the then Duke Edmund to the gentlemen of Blackmore (the lords of the seven best tithings of tin), and their *heirs*, which latter word constituted them a corporation capable of constant succession. The charter was confirmed by Edward I., who further endowed them with the privilege of keeping a court of judicature, holding parliaments, and retaining as their own due the toll tin, or one-fifteenth of all ore brought to ground.

This Court of judicature was called the Stannary Court, and exists to this day, with modifications rendered necessary by the times. It is said that this charter of Edward I. confirmed a Court then existing rather than created a new jurisdiction. This Court, whenever created, has exclusive jurisdiction over all matters relating to tin mines, or in which one of the parties is *bonâ fide* a tinner: provided that it be not treason, or an offence against the life and limb of another.

Much copper ore is excavated *now* in Cornwall; but copper mining is of later date and less importance than tin mining, which was the staple of the country. The veins of copper which lie in the same region were, in the time of Charles II., altogether neglected, nor did any landowner take them into the account in estimating his property. Cornwall and Wales at present yield annually near 15,000 tons of copper, worth near a million and a half sterling, that is to say, near twice as much as the annual produce of all the English mines of all descriptions in the 17th century.^b What copper is brought to the surface is sent to Wales to be smelted, as it is cheaper to carry the ore to the coals, than carry the coals to the ore, and afterwards convey the smelted metal to the port of shipment.

The parliament also is holden to this day. The Privy Council of the Duchy issues a mandate to the Lord-Warden, who sends his precepts to the Mayors of Lostwithel, Truro, Helston, and Launceston, the capitals respectively of the four districts into which Cornwall is divided. These districts are respectively called Blackmore, Tywernhath, Toymore, Penwith. Each chooses four members, who must be freeholders, to be returned to the Parliament. Whatever laws may be passed by these stannators, after signature by the Lord-Warden and Duke, or (if no Duke) by the King, are as much the law of the land as if passed by the King and Parliament at Westminster.

This charter also recognised tin-bounding. It is certain that many of the Stannary regulations must have existed from a very early date. As in the gold-diggings of Australia, a vast number of men were necessarily employed at a distance from the seat of government and order, so that the obvious peculiarity of their situation must have suggested appropriate laws, different to those of other communities. Of these tin-bounding, which is analogous to "squatting" in

^b Macaulay's "History of England," chap. iii.

Australia, still holds its own, being recognised and upheld by the Court of Queen's Bench twenty years ago.

By this custom any one may enter into waste lands within the Duchy, even if the soil is the property of another. The intruder cuts four turves at the corners of the area, which may extend over a square quarter of a mile, and records a written description of the plot of ground, with a list of its metes and bounds in the Stannary Court. This fact is then proclaimed at three Stannary Courts held at regular intervals, and opponents are invited to appear. If no successful opposition is made by any person, the Court awards a writ to its bailiff, who thereupon delivers possession of the ground to the bounder. This delivery gives him the exclusive right to dig for and take tin within that area upon paying toll, usually one-fifteenth of the produce, to the owner. This right—being a chattel interest, not an hereditament—passes to the executors, not the heirs, of the bounder, and may be preserved for ever, either by working and paying toll, or (without working) by renewing the bounds on a day certain, unless some interloper has stepped in during the non-working and anticipated the renewal by the former bounder.

The judges held the reason of this custom to be as follows:—
“Although the subterranean tin belongs to the owner of the superincumbent soil, yet he may not have the skill or the capital to bring it to earth, and it is useless (so long as it remains in the bowels of the earth) both to the owner of the land and the public; whilst bringing it to market is eminently for the benefit of the public. If the owner cannot or will not do so, he is not to be allowed to lock it up from the public, unless by inclosure he has devoted it to other purposes; but any tinner (that is, any person employing himself in tin mining) may do for him what he neglects to do for himself.”

In return for the charter from the Duke, the lords covenanted with him to pay four shillings for every hundred-weight (the long hundred-weight of 120 pounds) of white tin raised. To secure this, it was arranged that all the tin should be taken to places appointed by the Prince, to be there weighed, coined, and stored, until the duty was paid.

These coinages were originally erected in the four towns to whose Mayors the precepts to return stannators are directed. In the reign of Charles II. another in Penzance was added, for the convenience of the Western miners.

When the tin is brought to ground it is divided, in the more pri-

mitive style of mining, into as many doles as there are adventurers, and the lords' toll is also deducted. It is then broken, washed, and melted. This digging, dressing, and stamping the metal used originally to be performed at the side of a running stream, whence the refuse was all washed down by the rivers into the harbours, and thus the navigation of them was nearly stopped. To such a pitch had the evil grown in the twenty-second year of Henry VIII., that an Act of Parliament was passed, "That none should labour in tin works near the Devon and Cornish Havens."

When the tin has been melted it is run into blocks weighing from two and three-quarters to three and three-quarters hundred-weight each. These are not saleable till they have been taken to the coinage to be assayed. When assayed, the proper officer stamps the Duchy arms on them with a hammer. This coinage takes place twice a year, at Midsummer and Michaelmas. As it might not be convenient for the poorer sort of tanners to wait so long for their money, they receive upon taking their tin to the coinage a transferable ticket, which they can either sell or raise money on. By this same charter the Duke gave liberty to the tanners to sell their tin without any particular licence for the occasion, unless the Duke determined to buy it himself, or lease this right of pre-emption to others. This lease must be granted by a parliament of stannators called for that purpose.

The right of pre-emption has never yet been exercised by any Duke, and but seldom leased by them to others. King James II., when there was no Duke of Cornwall, exercised the right of pre-emption at 3*l.* 10*s.* the hundredweight. In 1703, Queen Anne exercised the same right over sixteen long hundredweight. The lease was once undertaken by Queen Anne and Lord Treasurer Godolphin, with Mr. Boscawen (afterwards Viscount Falmouth) on the other part, "by which, for the present exigence the Crown got the power in several boroughs, though they lost by the undertaking, which was occasioned by the war."^c The lease was again renewed by the succeeding administration, but was not carried into execution.

Frederic Prince of Wales, like others of his family, was a victim to impecuniosity. In 1736 he appealed to Parliament for an allowance of 100,000*l.* per annum to support the necessary expenses of his high station. His request was supported by the Tories, but

* Bubb Doddington's Diary.

rejected by the Whigs at the orders of his Royal father. He was consequently obliged to borrow money at ten per cent., paying one-half for the insurance on his life, and died 200,000*l.* in debt.^d In 1750 the companies of Mine Adventurers and Mine Battery both petitioned the Prince for a lease of the pre-emption. They offered to increase his revenue from the Duchy by the amount of 1200*l.* per annum, and to lend him 10,000*l.* at five per cent., without insuring his life; but the Prince died before the job was completed.

The charter of Duke Edmund, above alluded to, is said to have been sealed with the Duchy seal, on which was engraved a pickaxe and shovel in saltire. It is also said that the corporate seal of the stannators bore the impression of a man working in a tin lode. As impressions of either of these seals are not known, their existence may be considered to be at least problematical.

By a statute passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of King Edward I. the ducal charter was confirmed, and the tanners of Cornwall dissociated from those of Devonshire. Formerly the miners of both counties used to have a common parliament convened every seven years, on Hingeston Hill, in Cornwall, to pass measures affecting their mutual interests.

Edward III. created his son Edward the Black Prince and his heirs Dukes of Cornwall, with royal jurisdiction, which the Earls were not possessed of. This grant was duly confirmed by Parliament, but the succession was limited to such of his heirs as should be the eldest son of the King of England. This limitation was not held to apply to the second Duke (afterwards King Richard II.), although his father was not King of England. The reason possibly might have been that he was within the equity of the statute, and that, as he would under the Royal grant have been entitled to succeed to his father, it would be hard to deprive him of that vested right, by the retrospective operation of the Act of Parliament, which acted as a new grant abrogating the other. This equity would not extend to his descendants. So, on the other hand, King George III. never was Duke of Cornwall, although his father had been: for the father never ascended the throne, which preliminary requisite was essential to elevate his son to the title he had himself borne. On the other hand, the limitation has been held to include the second son of the reigning

^d Bubb Doddington's Diary.

monarch when the elder son had predeceased the father, as in the case of King Henry VIII. and Charles I., whose elder brothers, Prince Arthur and Prince Henry, respectively had died during the reign of their fathers. The tenure of this title is one of the mysteries of the law. The dukedom lies dormant when the King has no son living, and the Crown holds the land in trust for succeeding dukes, but pockets the revenues for its own advantage. The eldest son of the King is created Prince of Wales, but born Duke of Cornwall. Great preparations were made for the elevation of the Lord Edward, in 1547. "The fine stones had been given out from the royal wardrobe to be set in the velvet cap which, crossed with the heraldic closing bars of his rank as Duke of Cornwall, was to be worn by him at the great ceremonial, for which King Henry VIII. had drawn up the programme with his own right hand, soon to do no more wickedness, and to moulder in the dust with his victims." The Duke never wore the ostrich feathers of the Prince, for his father had died before the day appointed for his investiture, but assumed instead, for a brief time, the royal crown that he wore so well and laid down so contentedly.

The title of Duke, as a mere title of rank, totally distinct from territorial power, was introduced into the English peerage upon this occasion. The Conqueror had been Duke of Normandy, but in his case the word "Duke" implied the suzerainty over a small territory, owing allegiance or not, as the Duke for the time being pleased, to a higher power. In this sense Shakespeare introduces the Duke of Illyria, and the Bible mentions the Dukes of Edom. When Shakespeare wrote, and the Bible was translated, the order of Dukes was extinct in England, as the last Duke had died in 1572, and the title was not revived again until 1623, in the person of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. It cannot be said that the new title was auspicious or lucky. There had been—

"Off with his head ; so much for Buckingham."

The revival was associated with the knife of Felton and the "worst inn's worst room" at Kirby Moorside. It was again revived in the person of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, only to die out once more. It was again revived by George IV. ; but this generation has seen the glories of Stowe vanish.

When Prince Arthur was Duke of Cornwall, certain regulations were made by his Privy Council that were very obnoxious to the

miners, who refused to observe them. The avaricious father, King Henry VII., was glad of the chance that enabled him, with some show of law, to declare their charter forfeited. In a short time, however, he found out his mistake, when the expenses of working the mines exceeded the receipts. For a thousand pounds he was induced to grant to the tinnerns another charter, which was confirmed by a statute passed in the twentieth year of the reign of Elizabeth, which altered the number of stannators, that had been twenty-four, to sixteen, at which it remains now. The statute further provided, that they should regulate all things relative to the government of the mines, and all persons connected therewith. Since that time, no material change has been made in the constitution of the duchy and the privileges of the tinnerns.

From its intimate relations with royalty, the county of Cornwall has been always true and loyal to the throne. When the Tudors came to the throne, and the power of the House of Commons began to thrust itself into notice, the Kings and Queens of that house strove to counterbalance that intrusive state-element by summoning members from small places in Cornwall, devoted to themselves. In this way, before the advent of the Stuarts, the number of Cornish boroughs had increased from six to twenty-one. To such a pitch was this principle carried, that a part of a parish would be created a borough to the exclusion of the rest. Beer Alston was but part of the parish of Beer Ferris, and not the best part either, for at the passing of the Reform Bill it contained but one house worth ten pounds yearly rent. There were indeed 108 other houses with 400 inhabitants, who only paid 3*l.* 9*s.* annually in taxes.

Charles I. had been Duke of Cornwall, and during the great rebellion the men of Cornwall were stedfast to their former Duke. St. Michael's Mount was almost the last fortress from which the royal banner was displayed. A copy of the letter that the King addressed to his faithful subjects may yet be seen in Truro Church. There are but six churches in England dedicated to St. Charles the royal martyr. One is at Tunbridge Wells, whose existence as a fashionable resort is owing to his son. Another is at Plymouth, which borders on, and the third is at Falmouth, which lies in, Cornwall. For all that, the Cornish men would not rise in favour of his deposed son. It may be that his treatment of their countryman, Bishop Trelawney, had disgusted them, or it may be that they specially disliked his preference for the Church of Rome, as to-day, the austere simplicity of

the Wesleyan doctrines is more favourably regarded by them than the gorgeous tinsel of the papacy.

As might be expected from the speciality of their customs, the Cornish are an isolated people. A visitor can distinguish at a glance the native fishermen and miners from the agricultural labourers, who have come from distant counties. It is true that Cornish, as a language, is extinct, but the patois of the miners is almost unintelligible to any but themselves, as the bench and the bar of that circuit can tell you.*

JOHN WILKINS, B.C.L.



MUSICAL NOTES.—Considering the low esteem in which English music of the more ambitious forms is held, and that perhaps deservedly, by continental musicians, it is satisfactory to be able to note the production at the Crystal Palace during the last month of a new symphony by a young English composer, which, unless the critics are all at fault, the continent will not be able to look down upon. Mr. A. S. Sullivan, who has achieved this success, is a young musician, to whom the musical world has for some years been looking with hope: his new composition is not merely an encouragement to, but in no small degree a realisation of the hopes which have been directed toward him. Symphony is the highest form of instrumental music—a tone-picture of a type which (to change the metaphor) requires the inspiration of the epic rather than the lyric muse. In musical lyrics English composers stand at least on an equality with those of any other nation: it would be hard, indeed, if we contemplate for a moment the choice and copious repertory of glee and madrigal which our nation possesses, to place them anywhere but first in respect of those elegant but unambitious forms of musical composition which correspond to the works of a Horace rather than those of a Homer in the sister art of poetry. While, however, we more than hold our own in musical lyrics, it may be safely said that there is not a single symphony or other large work by an English hand which has been accepted as classical abroad, or held a permanent place in continental *repertoires*. That English musicians have seldom succeeded, however apt their talents, in the greater forms of composition, may not improbably be attributed to the exclusively professional,—in other words it might be said narrow—training by which in this country they are prepared for their vocation. In the great academies abroad, care is taken that the youth who is to be a future professor of music gets a really liberal education; and the result, as compared with the practice in England, is twofold: the composer of music is not the half-despised being he too often is in English society; and he brings to bear upon his art that largeness and freedom of design, and that power to take a comprehensive grasp of his subject, which no exclusively technical training can give to a musician any more than to a cabinet-maker. The immediate founding of a national conservatory of music being now almost a matter of certainty, it is to be hoped that the arrangements will be carried out with a view to producing in England, as abroad, musical artists as distinguished from musical artisans, men of power as distinguished from men of skill, men who can write a symphony as well as men who can indite a pretty ballad for the drawing-room or a graceful part-song for the glee-club. At the head of the proposed national academy of music rumour is at present inclined to place M. Costa, the well-known conductor of the Handel Festivals and Exeter Hall oratorios.

J. C.

* "Kiddle-a-wink" is the Cornish term for parish feasts and public-house revels.

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

Bigberry, near Canterbury, Kent.—Mr. John Brent, to whom so much is due for the important researches he has made at Sarre and at other places in this his native county, has recently been so fortunate as to add to his former collection from Bigberry Hill, further examples of Roman agricultural implements. "On Friday last," he states in a letter of the 11th of this month (March), "I took a walk to Bigberry, a gravel pit, about two miles on the Chartham road. The workmen, in digging out gravel, had found some iron-work. It was the same locality where the Roman plough-share, wheel-tires, &c., had been found. Upon separating the mass of iron, I found four perfect sickles, several iron rings, part of an iron rod, the ferule or spike-end of a staff, a small engraved bronze buckle, and the fragments of a Roman cinerary urn. The whole appeared to have been deposited about three and a half feet below the surface, and upon a layer of burnt wood or earth. I send a pattern of one of the iron implements. They are slightly grooved near the outer edges. Possibly they may be "bill-hooks," although the slightness of the material renders this hypothesis very doubtful. They are recurved at the handle end, as if for a wooden haft; indeed, fragments of wood remained on two of them. They lay, one over the other, rusted together."

On referring to the "*Archæologia Cantiana*," vol. iv., p. 33, I find the former discovery of Mr. Brent thus recorded in an interesting paper entitled "*Roman Cemeteries in Canterbury*":—

"Amongst relics apparently Roman, found at Bigberry Hill, near Harbledown, in 1861, in the possession of the writer, were a share, coulter, and cattle goad; likewise the iron tire of plough or chariot wheels, a horse-bit, and, what appeared to be, iron links, or traces. In another Roman grave, as I have been informed, iron fire-dogs were deposited."

Unfortunately, none of these very interesting and rare objects are engraved; and I understand they were actually exhibited at a meeting of one of the London archæological societies, and allowed to remain to the present day unillustrated in the notice, it is presumed, Mr. Brent supplied.

Culture of the Vine.—In the current volume of my "*Collectanea Antiqua*," I have endeavoured to show that the vine was successfully cultivated in England, in the open air, in the Middle Ages; that, in the southern counties especially, vineyards were by no means uncommon.

In proof of this I have by no means exhausted the documentary evidence so abundant and so decisive. But I have indicated the application of a severer test to the argument, in the possibility of maturing grapes at present in the open air: not only upon walls, but cultivated as they are upon the continent, and as they were in England in past times. Of course it must be conceded that if the vine, centuries ago, could be made productive thus, there can be no possible reason why it should not now succeed equally well if properly treated. I do not, at present, intend to go into this question further than stating that, last autumn, my own young vineyard, planted and pruned according to the rules of Columella, rewarded my exertions and hopes with a rich and abundant vintage.

I content myself in making known the result of a visit I paid, last autumn, in company with my friend Mr. J. Adkins Barton, to the site of the vineyard of the late Clement Hoare, at Shirley, near Southampton. In what I have printed on the "*Archæology of Horticulture*," I have referred to Mr. Hoare's experiments on the culture of the vine upon open walls; not strictly in the open ground, as vineyards were formerly cultivated. Mr. Hoare made the experiments upon which he founded his "*Treatise*" at Sidlesham, near Chichester. There, upon walls in the open, he raised immense quantities of the finest grapes; and, as I have been informed, from the sale of them and of young vines, added considerably to the income he derived from his profession, that of a school-master. When I was but little more than a boy I knew him as a "fellow of infinite jest," an agreeable, jovial, and well-informed man; not as a grower of vines, although he then must have been in the midst of his horticultural studies. Many years after, I heard that he had taken land at Shirley, near Southampton; had planted a vineyard at considerable expense; and that the vineyard had failed. On this point, and on this alone, I wish to say a few words, justified by my visit to the spot, and by the information I there obtained.

For many years I have been referred to the failure of this vineyard by those who disbelieve in ripe grapes upon open walls; but without placing the slightest value on their incredulity or on their judgment. I always considered they had formed an opinion without taking any pains to examine the evidence upon which it was founded; and now I am convinced that this was the case. Mr. Hoare failed; but his vineyard did not fail. He, most unwisely, invested a large sum of money (most of it, I believe, borrowed money) in buying land, in building, and in other expensive matters; and before the vineyard could possibly make him any adequate returns, he was, to use the expression of people living upon the spot, and who knew him well, "sold up." I do not think he was there more than three or four years; and in this short time the vines could not have come into general bearing. No doubt his successor had a good chance; but it is not likely he was competent to manage a concern requiring such delicate manipulation and such peculiar knowledge. The remains of the vineyard we examined. It was constructed in terraces upon low walls; the aspect and soil do not appear to be at all uncongenial, as has been asserted; but, on the contrary, could Hoare have commanded sufficient capital, I believe both he and his vineyard would have prospered.

The East Riding Tumuli.—The Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, who has announced for publication a work upon the British period, "A Decade of Skulls from Ancient Northumbria," has spent several days in the examination of the group of tumuli near Gardham, on the Cherry Burton Wolds, about midway between Beverley and Market Weighton. The group consisted of eight round barrows, six of which were in a line running east and west, and were from five to fifty yards apart; the other two were about 100 yards to the north, of themselves situate east and west, and about sixty yards apart. The results from these examinations are of much interest, showing the two practices of cremation and inhumation to have been in use at the particular British period marked by these burials. The excavations were commenced on the tumulus to the extreme east, which was 49 ft. in diameter, and much lowered by ploughing. In the centre, 5 ft. below the surface, in an oval hollow in the natural chalk, sunk 1 ft. deep, a full-grown, unburnt male body, of fifty years, was found, laid on the left side, with the head to the south-east. The body was doubled up, the knees being drawn up to the elbows, and the hands to the chin. The body was that of a robust man, the skull being sadly broken and decayed, but which was carefully gathered up and well rebuilt, so as to show the type. There was a great amount of burnt matter near the body; but no implements or urn appear to have been buried with it. The second tumulus was of 46 ft. diameter. Near the centre, but 7 ft. apart, it contained two reversed cinerary urns, each containing the remains of a burnt body. The urns were E.N.E. by W.S.W. The eastern urn contained the body of a young child, probably not a year old; the other that of a full-grown person. Excepting the rims, the urns were much damaged by the plough. A few large chalk-flints had been placed round each urn as a protection. These burials were both of a secondary nature, and were placed in the barrow above $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the natural surface. Upon the natural surface a portion of a skull of an unburnt body was found, but nothing more remained; and close by, in a hollow sunk $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. into the chalk, the primary burial—a reversed urn, containing the burnt bones of a young person—was found surrounded by burnt earth and charcoal. The urn, from the wet nature of the ground, was very much decayed. All the three urns found in this tumulus were of the ordinary British cinerary type, with overhanging rims, and ornamented with reticulated and herring-bone impressions of twisted thong. A few pieces of red-deer horn were found mixed with the materials of the bone.

The third tumulus examined was 36 ft. in diameter, and reduced by ploughing to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. altitude, the same process having destroyed its contents entirely, barring the action of the elements. The fourth tumulus was of 20 ft. diameter, and about 2 ft. high, the plough having again much reduced the height. In a slight hollow sunk into the natural chalk rock, the remains of a burnt body were found, without urn or any accompaniment. The cremation and interment had evidently taken place on the spot. The fifth and sixth barrows were each 38 ft. diameter and each $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, the contents of both having been destroyed by cultivation. The seventh barrow, one of those to the north, was of 46 ft. diameter and 3 ft. high, and among the materials two fragments of an urn, which, with its contents, had been destroyed by the plough,

were found. The singular feature of this tumulus was, that almost throughout its whole area, and just above the natural surface, a hard bed of fused flints was met with, which was broken up with difficulty, and presented the appearance of broken clinkers. Beneath this vitreous platform, and about the centre of the barrow, there was much burnt matter, along with charcoal, and in a circular hollow in the chalk the remains of the burnt body were deposited. The eighth tumulus was not opened. It is a most singular feature that in the barrows examined not a single flint implement or portion of flint, burnt or unburnt, was found; nor, urns excepted, any article which had been deposited with reference to any of the interments.

The last examination was in a field adjoining the new line of railway from Beverley to Market Weighton, where, when the line was formed, the railway company removed upwards of fifty bodies, all unburnt and doubled up, which had been interred in hollows in the gravel varying from one foot to three feet deep—in this case inhumation without burial mounds. Mr. Greenwell devoted one day to researches in this British cemetery, and found one interment. This was of a man about fifty years of age, the body being doubled and placed in a hollow $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the surface, with the head to E.S.E. The body was on the right side, with the legs up, the left arm crossed over the chest, and the right extended. A small semi-circular piece of greatly decayed bronze was found near the hip, but it is doubtful if associated with the body. It is not possible to tell what the bronze has been. The stature of the man had been 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 9 in., and the skull was broken into 73 pieces, but Mr. Greenwell does not despair of re-erecting it and ascertaining the type and race. The vicinity is a very rich one in British sepulchral remains, of which, at various times, much destruction has occurred. In the rectory yard at Dalton, ten bodies were found arranged in a circle under a tumulus, all doubled up in the British fashion. These were re-interred in a large hole made to receive the bones removed when rebuilding the chancel of the church; and, worse than this, but a few weeks ago Ancient Britons, found accidentally, were re-interred in graves dug for animals dead of the rinderpest. Mr. Greenwell heard of many cases where tumuli had been destroyed.

FRANCE.

Petit-Appreville.—In January last another Frankish cemetery was found in the vicinity of Dieppe, already rendered famous on account of the interesting and valuable discoveries of the Abbé Cochet. The workmen of M. Harlé, engaged in digging a piece of land on the slope of a little hill called Côte-Enragée, at Petit-Appreville, near Dieppe, laid open some graves in the chalk; and M. Harlé fortunately consulted forthwith the Abbé Cochet, who immediately attended and superintended a systematic excavation of the ground over ten days. The result was the discovery and examination of twenty sepultures of men, women, and children. The feet of the skeletons lay to the south-east, the heads to the north-west. At the feet of twelve were vases of dark clay. Three had rings of bronze on a finger of the left hand. Four or five had girdle buckles of bronze, richly worked and silvered. A

greater number were decorated with the broad, flat, girdle ornaments in damascened iron, so peculiar to the Frankish graves. The silver plating of these ornaments was well preserved. Seven skeletons were found with sabres, or short swords: many had knives. A woman's grave yielded a necklace of beads, and fibulæ in bronze, one of which has the form of a double cross. The most remarkable of the female ornaments is what the Abbé Cochet considers an ear-pendant. It is composed of a large ring of copper with a ball covered with thin plates of gold, which are worked in filigree with little tubes of glass. A small chain is composed of links of copper and of iron arranged alternately. The Abbé Cochet, who has carefully collected all these objects for the Rouen museum, pays a just compliment to the liberality of M. Harlé, who placed his land and the remains at his disposal, for the benefit of archæological science.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 22.—J. P. GASSIOT, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

The following papers were read:—"Account of Experiments on the Flexural and Torsional Rigidity of a Glass Rod, leading to the Determination of the Rigidity of Glass," by Mr. J. D. Everett.—"Note on the Relative Intensities of Direct Sunlight, and Diffuse Daylight, at different Altitudes of the Sun," by Professor H. E. Roscoe and Mr. J. Baxendell.

March 1.—General SABINE, President, in the chair.

A paper was read, "Researches on Acids of the Lactic Series. No. I., Synthesis of Acids of the Lactic Series," by Dr. Frankland and Mr. B. F. Duppa.

March 8.—General SABINE, President, in the chair.

Papers read:—"On the Action of Compasses in Iron Ships," by Mr. J. Lilley.—"On the Tidal Currents of the West Coast of Scotland," by Mr. A. Smith, F.R.S.—"Note on a Correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the President and Council of the Royal Society regarding Meteorological Observations, to be made by Sea and Land," by the President.

March 15.—General SABINE, President, in the chair.

Paper read:—"On a possible Geological Cause of Changes in the Position of the Axis of the Earth's Crust," by Mr. J. Evans, F.R.S.

March 22.—General SABINE, President, in the chair.

Papers were read "On the Action of Trichloride of Phosphorus on the Salts of the Aromatic Monamines," by Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S.—"Notice of a Zone of Spots on the Sun," by Prof. J. Phillips, F.R.S.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 15.—Earl STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

Mr. Lewin read a paper "On the Site of the Holy Sepulchre." The site he advocates is the traditional one; and he disposes of the difficulty of its being within the city, by endeavouring to show that the second wall took a sudden turn eastward very near the point where the present Church of the Holy Sepulchre stands. His views are briefly these: 1. The first or most ancient wall of Jerusalem encompassed the city of Jebus, or Sion; and the Castle of David occupied the site on which the citadel of Herod's Palace was afterwards built. 2. The second wall, built by David and Solomon, was enlarged by the addition of a small piece by Hezekiah; and it is this enlargement which produces the irregularity of outline that enables us to place the Church of the Holy Sepulchre outside the wall, instead of within it. 3. The third wall was built by Agrippa, and not till ten years after the crucifixion. Between the second and third walls were several tombs; two now known as those of Joseph and Nicodemus, and the monument of the High Priest John, mentioned in Josephus. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that our Lord should have been interred there.—Mr. Ferguson was present, and said that he still adhered to the theory put forward by himself, that the Mosque of Omar was erected in the time of Constantine, and covered the real site of the Holy Sepulchre.—Mr. Hepworth Dixon said he agreed, generally, with Mr. Lewin's views, but for historical rather than archaeological reasons. The history of the two sites—that of the Holy Sepulchre, and that of the Dome of the Rock—was tolerably clear, and quite distinct. One Christian edifice was raised on the Sepulchre, and was destroyed by the Persians. Another Christian edifice was built over the Temple ruins, and was changed into a mosque by Omar and his successors. The question was one which must be left to the decision of the spade, and he looked to the labours of the Palestine Exploration Committee as likely to set it at rest.

Feb. 22.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Messrs. Richard Fisher, Thomas Jones, B.A., John T. Gilbert, George Adams, Thomas Smallwood Richards, Felix Slade, John Thomas Blight, and John Clayton.

Count Giovanni Gozzadini and Count Carlo Pepoli were elected Honorary Fellows.

March 8.—OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Rev. J. Simpson, Local Secretary, exhibited Roman antiquities found at Brough, in Westmoreland, and offered some remarks upon them. A short paper on the same subject was read, contributed by the Director.

Mr. Lewin read his paper on the "Mosque of Omar." Eminent architects who had inspected that building had assigned to it with certainty a Roman origin, not earlier than the first year of Diocletian, A.D. 284, nor later than the period of Justinian, A.D. 527. They had even gone further, and fixed as its actual date some time in the first half of the fourth century. So far, Mr. Lewin agreed with them, but he could

not follow them in the theory that it was erected by Constantine, or that it covered the real site of the Holy Sepulchre. Mr. Lewin's theory was, that the Mosque of Omar occupied the site of the Temple to Jupiter Capitolinus, founded, according to Dion Cassius, by Hadrian, A.D. 135, and that it was the actual building erected and dedicated to the same object by Maximin. It did not occupy the site of the Temple of Jerusalem, but was somewhat to the north of it. Maximin was one of the Cæsars, and the district allotted to him was Syria and Egypt, over which he ultimately took the title of Emperor. His reign lasted from A.D. 305 to 313, and comes within the very period fixed by the architects for the building in question.

A visitor made some remarks in confirmation of Mr. Lewin's views, and Mr. Black mentioned that he had personally investigated the dimensions of the Mosque of Omar, and found them, in every respect, true Roman measurements of the time of Hadrian.

March 15.—F. OUVRY, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Spencer Perceval communicated some remarks on several deeds exhibited by Mr. Philip Frere, of Dungate, and found in connexion with the Paston papers. One was executed between the Duke of York and Sir John Fastolf, and bears date 15 December, 36 Henry VI. Several have very elegant seals. Among the papers was a letter in French from a John Paston, Bishop, dated 1440, of whom nothing further is known. Mr. Perceval also read extracts from a Roll of the Deer in Framlingham Park, from 1517 to 1519. Mr. Octavius Morgan read an account of the curious mosaic pavement recently found by him at the Roman station of Caerleon-on-Usk.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIËS.

At a meeting of this society, held in February last at Copenhagen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., was unanimously and with acclamation elected a co-founder in the room of the Prince Consort, who took a very deep interest in this distinguished association. The Dukes of Sutherland and Buccleuch, as also the Earls de Grey and Ripon and Carnarvon (high steward of the University of Oxford), the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Head, Bart., the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., the Rev. John Wilson, D.D. (president of Trinity College, Oxford), and Mr. John Lewis Fytche (late high sheriff of the county of Lincoln), were at the same time elected co-founders; and Mr. Edward William Braybrooke, of Lincoln's-inn, a fellow of the same society.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 28.—GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

Frederick Peck, Esq., of Furnival's Inn, was elected a Member.

J. B. Greenshields, Esq., of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, sent for exhibition some articles brought by him from Egypt, and also some from Canada. To four pieces of stone broken from the stair of the vocal Memnon at Thebes were added two others, formerly belonging to the late Sir Patrick Walker. The stone is of a pinkish tinge, varying much

in depth of colour in the pieces produced, and is a sandstone composed of very pure quartz grains, the texture somewhat coarse though regular and compact, but so little cementitious matter present as to interfere but slightly with the transparency of the grains. The object of the exhibition was to inquire as to the possibility of such a material being resonant and capable of producing the sounds attributed to it by Pausanias, like the snapping of a harp-string. Strabo, who heard it, says the sound was like that of a moderate blow. A sound of this description would not be marvellous except for the regularity of its occurrence at sunrise; and for this occurrence no conclusive conjectures have yet been offered.

The chairman reprehended a practice of procuring relics which had here brought together no less than six fragments, to the detriment of this renowned statue.

The articles brought by Mr. Greenshields from Canada, were hornstone spears or arrow-heads, from the ancient barrows or tumuli of that country, and bore a close resemblance to Irish antiquities of the class. He stated that from his own inquiry among the Indians he ascertained that the purpose of these tumuli was quite unknown to the present races. The last object of his exhibition was a bronze leaf-shaped sword, found in the Thames in 1859 or 1860, and lately purchased by him in Glasgow. Mr. Syer Cuming pronounced it to be a good example of the British weapons in use at the invasion of the Romans, and recounted the discoveries of weapons in the Thames, which led him to believe that the Romans, armed with iron swords, and the Britons with bronze, had engaged in fight from Westminster Bridge, as high as Kingston, and that the conflict had been most intense about Battersea, as indicated by the abundance of weapons from that part of the river.

Mr. Vere Irving produced an iron leaf-shaped sword, found at Edinburgh, being the pattern with which the artillery volunteers of that city were armed.

John Davidson, Esq., exhibited a congius, believed to be the standard congius (a measure of about three-fourths of a gallon) made by order of the Emperor Vespasian, and placed in the Capitol at Rome. He pointed out that the original standard measure was in the Farnese Palace when, in 1647, Greaves, the Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, published his work on the Roman foot and denarius. The engraving of it given in that book leaves no doubt that this must be, if not the original, a very close imitation of it, and it is known that such an imitation was in existence more than 200 years ago. The one now produced was purchased about 1825, in Paris, by the late Mr. John Davidson, the well-known African traveller. He lost his life twenty years ago in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo, and left but little record of the numerous antiquities of which he had acquired possession. His opinion respecting this is unknown, but the value and high importance of a correct knowledge concerning it was unanimously felt. The questions raised were—If an original, when was it transferred from the Farnese at Rome? Where is now the half-congius formerly also in Rome? Where is now the imitation made in Germany? Is the bronze metal of the congius produced of the character of Roman

bronze? The further consideration of these questions was adjourned to the meeting of the 14th of March.

A paper by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., was read, recounting his examination of chambered barrows in Brittany, during a recent visit to that province. His inquiries were directed to ascertain what characteristics were apparent as to the chronological order of their construction. He dwelt at the outset on the fact that all cromlechs were chambered barrows, and that their nakedness was due either to the removal of the mound which once buried them, or to their having been, from fortuitous circumstances, left incomplete. He then showed the original form of the barrow to have been that of a round mound; the mound was often enlarged to receive a second or a third chamber within it; sometimes the augmentations were made without departing from the circular form of the mound, but in other instances they gave to it an oval form, but so that the axis of the oval was always east to west. Thus the oval form was a later one than the round. So also with respect to the chambers within the mounds; those constructed with large masses of rock for the covering were found in the original mounds, whilst those with roofs constructed on a principle approaching to that of the arch, were found in the additions to the barrows, and thus, where found singly, indicated a late structure. Mr. Lukis insisted on the identity of the naked cromlech and the buried stone chamber, and pointed to the ideas which had associated the cromlechs with Druidical sacrificial rites, as utterly untenable and well-nigh exploded.

March 14.—THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.

The supposed congius of Vespasian, brought from Paris in 1825, was again exhibited by John Davidson, Esq. Edward Levién, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the subject. He showed that on their investigations on the Roman weights and measures, Poëtus, Peireske, Villalpandus, and Greaves, in the 16th and 17th centuries, had before them more than one congius similarly inscribed as the present; but in one example, at least, there was an additional engraved ornament.

That the present one is not that seen by Greaves at the Farnese Palace, is clear from the absence of two engraved oval lines which appear on Greaves' drawing; and, moreover, the Farnese congius was traced to the Royal Museum at Dresden, where it arrived at the beginning of the 18th century, and still remains. The original standard congius of Vespasian is not known to be in existence. One was found at Todi, which was considered likely to be the original only because the inscription upon it was filled in with silver; but this one has long been lost again.

Mr. Gordon M. Hills had measured the contents of the specimen before them, and found it to contain 7 lbs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of water, measuring six pints, *minus* 6.622 cubic inches. He pointed out the peculiar fitness of the form of the congius for the purposes of a standard, but showed that the inside of this one was too roughly finished to make it probable that it could have been used or made for a standard, but only as an imitation of it. This idea had already been suggested by Mr. Syer Cuming, on the ground that the metal was not Roman bronze, but a mixture commonly made in the 15th century, to which period he would assign the congius before them.

Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., V.P., then delivered from the chair an address on the "Progress and Present Condition of the Science of Archæology." He traced the history of antiquarian ideas in this country from an early period down to the time of the foundation of the British Archæological Association, and then described the influence in various points of view which the Association had exercised on the fate of archæological science since it came into existence. He then proceeded to point out the dangers to which the science has been and is exposed, from without, discussing at some length the system of ages, stone, bronze, and iron, and the other questions which have been raised under the title of prehistoric archæology.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 19.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

E. Maltby, Esq., presented a series of large photographic views in Tanjore and Trivady, and the photograph, twenty feet in length, of an inscription around the basement of the Vimānam of the great Pagoda at Tanjore. The inscription, which dates from the beginning of the 14th century, is in the old Tamil language, and in a character bearing great resemblance to the Grantham, Malayalam, and, in some letters, to the alphabet of the Gujerati plates.

A paper, by Mr. E. Norris, was read, containing "Introductory Remarks to a specimen of an Assyrian Dictionary." The author stated that, while assisting Sir H. Rawlinson in the preparation of Assyrian inscriptions for publication, he had got together a very large number of words. These he had arranged in the form of a dictionary, intended "to serve at least as a repository in which Assyrian students may jot down their difficulties, and find a page where they may look for help by collating passages containing the words they are investigating." He proposed to commence at once the printing of the whole dictionary, if the specimen given should be thought satisfactory. After adverting to the difficulties of the Assyrian syllabary, encumbered as it is by monograms, determinatives, polyphones, unpronounceable proto-Babylonian symbols, and varying orthography, the author said he had arranged the words according to the order of the Hebrew alphabet, taking no notice of inherent unwritten vowels, or of the complementary vowels following them, which serve at most only to lengthen the syllable. *Accad* or proto-Babylonian words would be generally rendered as if they were Assyrian, and left to take their chance in that form; with the exception of a few of frequent occurrence, whose Assyrian equivalents are well known from vocabularies and variant readings. In conclusion, he mentioned that throughout the work a normal character would be used, as near to the older Assyrian forms as typographical arrangements would admit.

The reading of the paper being concluded, Sir H. Rawlinson bore testimony to the great difficulties with which Assyrian lexicography was beset on all sides, passing a high encomium on Mr. Norris for his indefatigable zeal in grappling with them; and then gave an account of the *Accad* element, which largely enters into the composition of the Assyrian records, and vastly increases the difficulties of deciphering them.

March 5.—The Right Hon. Viscount STRANGFORD in the chair.

Mr. Thomas exhibited some curious specimens of Sassanian seals, and among the rest a cast of the well-known amethyst of the Devonshire tiara of gems, the legends of which have hitherto been imperfectly deciphered. It was demonstrated, by the binominal legend surrounding the central portrait, to have constituted in its day the veritable royal signet of Bahram, Kermán Sháh, the son and second eventual successor of Sapor the Great (Postumus, A.D. 310, 381), so celebrated in the wars in the lower empire as the too successful opponent of the Byzantine Constantius. Mr. Thomas also drew attention to a most interesting series of now broken inscriptions repeated in the associate Chaldee and Sassanian Pehlvi, which Sir H. Rawlinson had an opportunity of partially copying from the fallen slabs which originally constituted the face of the terrace of the ancient Fire Temple of Páí Kuli (*Jour. Geog. Soc.*, ix., p. 30). These corresponding biliteral and bilingual legends, numbering even in those so hastily and imperfectly transcribed some seventy or eighty damaged sections, promise in the possible restoration of their conjoint versions a very large amount of new information regarding the local history of the period; and it is in the desire of enlisting the interest of future travellers, and recovering for modern instruction the incompletely developed linguistic monuments of the land by photography, or other improved methods, that this appeal is now reiterated.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 9.—Annual General Meeting: W. DE LA RUE, Esq., President, in the chair.

A. Brewin and A. Finch, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.

The annual report of the Council on the financial condition of the Society, and on the progress of astronomy during the past year, was presented and read. From this it appeared that the financial condition was highly satisfactory, the balance-sheet exhibiting a large amount in funded property, and a considerable balance in the banker's hands. During the past year death had removed from the list nine ordinary Fellows and two foreign Associates: the obituary of the report comprising notices of the lives and labours of Dr. Burder, the well-known Clifton meteorologist; of Benjamin Gompertz,^a the mathematician, whose name is so inseparably connected with the theory of Life Assurances and Contingent Reversions, and who was one of the earliest members of the Society; of Sir W. R. Hamilton, whose biography appeared in the January number of our journal;^b of Sir John William Lubbock,^c one of the most conspicuous among physical astronomers, one of the trio who justly claim "the credit of first bringing the Lunar Tables within the limits of error of observation, and thereby of bringing to perfection the solution of the problem of finding the longitude at sea by means of lunar observations"; of Admiral W. H. Smyth,^d whose "Celestial Cycle" holds so high a place in astronomical literature, and whose name is well known in connection with matters geographical, hydro-

^a See G. M., Aug. 1865, p. 262.

^b See above, Jan., p. 128.

^c See G. M., July, 1865, p. 126.

^d See G. M., Dec., 1865, p. 784.

graphical, numismatical, and antiquarian, as well as astronomical; and of John Francis Encke, the soldier in youth, and afterwards for forty years Director of the Observatory at Berlin, whose researches upon the motions of the comet that bears his name led astronomers to the belief that space—thought to be void—is really filled with some medium capable of resisting the motions of planetary and cometary bodies circulating in it—a work for which he was honoured with the Astronomical Society's gold medal; another medal having been at a subsequent period awarded him for his improvement of the "*Berlin Jahrbuch*," an astronomical ephemeris answering to our "*Nautical Almanac*."

The progress of astronomy, as recorded by the Council's report, is marked by the insight that has been gained into the probable physical structure of comets, through the spectral analysis of their light by Mr. Huggins; by the investigations on cometary orbits, by Professor Hoek of Utrecht, tending to show that every star—every sun of distant systems—is associated with its own family of comets, but that, owing to attraction of planetary or other cosmical matter, these bodies continually leave their primaries, and revolve, either permanently in ellipses or temporarily in parabolas or hyperbolas, round other suns; by the investigations of M. Delaunay upon the cause of the lunar acceleration, which have led that illustrious *savant* to conclude that the time of the earth's rotation is increased by the friction between the earth and the waters caused by the action of the tides; by the speculations upon the probable changes of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, extending over immense periods of time, such as would account for the great changes of climate of which geologists trace evidence in the monuments of the Glacial period; by the knowledge we have acquired in the department of solar physics; by the calculations of the apparent difference in the diameter of the illuminated and the unilluminated moon, ascribed to the effect of irradiation, and thus confirming the non-existence of any sensible atmosphere around the moon; and by various aids that astronomy has received from its sister-science, meteorology.

The reading of the report was followed by the presentation of the Society's medal to Professor Adams, "for his investigations in respect of the Lunar Parallax and the secular acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion." This presentation was the occasion of the delivery of a most able address by the retiring President, Mr. De la Rue, explanatory of the grounds upon which the award was made.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the officers for the ensuing year, when the following Fellows were elected:—

President, Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A., F.R.S.—*Vice-Presidents*, Rev. Professor Challis, M.A., F.R.S.; W. De la Rue, Esq., F.R.S.; J. R. Hind, Esq., F.R.S.; Rev. R. Main, M.A., F.R.S.—*Treasurer*, S. C. Whitbread, Esq., F.R.S.—*Secretaries*, R. Hodgson, Esq.; E. J. Stone, Esq., M.A.—*Foreign Secretary*, Admiral R. H. Manners; together with twelve members to form the Council.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 26.—Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Bart., in the chair.

A paper was read, giving an account of the exploration of the River

Purús, one of the southern tributaries of the Amazons, by Mr. Chandless. This river, which has its source in the Andes, after a north-easterly course of about 1900 miles, enters the Amazons at a distance of 1100 miles from the mouth of that king of rivers. Many attempts had previously been made to trace it to its source without success, when Mr. Chandless undertook the task at his own expense, and, starting in June, 1864, he pursued the tortuous course of the stream for upwards of 1800 miles, and returned in February last. During the whole of that distance no rapids were encountered to obstruct the navigation, and at 900 miles from the Amazons it was nine fathoms deep. The explorer came in contact with various tribes of Indians, none of whom attempted to oppose his progress, and most of them were very friendly. Some of the tribes had attained considerable progress in the arts, and were clothed entirely in cloth made by themselves. The Indians nearer to the sources of the Purús, however, were in a much ruder state: they did not know the use of iron, and were unacquainted with firearms. After ascending the river for about 1850 miles, it divided into two streams—one coming from the north, the other from the south, both of which branches were ascended by Mr. Chandless as far as he could drag his boat.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Bates observed that the winding course of the Purús, and its terminating in the same central wilderness through which it flows, would prevent it from becoming valuable as a means of communication between the eastern shores of South America and the peopled districts of Eastern Peru; the main Amazons, however, was remarkably straight in its course, and presented every facility for navigation, from the Atlantic up to the settled provinces of Northern Peru. Much importance, he said, had been attached to the exploration of the Purús, for it had been supposed to be the same river (the Madre de Dios) that had been observed from the Andes flowing eastward in a broad stream; but it appeared from the results of this exploration that it could not be the same.

March 12.—Colonel Playfair, Consul at Zanzibar, read an account which he had received of the barbarous murder of the African traveller, Baron Charles von der Decken, by the inhabitants of Berdera on the river Juba. The Baron's steamer was wrecked a few miles above the town, on the 26th September, and on the 27th he returned in a boat to Berdera in company with Dr. Link, leaving Lieutenant von Schickh in command of the camp formed near the wreck. On the 1st of October, the camp having been attacked by an armed band of Somáli from Berdera and two Europeans killed, Lieutenant von Schickh, with the remainder of the party, abandoned the wreck in a boat on his way to Zanzibar for assistance for the Baron, whom he believed to be in danger at Berdera. In the meantime the Baron's boat was stolen, and after trying in vain with his companion, on the 30th of September, to find his way back to the wreck, he was forced to return to the town on the 1st of October, leaving Dr. Link and a Zanzibar negro to continue the search. Here treachery was used to remove the Baron's negro attendants and their firearms whilst he was absent at a pretended conference, and on his return (October 2nd) a number of men rushed upon him, bound his arms, and led him away to the banks of the river, where he was killed,

and his body cast into the stream. Dr. Link returned from his visit to the abandoned wreck on the following day, and met with a like fate. The Baron's negro attendants were allowed to return in safety to Brava, where an English man-of-war was waiting to render what service it was able. Consul Playfair believed that it was in vain to expect any reparation for the cruel deed that had been committed, no doubt, with the connivance of the Sultan of Berdera, as these powerful interior chieftains were wholly beyond the reach of the strong arm of Europeans.

Sir Roderick Murchison spoke in feeling terms of the unhappy fate of this most enterprising traveller.

Three other papers were also read. One by Colonel Rigby, "On Englishmen in captivity in Somāli Land," mentioned several circumstances that had come to light within the past week which rendered it quite certain that the wrecked crew of the *St. Abbs* East Indiaman, including sons of English gentlemen, were detained in captivity in the interior of the country. Colonel Rigby and the President expressed strong hopes that Her Majesty's Government would now take measures to have these captives restored to their friends, which might be done by despatching trustworthy natives into the Somāli country from Aden. A communication on the volcanic eruptions now going on in the crater-harbour of Santorin, consisted of despatches forwarded to Sir Roderick Murchison by Lord Clarendon, and letters from Dr. Schmidt of Athens, sent by the Hon. Mr. Erskine, our Minister at Athens. They described the volcanic action as daily increasing in violence, and the alarm as so great that vessels of the chief European powers were held in readiness to transport the whole of the population (14,000) from the island.—Captain Spratt gave the meeting a *vitâ rée* description of the island, and an account of former eruptions as far back as the second century before the Christian era.

At the conclusion of the third paper, "On the Settlement of Lukeja on the Niger," by Mr. T. Valentine Robins, a letter was read from Commodore Eardley Wilmot, Commander-in-Chief on the West African Station, strongly deprecating the withdrawal of Government support from the Niger Settlement, and showing the lamentable results which will ensue to British influence and civilisation if the threatened withdrawal should take place.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 13.—The annual general meeting was held at the offices of the society, South Kensington, the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair.

Mr. Saunders read the report for the year 1865. The Council had a favourable account to give of the increased popularity of the Society. Great progress was being made towards the completion of the garden at South Kensington. A spacious hall for all kinds of meetings connected with the promotion of arts and sciences was about to be erected, under the patronage of the Queen and the presidency of the Prince of Wales. It would be an amphitheatre capable of seating 6000 persons with great comfort. It was with satisfaction that the Council called attention to the list of prizes for special productions. Some of them were to encourage the growth of tropical fruits. As a further inducement to expe-

rimment, the Council were enabled to offer a prize of ten guineas for the best essay on the growth of tropical fruits. The report was adopted.

The officers were then elected as follows, by ballot:—The Duke of Buccleuch, president; Mr. George F. Wilson, F.R.S., treasurer; Lieut.-Colonel Scott, R.E., secretary; Mr. George F. Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel Scott, and Mr. H. Cole, C.B., expense committee-men; Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr. J. Clark, and Mr. R. Hudson, auditors. Viscount Sandon, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Sigismund Rucker, F.R.S., were elected members of the council, in the place of Mr. J. J. Blandy, Mr. J. Kelk, M.P., and Major Trevor Clark, vacating.

Some discussion ensued as to the admission of the public, either at a very low price, or gratis on certain days of the week, in return for the twenty-two acres of land which the Society had received at an almost nominal rent from the Commissioners of the Exhibition in 1851, and a resolution was proposed that the gardens be opened free on the Mondays in August and September; but the motion was withdrawn, and the matter left to the council.

March 5.—Mr. WILSON SAUNDERS, F.R.S., in the chair.

Several interesting specimens were exhibited, amongst which were the following:—*Coburgia miniata*, from Major Trevor Clark, F.R.H.S.; *Illicium religiosum*, from Mr. James Veitch, F.R.H.S.; *Lycasti deppei*, from Mr. Veitch; *Lælia furfuracea*, a plant which very rarely produces flowers, from Mr. Wentworth W. Buller, F.R.H.S.; also a very beautiful collection of cyclamens, from Messrs. E. G. Henderson & Son, of St. John's Wood. The new Fellows elected were—Emily Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Londesborough, the Baroness Dimsdale, Hon. Edward W. Douglas, Mrs. Archdall, J. M. Vipian, P. F. Morgan, John Colebrooke, Lionel Lawson, J. S. Pierce, Mrs. R. Moorsom, T. Marr Johnson, and W. D. Haggard.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Feb. 2.—Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., V.P., in the chair.

Earl Stanhope read a paper "On the Influence of Arabic Philosophy in Mediæval Europe," in which he maintained that the Moslem invaders of Europe, "though they showed themselves inferior in warlike prowess, gained the upper hand in some main points of intellectual influence. While the Moslem had for the most part to yield to the Christians on the field of battle, they acquired an ascendant in the schools of philosophy." This ascendant was chiefly gained by the works of Avicenna and Averroes, though it is probable that these two names were used in a collective or representative sense; all the lore of central Asia was taken as summed up in Avicenna, and all that of Mahomedan Spain in Averroes. The doctrine of an *Anima Mundi*, with which the name of Averroes is associated, had an important bearing on Christian theology for ages, and it only lost its influence at the close of the 15th century, when the revival of classical learning allowed of the works of Aristotle being studied in the original language: "then fell Averroes, never more to rise."

Feb. 5.—The Earl PERCY in the chair.

The Earl Spencer, K.G., Messrs. Joseph Brandeis, Charles Lucas, Frederick Mouat, M.D., and A. W. Paulton, were elected Members.

Several donations and presents were announced.

Feb. 9.—Mr. Archibald Smith read a paper "On the Deviation of the Compass in Iron Ships." In this lecture Mr. Smith put forward, clearly and explicitly, all the theoretical points of this important practical difficulty, in so far as the questions of magnets and the influence of the earth's magnetism were concerned. In wooden ships the effects of deviation are generally slight, and very commonly such as, in the natural conditions of sailing, to tend towards keeping the ship's head away from a lee-shore: but in iron ships the deviation is more uncertain, more liable to change and much more dangerous to the safety of the vessel. Attention may be said to have been first drawn to the subject by the loss of the *Reliance*, in 1840, on the French coast; and the circumstances of the passage from Liverpool through the St. George's Channel were given as an illustration of the danger of the deviations of the compass in iron ships.

Other sources of danger from deviation of the compass in iron vessels were then carefully pointed out—as, the rapid change in the inherent magnetism of a ship during the first few days of her voyage, changes from blows of the sea, from the heeling of the ship, from the position of the ship, when in the vicinity of the compass there were large masses of iron, which influenced its action, &c. It was also shown that whether controlling magnets were placed parallel with the compass-needle, as north and south, or at right angles to it, that is, east and west, while the needle was north and south, although they might control it to a correct indication while the length of the ship was in either of those directions, yet when the ship was in intermediate positions the deviation of the compass would be increased beyond its natural degree. It was shown also that as a rod of soft iron held at a particular angle in a north and south direction became magnetic, so the northern and southern hemispheres of our globe itself were also oppositely magnetic, this influence differing not only in one hemisphere from the other, but subject to local variation, according to the position of the locality as being most remote from or nearest approximate to the line of demarcation between the different magnetisms; being strongest at the remotest distance and less proportionately in the vicinity of the border ground, until at the absolute line of demarcation it was reduced to *nil*. Moreover, this line of demarcation is not regular along the earth's surface, but very irregular, and hence nothing but actual observation will furnish an exact knowledge of the earth's magnetism at any given position. Just as the earth's magnetism is thus divided, so is the inherent magnetism of a ship; consequently, as the hammering of an iron or iron-plated vessel induced the inherent magnetism in one special direction, such ships should be so placed during construction that the divisional line of the two phases of their inherent magnetism should so pass diagonally from above downwards, through the ship, as to leave the part where the steering compass is placed most free from the magnetism of the vessel; that magnetism being variable

in amount in respect to position in the ship as it is in the earth itself, and being least along the line of demarcation of the north and south polarities. It was therefore in these latitudes best to build ships with their heads to the south. After the first year the inherent magnetism of an iron ship assumes something like permanency, and in the Royal Navy the permanent magnetic qualities of every ship are duly recorded; but it is to be regretted it is not so in the mercantile marine; and as our merchant ships go to all parts of the world, it was still more to be deplored that regular records of compass and magnetic deviations were not kept, as it was from such an accumulation of data, and not from the casual voyages of vessels in the navy, that a further important advance in respect to knowledge of the variations in the degree of the earth's magnetism over the earth's surface could be attained.

Feb. 23.—Mr. Pengelly delivered a lecture on Kent's Cavern, near Torquay, a systematic exploration of which has recently been undertaken by a committee appointed by the British Association. There are two openings to the cavern, about fifty yards apart, one of which had been closed by fallen blocks of stone; and, as that part had been little visited, the exploration was commenced there. The large blocks of stone having been removed by blasting, the deposits on the floor of the cavern were first carefully examined. Among the loam were found shells of fish that had been used as food, pieces of pottery, some Samian ware, a few articles of bronze, some spinning whorls, a few bones, and some flint arrow-heads. On clearing away the loam, a stalagmite flooring was found, which varied in thickness from a few inches to three feet; under it there was a thin layer of black earth, and under that a deposit of red cavern earth, which has been carefully examined to a depth of four feet. Imbedded in the stalagmite were several flint arrow-heads and a few bones, which became more abundant in the red earth underneath. In that deposit many bones of animals that have long ceased to exist in this country were discovered. Specimens of these were exhibited by Mr. Pengelly, comprising bones of the rhinoceros, the cave-bear, the cave-lion, the hyena, and the teeth of a small elephant. One of the latter, which Mr. Pengelly calls a perfect gem, was not so large as a nutmeg. Mingled with these bones were found numerous flint arrow-heads, and flint implements of various degrees of perfection, some of them having apparently been chipped only a few times, and others which Mr. Pengelly said could not have been formed with less than a hundred different efforts of the workmen. Holding up one of these, he said it was impossible to deny that it had been artificially made, and, looking at that implement, he could almost see the workman engaged in chipping it into shape. No bones of man, however, had been found in the cavern. The excavations had been made to a depth of four feet in the red earth, and in the lowest part the most perfect of the specimens had been found. Some of the bones had been split, some bore the marks of having been gnawed, and some had been crushed by the large stones that had fallen from the roof of the cavern, and from under which they were taken. That fact was adduced to prove that the bones could not have been washed in, for large blocks of stone, with bones underneath them, were found in all parts of the excavations. Mr. Pengelly was

very energetic in his description of the objects discovered; and his enthusiastic admiration of them, as evidence of the existence of pre-Adamite man, carried him to the extent of conceiving that they are proofs equally satisfactory as if the bones of men had been found associated with those of the extinct animals.

March 2.—Mr. G. Scharf delivered a lecture "On Portraiture; its Fallacies and Curiosities as connected with English History." The first known historical portrait, he observed, was that of Alexander the Great. The desire for collecting portraits was early developed, and one of the best collections of the kind in former times was that of Lord Clarendon, who had portraits of nearly all the eminent men of his day, many of whom sent him their portraits to be added to his collection. Mr. Scharf exhibited a number of such engravings, some of which had, with the Queen's permission, been brought from Windsor Castle; and he said that among the best collections of portraits of celebrated men few were equal to those in Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. In alluding to the fallacies of portraiture, he noticed first those the titles of which only had been changed, among which he mentioned that a portrait of a person named Pond, a horse-dealer, had been entitled Peter Pindar, and Prince Louis of Hesse was made to pass for Müller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs. Other fallacies consisted in alterations of the face and dress, modern manipulators having changed Queen Elizabeth to James I., Charles I. to Cromwell, and Christian IV., King of Denmark, also into Cromwell. Costume, Mr. Scharf remarked, is an important test of the genuineness of a portrait, for exactly the same style of dress never reappeared at different periods. Many curiosities in portraiture and in paintings of historical subjects arise in consequence of the artists of former days having represented all the figures in the costume of their own period. Of the anachronisms of art of this kind were noticed a painting of the patriarch Abraham carrying a blunderbuss, and of the sacrifice of Isaac, with the figures dressed in the costume of the period of William III. Mr. Scharf said he had frequently observed, when visiting the mansions of the nobility, that portraits were assigned to wrong persons, and that the dates were erroneous, of which there are two examples now to be seen in the Houses of Parliament. Portraits described as those of three children of Henry VII., were in reality the children of the King of Denmark, one of whom afterwards became the Duchess of Milan, whom Henry VIII. wanted to marry, but who declined the honour on the plea that she had not two necks. The other painting was that said to be a portrait of Anne Boleyn, which was, in fact, a portrait of the Queen of Bohemia. One of the portraits exhibited from Windsor Castle, by permission of the Queen, was of Henry VIII., that had been painted by Holbein in three hours. The most complete collection of national portraits ever exhibited, Mr. Scharf remarked, was that at the Manchester Exhibition of Fine Arts. A similar exhibition on a much smaller scale took place afterwards at Aberdeen, which was remarkable for the great number of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, nearly all of which were spurious, for Mr. Scharf stated that there are only three or four genuine portraits of her extant. He alluded in the concluding portion of his lecture to the great exhibition of portraits which is about

to take place at South Kensington, which promises to be more complete than any that has hitherto been seen.

March 16.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. Balfour Stewart "On the Evidence of the Existence of an Ethereal Medium Pervading Space." The evidence to prove the existence of such a medium rested on the properties of light, on the changes in the times of revolution of comets, and on some experiments with a body moving in a vacuum. If the modern theory of light, which is almost generally accepted, be correct, and the light from the sun be produced by undulations of a luminiferous ether pervading space, the proposition would be at once established. A great portion of the lecture was therefore directed to that object, and to show that Newton's theory of the emission of particles of light is opposed to the discoveries of modern science. The existence of an ethereal medium in space is still more directly proved by the observed differences in the times of the return of Encke's comet, which have been carefully noted. That comet was first observed in 1786. It completes its revolution round the sun in 1,210 days, and the period of each successive revolution is diminished two hours and 47 minutes, so that since the time its path was first accurately recorded its revolution in its orbit has been accelerated upwards of two days. The attempt to prove the existence of an all-pervading medium by the rapid rotation of a disc in a partial vacuum was not satisfactory. The experiment did not succeed; but its success under any circumstances could only have proved that it is practically impossible by any known means to produce a perfect vacuum; and the strongest evidence adduced of the existence of an ethereal medium in space was the acceleration of the periods of revolution of Encke's comet.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Feb. 21.—SIR PATRICK COLQUHOUN, LL.D., in the chair.

Samuel Timmins, F.A.S.L., of Elvelham Lodge, Birmingham, Thos. Edmondston, F.A.S.L., of Bowness, Shetland, and Charles Mason, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Vaux (Hon. Sec.) read a paper by Col. G. G. Alexander, C.B., Commandant, R.M.A., "On the Character, Life, and Opinions of Confucius." Confucius' family was of a very ancient lineage: he was born 551 B.C. At twenty years of age he was administrator of State revenues and granaries, at Loo, his native state. His mother died about four years after. He spent fifteen years in the service of the State. He was President of the Board of Public Works, and Minister of Justice in a neighbouring State. At fifty-seven years of age, he abandoned service and returned to Loo. He then travelled, accompanied by a large number of attendant disciples, and thus came into communication with various classes of the community. He found time for laborious studies and the completion of his literary works. At seventy years of age his bodily powers and eyesight were still vigorous. He tenderly took leave of his disciples in the character of a master, but entreated a continuance of their friendship. When seventy-three years old he sank into a profound lethargy, from which he never recovered, 479 B.C. He left but

one direct relative from whom an authentic genealogy can be traced through seventy generations; and his descendants, by special privilege, enjoy an hereditary rank. He was of middle height, his voice was sonorous, and his hair black. He was very nice in his choice of fare, and abhorred bad carving, and would eat no dish that had not its proper sauce. Confucius did not pretend to be a religious reformer, but inculcated devotion to the gods of the country.

Mr. Birch saw portrayed in Confucius a German professor, with his classes and sound ethical system, and also a smart politician, addressing himself to all classes in a number of petty states, between which he divided his labours. His idea of government was not to seek the happiness of the greatest number, but he based it on the good order of each single family, or, as he called it, filial devotion. Theoretically, such is the condition of China now. To enforce this, he appealed to the wisdom of the ancients, that is, precedent, which is so congenial to the Eastern mind; and, to support this "filial despotism," insisted on the maintenance of rites and religious ceremonies. These have never ceased to be observed, and still consolidate the empire by a homogeneous combination of all classes and lineages. He was personally religious, but only insisted on conformity to ancestral rites. Laon tse, his contemporary, was a metaphysical abstract and speculative philosopher; thus supplying what was wanting in the purely moral, practical, and statesmanlike teaching of Confucius. Very few of the writings of the latter, if any, survive. We possess only traditional records of his teaching; but he preserved, collected and abridged, the remains of the historical works and Chinese literature before the 6th century. He was not himself an extensive writer; and his works require a commentator in later days to explain Confucius' own teaching, owing to changes and inherent difficulties in the construction of the language. Mr. Walcott drew a parallel between Confucius and Socrates, both of whom left no writings, but whose opinions have been recorded by their followers and admirers. Mr. Heath considered that the rise of Buddhism was of the same date as Confucius. Mr. Birch, however, maintained that abstraction—doing nothing—was the principle of Taou, the sect of reason rather than the Buddhist theory of absorption. They were great charlatans, eremitical, monastic, and professors of alchemy. Taou, whom they professed to follow, was a cotemporary of Confucius.

The Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott read some Observations on a Chartulary of Lanercost Priory, containing documents of the 12th and two following centuries, And some interesting extracts from the Register of Wetheral. Some of the entries related to old customs, to land measurements, about which there has hitherto prevailed some difficulty, to the grants of men, their wives, and children in free alms to the convent; the boundaries of lands by stakes, cairns of stone, and oaks "blazed" with crosses; the conditions of hunting; several contributions to topographical and genealogical knowledge; and the privilege of bark-ing fallen oaks for the canons' tanneries. There are also curious historic entries, an act of homage of Edward Balliol, 1334, and a letter of Alexander, King of Scotland, to the Pope.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun observed, the only Charter existing in Scotland is the cartulary of Levenax. Cromwell collected the cartularies of the

Scottish nobility, and embarked them for England in a ship which was lost. In the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, however, was found a transcript of the famous Levenax cartulary, by Macpharlan, a cadet of that family, and internal evidence leaves so little doubt of its correctness, that it is now judicially accepted as an original. It has been printed by the Maitland Society, and is now accessible. The Charters are in Latin, and attested by persons, commencing with the words "*His les libers,*" by means of which we are able to identify the members of many families in the county of Levenax, Liebhenachs, or Strathleven. The first enfeoffment is by Alexander II., in Latin, wherein the royal prerogatives of the fossa, furca, infanganthief, outfanganthief, thole, theame, wappenshaw, &c., are set forth, showing that the *old* earls of Lenox held immediately of the crown, called in German *Reichsunmittelbar*, most of whom were mediatized by the Treaty of Vienna in 1815.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

March 14.—At the annual general meeting of the subscribers to this fund, Earl STANHOPE in the chair, it was announced that the permanent fund now amounts to 25,800*l.*, producing an annual dividend of 774*l.*; that the stock of the Newton property consists of 8167*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* in the Three per Cents. Reduced, producing an annual dividend of 245*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; and that the Newton estate at Whitechapel has produced during the year the sum of 203*l.* in rent. The report of grants during last year showed that 52 cases had been relieved; the total sum granted amounting to 1685*l.*

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Feb. 28.—A meeting was held at Stafford House, St. James's, the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND in the chair.

There were also present Lord R. Grosvenor, Dr. Fairbairn, Mr. Glaisher, Mr. Wenham, Mr. Butler, Mr. Ohren, Mr. Wheble, and Mr. Brearey. Several gentlemen were admitted as members. A paper, read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. W. Brearey, was ordered to be published, as it was thought to contain some valuable suggestions; it was in substance as follows:—He believed that, although the gratification of mankind might be greatly enhanced, and explorers in distant countries materially aided—so that indirectly we should increase in knowledge—yet, as a means of conveyance, no improvement in aerial navigation would ever enable it to compete with ship or rail. The simple object of ascent and descent by mechanical means had been greatly overlooked in the more ambitious attempts at propulsion of the balloon, which entailed the adoption of unmanageable machines. The power required to raise an object which already possesses buoyancy would be very slight compared to that which would be requisite to propel against a resistant atmosphere, whilst the effect would be greater. A balloon wanting 20*lb.* of ascensive power in addition to its gas, could be aided to that extent by mechanical means, and, provided a low elevation well maintained, the cessation of its action would cause it to descend without that sensitive tendency to rise again upon its contact

with the earth. Apply this small power to a propeller, and no satisfactory result could be obtained. He observed, that there appeared to be no doubt that men had, upon several occasions, succeeded in flying to some slight extent, and that it would be advisable in any future attempt to use the balloon merely as a buoyant power, as an embryo swimmer uses corks until he should grow confident in the use of his apparatus. He referred to an invention of Mr. Butler, one of the council, by which a forcible blow of more than 40lb. could be given by a pair of wings operating from the car of a balloon, and no doubt this power, equal to about 1,000 cubic feet of carbureted hydrogen, would be able to raise a balloon, which wanted that amount of gas to make it ascend. There were some disadvantages attending the use of these wings which might possibly be modified. Another object which the Society should contemplate would be experiments in the manufacture of gas, in a cheap and expeditious form, for emergencies; and this brought him to the remark that the absence of a balloon corps in our army had not been satisfactorily explained, although the authorities had instituted inquiries with that object. He suggested an application to the proper authorities for some pecuniary aid in prosecuting these and kindred experiments. Mr. Brearey further advocated the possession by the society of a balloon, so that a buoyant aid might be afforded to inventors, and also to aid in the further investigation of air currents, and for experiments in its captive state; and he also suggested that the members of the society should make observations of the clouds daily in different parts of the country, and of their diverse directions at varied elevations, and that they should be furnished with a form, which would show the course of the lower, middle, and upper strata at given moments of time.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 20.—DR. JAMES HUNT, President, in the chair.

Mr. Valentine Robins exhibited and described a boy of the Bunu Tribe of Africa. The boy was redeemed from slavery by the late Dr. Baikie, and is said to possess considerable intelligence, and to speak the four tongues of Haussa, Nufi, Bunu, and Igbimo. He was evidently of a superior tribe, and has the distinguishing marks of his people.

A paper was read by Mr. Pike, "On the Psychical Characteristics of the English People," in which he endeavoured to show, by distinctions not only physical but mental, that there is little similarity between the English and the Germans, but that there is a strong resemblance between them and the ancient Greeks, to whom he attributed the colonisation of Britain, of which colonists, he said, the Celts were descendants. He pursued the argument in various ramifications, pointing out that in their athletic sports—boxing and hunting especially—in their emotions, their philosophy, their mental and moral qualities, in their poetry and music, the English are essentially different from the Germans, and in comparing the two nations he claimed great superiority for the English. Dr. Seemann and Dr. Beigel, both Germans, spoke in defence of their countrymen. Dr. Charnock and the Rev. Dunbar Heath also combated the propositions of the author of the paper; and after some remarks by

Dr. Hunt on the importance of the subject in an anthropological point of view, the meeting adjourned.

March 6.—T. BENDYSHE, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected *Local Secretaries*, Dr. J. H. Blount, Assam; Mr. H. Sewell, Real del Monte, Mexico.—The papers read were:—"On the Orthographic Delineation of the Skull," by Mr. A. Higgins; "On the Iconography of the Skull," by Mr. W. H. Wesley; "On certain supposed Simious Skulls, Ancient and Modern, with reference to a Skull from Louth in Ireland," by Mr. C. Carter Blake; "On a new Goniometer, for the Measurement of the Facial Triangle," by Dr. P. Broca.

The paper on "Simious" skulls, with special reference to a skull from Louth Abbey, in Ireland, was read by Mr. Carter Blake. The skull was supposed to be as old as the 11th or 12th century, and it presented most of the low character of the celebrated Neanderthal skull, from Germany, which was conceived by the advocates of the theory of progressive development to be the "missing link" between man and the ape. Mr. Blake pointed out the peculiarities of the skull which had been presented to the society, and said that it was an abnormal formation. M. Pruner-Bey, the distinguished French anthropologist, considers that the Neanderthal skull, so far from being the missing link, bears a resemblance to normal Celtic skulls, and the one exhibited, when compared with a cast of the German skull, appeared to bear out that opinion. The peculiarities in the skull from Louth Abbey were attributed by Mr. Blake to premature ossification of the sutures in early life, and the same cause, he thought, might be assigned to the formation of the skull of the assumed "missing link." He expressed much regret that such an abnormality should ever have been put forward as indicating a connection between man and the lower animals.

After a brief discussion of the paper the meeting adjourned.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

Feb. 28.—A. H. LAYARD, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the members on the prosperous state of the society. This meeting was called for the purpose of obtaining power to admit members who, under the existing rules, could not enjoy the privileges of subscribers. The number of subscribers was limited to 1,500, and there were now 330 associates waiting to fill the vacancies that might occur by death, resignation, or default in the list. On revising the list in January, it was found there was a slight excess in the limit of 1,500; there was therefore no hope that any associates could be admitted for two years. In the meanwhile these associates were increasing at the rate of 200 per annum. Under these circumstances, the council now proposed a scheme for enlarging the basis of the society's operations, and extending the advantages of subscription to a new class of members. The council did not propose to multiply the copies of the society's works, but to issue more subjects. It is proposed to form two classes of annual subscribers and to issue two

sets of annual publications, the same in character, but distinct in subject. All the associates now on the books will be invited to join the new class, but they will still succeed in order of priority to the old or first class. The present subscribers will be invited to join the new class, so that, by paying 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, they would have two sets of annual publications—one in the spring, the other in the autumn. The Secretary having read the details of the proposed scheme,

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., proposed:—"That this meeting approves of the proposed scheme for enlarging the basis of the society's operations, and extending the advantages of subscription to a new class of members."

C. G. Du Pré, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution.

After remarks by Messrs. Atkinson, Tebbs, and Burton, the resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Edmund Oldfield, the Treasurer of the Society, having explained the positive advantages offered in the new scheme to each subscriber and associate, proposed:—"That the council is hereby authorised to revise the existing rules of the society, in accordance with the scheme approved by the preceding resolution, and that the rules so revised be submitted for final adoption at the annual general meeting to be held in the ensuing spring."

Mr. Tucker seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. John Stephens proposed:—"That copies of the revised rules be printed and circulated among the members before the annual general meeting."

Mr. A. Aspland seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. John Stephens, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, referred to the valuable services rendered to the society by Mr. Layard, who had been an active member of the council for many years.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 15.—Dr. E. FRANKLAND, F.R.S., in the chair.

Professor F. A. Abel was substituted as Vice-President for Mr. R. Warrington, who retires. *Members of Council*: Mr. Crookes, Mr. Field, Dr. F. Crace Calvert, Dr. Noad, and Dr. Letheby, in place of Messrs. Buckton, Duppa, Lawes, and C. G. Williams. Mr. Ernest T. Chapman read a paper on "The Action of Nitrous Acid upon Naphthylamine;" in the course of which it was shown that zinc-ethyl, like other reducing agents, gave rise to the production of azodinaphthylamine, by virtue of reactions, which were first pointed out by Messrs. Perkin and Church. The author had likewise succeeded in producing a new body, having the formula $C_{20}H_{10}N_4O_5$. Mr. T. S. Brown presented some "Tables for the Calculation of Vapour-density Determinations." A paper on "The Action of Heat on Ferric Hydrate in presence of Water," by Mr. Edward Davies, was then read. The author shows that by the long-continued action of heat, even under water, the ferric hydrate loses a considerable proportion—usually one-half—of its combined water, and passes to a lower hydrate, or even to an anhydrous condition. From this observation, Mr. Davies concludes that the natural bed of haematite

ore may have been deposited from aqueous solution and become subsequently dehydrated by long exposure to moderate heat. A theoretical paper, entitled "The Prognosis of Alcohols and Aldehydes," by Professor H. Kolbe, of Leipsig, was read, and commented upon by the chairman, Professor Wanklyn, and Sir Robert Kane.

March 1.—Dr. A. W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., in the chair.

Professor A. H. Church gave an account of "Chemical Researches on New and Rare Cornish Minerals," in which, after mentioning further details respecting melaconite, marmatite, and autunite, the author announced the discovery of a new species, for which he proposed the name of "Woodwardite."—Mr. J. Newlands read a paper "On the Law of Octaves, and the Causes of Numerical Relations among the Atomic Weights," which was adversely criticised by Dr. Gladstone and Professor G. C. Foster.—Professor J. A. Wanklyn then described "A new Method of forming Organo-Metallic Bodies," which is founded upon the great affinity of mercury for the alkali-metals.—A short abstract of a paper, entitled "Contributions to our Knowledge of the Chemical Action of Sunlight upon Sensitive Photographic Papers," by Mr. C. R. Wright, was read by the secretary.—The chairman read, for the second time, the programme relative to the election of officers for the ensuing year, adding the names of Dr. Attfield, Mr. C. Heisch, and Professor Wanklyn, as auditors.

March 15.—Dr. W. A. MILLER, President, in the chair.

Mr. Charles N. Ellis was admitted a Fellow of the Society, and Messrs. Samuel Crawley and C. Patmore Phillips were elected.

Dr. Hugo Müller read a paper "On Hydrocyan Rosaniline," a new, colourless base, which he has succeeded in forming by the action of cyanide of potassium upon magenta crystals (acetate of rosaniline). Its composition is somewhat allied to Hofmann's leucaniline, being $C_{21}H_{29}N_4$. The salts of the new base were exhibited and described, and the author stated that he had been unable to prepare a similar compound from Perkins' aniline-purple.

Dr. Frankland then offered some "Observations on the London Waters," which consisted of a series of deductions from his own and Dr. Hofmann's analysis during the past year. The most important fact was the augmentation of total impurities, and especially of organic matter, during the winter months; and that the ordinary effect of rainfall upon the rivers was not to diminish, but to increase the amount of solid matters, both in solution and suspension. The water supplies drawn from the Artesian wells of Kent and South Essex were much more constant, as regards their composition, throughout the year.

Further observations were offered by the President, Dr. Attfield, and Professor Way.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 13.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Crawford read a paper "On the Physical and Mental Characteristics of the European and Asiatic Races of Men." He assumed that all the races of men are of equal antiquity, and that, as far as mere

length of time is concerned, they have all enjoyed equal opportunities of social advancement. All history, however, shows that their progress has not been equal. In the concluding portion of the paper, Mr. Crawford contrasted the inhabitants of the British isles with those of the Japanese islands, and the people of continental Greece with those of Java, the conditions of physical geography being nearly equally favourable, which opposite results from similar circumstances, he contended, strikingly illustrate the dissimilitude which exists in the physical, intellectual, and moral characters of the peoples of Europe and Asia. From the facts stated in the paper, he observed, the inevitable conclusion to which we must come, is that between the European and Asiatic races of man there is a broad innate difference, physical, intellectual, and moral; that such difference has existed from the earliest authentic records, and is most probably coeval with the first creation of man.

General Briggs and General Balfour differed from some of the opinions of Mr. Crawford respecting the Hindus; and a Parsee professor, Dabha Naorji, in a clever speech, spoken in good English, defended the Asiatic races, the Persians in particular, from the general attack on them. He said the unfavourable opinions of Asiatics entertained in England were founded on the misrepresentations of persons ignorant of their language and of their manners, and he contended that the morality of the Persians is fully equal to that of Europeans. He stated that a Persian who had lived eight years in England had recently returned to his country, and given as unfavourable a report of the English as had been given that evening of the Asiatics, for he described them as the most hypocritical and the most unprincipled people on the face of the earth.

A second paper was read, entitled "Notes and Sketches on the Niger," by Mr. Valentine Robins, which was illustrated by a great number of drawings, and by a quantity of specimens of clothing and articles manufactured by the African tribes inhabiting the banks of the river.

Feb. 27.—J. CRAWFORD, Esq., President, in the chair.

The papers read were:—"On the Origin and Progress of Written Language," by Mr. Crawford. The author gave an outline of the origin and spread of languages over various parts of the earth, attributing the numerous existing languages to the separate inventions of distinct races. Of the ancient Europeans, he remarked that while Asiatics had early designed many alphabets, it was a most remarkable case that no European race, from the Euxine to the Atlantic, or from Greece to Scandinavia, had ever invented one. It might be presumed that no European race had reached that point of civilization at which written language is invented, before the time when a foreign phonetic writing was presented to them and adopted.—"On the Somali Race," by Colonel Rigby. The Somali inhabit the north-eastern portion of Africa between the Straits of Babelmandeb and Cape Guardafui, and thence as far south as the Equator. They differ from all other African races in feature, language, and customs. Up to this day the greater part of their country remains unvisited. They are a pastoral race, having large herds of cattle and flocks of the doomba, or fat-tailed sheep. In person, they are tall and

well made, with very dark, smooth skins, and features expressing great intelligence and animation. They have none of the characteristics of the Negro race, whom they despise. The Somali language has no resemblance to the Arabic, but it is remarkable for its regular construction, especially as it has no written character. There are two genders of nouns, the plural is regularly formed from the singular; the verb has four tenses, and it is always last used in a sentence.

March 13.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

An elaborate paper was read "On the true assignation of the bronze weapons, &c., found in Northern and Central Europe," by Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. F. Lubbock. The authors maintained that implements and weapons of bronze were rarely, if ever, associated with remains of Roman origin. Considering the abundance of bronze weapons on the one hand, and of Roman remains on the other, it was to be expected that in some cases they would be found together. In order to show, however, the nature of the objects generally associated with bronze, a list was given of the contents of a large number of tombs opened by Sir R. Colt Hoare and Mr. Bateman, which contained bronze weapons, &c., and not one of which contained a single object which could be ascribed to the Roman period. The authors gave many reasons why these bronze weapons should not be considered as of Roman origin, and at the conclusion of the paper recapitulated the grounds for referring them to a period anterior to the conquest of Britain by the Romans. The paper was ably discussed by Mr. Evans, Professor Busk, Mr. R. S. Poole, Mr. Burke, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Prideaux, and the President.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 6.—At the first council and literary meeting of the Session of 1866, after the transaction of the official and routine business, the Secretary read to the meeting the result of searches made into the early genealogy of the Hallward family, when a discussion ensued as to the etymology of their surname. Letters from Mr. Mark Antony Lower, Dr. Bell, and others, on this subject, were read.

Several pedigrees were submitted for examination and discussion, and suggestions given by Fellows present for amplifying collateral branches, and more fully elucidating the pedigrees of descendants in female lines.

March 6.—The correspondence on genealogical and historical subjects was read and discussed. A communication was read by the chairman respecting an ancient census of Ireland made in 1659, the original of which is now in the custody of Mr. W. H. Harding, M.R.I.A., Keeper of the Landed Estates Records of Ireland. This census is the earliest authentic one of Ireland known, and was presented to Government by the Marquis of Lansdowne. Every townland is named, with its population, distinguishing English from Irish residents, and gives in many instances the names of the proprietors. Explanations and remarks were made on this subject by Captain Barry, of Ballyclough, and others.

A paper by the Rev. W. Barker was read, respecting the families of

Barker, of Aston Caverleigh, and Baker, of Bromfield, and containing corrections of errors in the Harl. MSS. and Stemmata Botvilleana. Remarks and opinions thereon ensued.

A letter from the Rev. H. O'Donnell was read, in which he stated he was descended in the female line from the Grand Chamberlain of William the Conqueror, and that he was trying to get others of known Norman descent to unite in a Norman gathering, to be held in the present year, and asking the co-operation of this society.

Several queries were submitted by Fellows of the society, and notes of the same were taken, and suggestions given for obtaining the information required.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 7.—W. J. HAMILTON, Esq., in the chair.

The following communications were read :—

1. "On the Mode of Formation of certain Lake-basins in New Zealand," by Mr. W. T. Locke Travers, communicated by Sir C. Lyell, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S. The author's observations had been chiefly directed to the neighbourhood of the Spencer Mountains, which occupy the centre of the area constituting the Provinces of Nelson and Marlborough, in the Middle Island, and in this paper he more particularly described Lake Arthur, Lake Howick, and Lake Tennyson, with the rivers flowing out of them. The valleys of the rivers Dillon and the Clarence present abundant evidence of the former existence of enormous glaciers in them, and these the author described in detail. In conclusion, Mr. Travers stated that, although he had confined his remarks to the lake-basins found among the spurs of the Spencer Mountains, he firmly believed that all the lakes which lie in the valleys of rivers debouching on the Canterbury plains owe their existence to moraine-dams which have the same foundations as the post-pliocene shingle of which the plains themselves are formed; and that, therefore, the sites of those lakes were occupied by ice at the commencement of the period of depression, and so continued for some time after the re-emergence of the upper part of the plains above the level of the sea.

2. "On the Occurrence of Dead Littoral Shells in the Bed of the German Ocean, Forty Miles from the Coast of Aberdeen." By Mr. Robert Dawson; communicated by Mr. T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S. The occurrence of shells of *Purpura lapillus*, *Litorina rudis*, *Solen siliqua*, and *Mytilus edulis*, in a worn and semi-fossil condition, at depths of 36, 40, and 46 fathoms, on the bank known as the "Long Forties," seemed to the author, in conjunction with other and well-known facts, to point to a time, towards the close of the glacial period, when the British Islands stood higher above the sea than they do at present. The fact of four species having been found in the course of one day's dredging was, Mr. Dawson considered, sufficient to render it probable that they had lived and died where they were found, and did not owe their presence at that depth and distance from land to any mere accident.

3. "On the Glacial Phenomena of Caithness." By Mr. T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S. The glacial drift of Caithness occurs in sheets filling up the low troughs and winding hollows which form the beds of the streams, the rocks on the higher ground being either bare or hidden by a growth

of peat and heather. It thins out at altitudes of from 100 to 150 feet, and its thickness is therefore very variable, though it seldom much exceeds 100 feet. The glacial drift of Caithness and the old boulder-clay of the middle of Scotland resemble one another in their physical arrangement, but differ in the prevalence of marine organisms in the former; the absence of tranquilly deposited glacial marine-beds, of moraines, and of gravel-hillocks, and the deficiency of valley-gravel in Caithness, are also points in which the glacial series of that area differs from that of central Scotland; and Mr. Jamieson inferred that, of the two series, the Caithness drift was the more recent.

Feb. 16.—Annual General Meeting.—W. J. HAMILTON, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read the reports of the Council, of the Library and Museum Committee, and of the Auditors. The increase in the numbers of the Society, and the condition of the Society's finances, were stated to be very satisfactory.

The President announced the award of the Wollaston Gold Medal to Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., D.C.L., &c., in recognition of the highly important services he has rendered to the study of geology by his various original works, and then handed over the medal with a speech, to which Sir Charles made a suitable reply. The President next stated that the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston donation fund had been awarded to Mr. Henry Woodward, to assist him in carrying on his researches on the fossil crustacea, and placed it, together with a diploma to that effect, in the hands of that gentleman. Mr. Henry Woodward briefly thanked the Society for this testimony of the interest they took in his researches, and referred to the greater advantages enjoyed by the younger palæontologists than had been within the grasp of their predecessors.

The President then read his Anniversary Address, in which he discussed the progress of geology during the past year, prefacing it with biographical notices of lately deceased Fellows, Foreign Members, and Foreign Correspondents of the Society—namely, Henry Christy, Esq.; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.; Dr. S. P. Woodward; Lovell Reeve, Esq.; Nicholas Wood, Esq.; G. E. Roberts, Esq.; Dr. C. H. Pander; Prof. G. Forchhammer; and Dr. A. Opper.

The ballot for the Council and officers was taken, and the following were duly elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Warrington W. Smith, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents: Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.; Prof. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.; Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Prof. A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.

Secretaries: P. Martin Duncan, M.B.; John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.

Foreign Secretary: R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S.

Treasurer: Joseph Prestwich, Esq., F.R.S.

Council: H. W. Bristow, Esq., F.R.S.; P. Martin Duncan, M.B.; Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.; Earl of Enniskillen, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Robert Etheridge, Esq., F.R.S.E.; John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.; R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S.; William J. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.; Prof. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.; J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Esq., F.R.S.; Prof. T. Rupert Jones; M. Auguste Laugel; Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.,

D.C.L., F.R.S.; J. Carrick Moore, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; Prof. John Morris; Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.; Robert W. Mylne, Esq., F.R.S.; Joseph Prestwich, Esq., F.R.S.; Prof. A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.; Warrington W. Smyth, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; Captain T. A. B. Spratt, R.N., C.B., F.R.S.; Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R.E., F.R.S.; Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, M.A., F.L.S.

Feb. 21.—WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Tertiary Mollusca of Jamaica," by Mr. R. J. Lechmere Guppy, communicated by Henry Woodward. The author considered that the middle tertiary beds of San Domingo, Cuba, Cumana, and the Caroni series in Trinidad, together with the Miocene deposits of Jamaica, represent the upper or later part of the West Indian Miocene; while the chert formation of Antigua, the Anguilla beds, and the beds exposed at San Fernando in Trinidad, belong to the lower and older part of the same formation. The fauna, as a whole, is more nearly related to that of Bordeaux, Dax, and Malta, than to that of the American Miocene deposits.

2. "On Tertiary Echinoderms from the West Indies," by the same. The author here brought under notice the Echinoderma belonging to the same fauna, which have been found in Anguilla and Trinidad, associated with shells determined to be of Miocene age. The species, sufficiently well preserved for determination, are nine in number, of which two are found in the Maltese bed; three others, which are new, are closely allied to species found in the same locality. Three out of the nine are still living in the West Indian Seas; but these are rare in the fossil state.

3. "On Tertiary Brachiopoda from Trinidad," by the same. Their organic remains have led to the belief that the beds belong to a lower horizon in the Miocene series than those of Jamaica, Cumana, and San Domingo; but the Brachiopoda, which consist of three species of *Terebratula*, can hardly be considered to throw much new light upon the question, as they seem to be suggestive of Cretaceous affinities.

4. "On the Affinities of *Platysomus*, and Allied Genera," by Dr. John Young. The author described in detail the anatomy of *Platysomus parvulus*, Ag., and two new genera, *Amphicentrum*, and *Mesolepis*, all from the North Staffordshire coal-field; and after discussing their relations to other ganoids and to the *Teleostei*, proposed their inclusion, with the Pycnodonts and *Eurynotus*, in a distinct suborder of Ganoids.

5. "Note on the Scales of *Rhizodus*, Owen," by the same. On a slab in the collection of the Royal Society at Edinburgh, the characteristic *Rhizodus* teeth occur along with thick bony scales, whose exposed area is ornamented with coarse tubercles, usually irregularly disposed; while the overlapped anterior area is concentrically striated. These characters confirm the generic distinctness of *Rhizodus* from *Holoptychius*, whose smooth anterior and rugose free surfaces contrast with those described.

Several donations to the Society's Museum were exhibited.

March 7.—WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Edward Filliter, Leeds; Mr. Myles Kennedy, Hill House, Ulverston; and Lieut. Chas. Warren, R.E., Gibraltar, were elected

Fellows. Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia, was elected a foreign member. Prof. J. P. Lesley, of Philadelphia, and Prof. Reuss, of Vienna, were elected foreign correspondents.

The following communications were read :—

1. "Documents Relating to the Formation of a New Island in the Neighbourhood of the Kameni Islands." By Messrs. St. Vincent Lloyd, H.M. Consul at Syra, A. Delenda, Consular Agent Santorino, and M. Décigala. Communicated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On or about February 1, the sea in the neighbourhood of the Kameni Islands, in the centre of the crater forming the harbour of Santorino, began to show signs of volcanic action, and the result has been the formation of a new island, which has since become nearly joined to the south of the island Nea Kameni. Details of the volcanic phenomena observed up to February 7, were given in the letters from Messrs. Lloyd and Delenda. M. Décigala gave an account of the further progress of the upheaval and increase of the new island which he has named "George the First."

2. "On the Carboniferous Slate (Devonian rocks) of North Devon and South Ireland." By Mr. J. Beete Jukes, F.R.S.

Mr. Jukes gave a sketch of the geological structure of the south-west of Ireland.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 12.—G. E. STREET, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

Mr. C. F. Hayward read the reports of the Examiners and Moderators appointed to conduct the Voluntary Architectural Examination for 1866, and announced that all the candidates who had presented themselves had passed their examination.

The Hon. Secretary also announced that the Pugin Travelling Studentship for 1866 had been awarded to Mr. Hubert J. Austin, of 20, Spring Gardens.

A paper was read "On the Cathedral of St. Canice and other Architectural Antiquities at Kilkenny, Ireland," by Mr. T. N. Deane.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Feb. 27.—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

The paper read was on "The Hydraulic Lift Graving Dock," by Mr. Edwin Clark.

It was stated that this invention dated as far back as the year 1857. At that time the Victoria (London) Docks were just completed; and the engineer, Mr. Bidder, being anxious to adopt some cheaper system of docking large vessels, than by an ordinary graving dock, or any modifications of it, considered various schemes for floating docks. These were, however, all found to be more or less objectionable, from the difficulty of designing such large floating structures with sufficient rigidity to preserve their form under very variable strains, and of insuring that stability of flotation which was wanting in all floating docks then in use, as well as from their enormous cost. It then occurred to the author, who, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson, had designed the machinery,

and superintended the raising of the Britannia and Conway tubular bridges, that a similar process might with advantage be applied to the docking of a vessel. The problem was simply to raise a given weight to a moderate height in the most rapid and economical manner; and there appeared to be no reason why a vessel should not be dealt with in the same way as any other load. The weight actually lifted at the Britannia bridge, with only three presses, was equal to that of a vessel of 1800 tons. The work was successfully carried out, at a cost of about 26,000*l.*; and at the end of last year 1,055 vessels had been lifted, of an aggregate tonnage of 712,380 tons, without a single casualty.

March 6.—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

Twenty-five candidates were ballotted for and elected, after which the subject of the Hydraulic Lift Graving Dock was discussed.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 15.—GEORGE BENTHAM, Esq., President, in the chair.

William Bowman, Esq.; William Bull, Esq.; Charles Stewart, Esq.; Henry Trimen, M.B.; and Edward Wookes, M.D., were elected Fellows.

The papers read were: 1. "Observations on the Origin and Geographical Distribution of Gum Copal in Angola," by Frederick Welwitsch, M.D., F.L.S. 2. "Contributions to the Lichen-flora of Northern Europe," by W. L. Lindsay, M.D., F.L.S. 3. A letter from Dr. A. Campbell to the President, "On the increase in the number of Cinchona Plants in the Neilgherry Plantations."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 15.—W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Messrs. Robert Jennings, Harold Tinson, and Thomas Jones, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Webster exhibited a remarkably fine large brass coin of *Ælius Cæsar*, with the reverse *CONCORD. TR. POT. COS. II.—S. C.* (Cohen, No. 29); and an extremely rare copper coin of *Thenæ*. *Obv.* A youthful janiform head. *Rev.* *ΘΕΝΕ*. An axe placed diagonally.

Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith exhibited impressions of a Saxon *sceatta* recently found on the sea-shore of Cheshire. It resembles in type *Ruding*, Pl. I., No. 7, but is rather ruder in execution, and not so well spread.

Mr. H. W. Rolfe exhibited an ancient British gold coin, found in dredging in the Thames at Walton. It is of the type *Evans*, Plate B, No. 9, but hardly shows any traces of the head, so as nearly to approximate to Plate B, No. 10.

Mr. Akerman communicated a notice of the finding, at *Bessels Leigh*, three miles north-west of Abingdon, of a denarius of *Julius Cæsar*, with the reverse of *Marc Antony* (Cohen, No. 2). The coin is much worn, as if by long circulation.

Mr. H. F. W. Holt gave an account of a collection of Chinese coins, formed by himself in China; and exhibited a large number of speci-

mens, ranging through the whole period of Chinese history, the earliest being presumed to date back to the Hea and Shang dynasties, between the years 1000 and 2000 B.C.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 20.—Lord HOUGHTON, President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., "On the Organisation, Strength, and Cost of the English and French Navies in 1865." Very exaggerated opinions being prevalent in the beginning of 1865, with respect to the progress the French navy was making as compared with the British navy, Colonel Sykes looked over the French naval Budget for that year, and the result of his investigation satisfied him that the old *status* or condition of both the English and French navies was rapidly altering by the substitution of iron-clad vessels of all rates for the wooden vessels previously employed. The present transition state of the two navies appeared to him to make any comparison valueless, but it was suggested that as the old conditions of the English and French navies were likely to pass away, it would be desirable for future reference to have upon record the present numerical strength in ships and men, and cost of both navies, for the purpose of comparison with the new organisation when it shall have been fully developed. The subject was then treated by the Colonel in most elaborate detail, under no less than thirty-three distinct heads: the figures consisting of tables taken from returns made to the House of Commons and of extracts from the French Budget. Colonel Sykes concluded by observing that the condensed view he had given of the combatant force of the French and English navies ought to satisfy the most nervous Francophobist that neither the past *status*, nor the present, nor the prospective condition of the two fleets justified in the remotest degree any doubt respecting the permanent superiority of the English as a maritime nation.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 13.—B. H. COWPER, Esq., in the chair.

A communication from Dr. Hyde Clarke respecting the monument of Sesostris was read, the discussion upon it being postponed.

A paper "On the Book of Daniel," by Samuel Sharpe, Esq., was then read. He considered all the promises as written after these events had happened, and therefore as so much history; and from those events he endeavoured to assign a date to each several portion of the book. Chapter I. to VI. contains the life of Daniel from his youth, under Nebuchadnezzar to the reign of Cyrus, King of Persia. Chapter VII. forms a second portion, which mentions Antiochus Epiphanes, and therefore must be as modern as B.C. 170; in this portion four great kingdoms are described under the figure of animals, which seem meant for Assyria, Babylon, Persia, and Greece, unlike the four kingdoms in the former portion, which were Babylon, Media, Persia, and Greece. Chapter VIII. forms a third portion, which again mentions Antiochus Epiphanes, and may be of the same date as the second portion. Missing Chapter IX., in Chapters X., XI., XII., we have a fourth portion,

which again mentions Antiochus Epiphanes, but is rather more modern than the last, as it mentions his being recalled from his invasion of Egypt, by the tidings that Parthia and Armenia have rebelled against him. Chapter IX. is the fifth and most modern portion, containing the celebrated prophecy of seventy weeks, or 490 years, which begin with the command of Cyrus that the Jews should return home and rebuild their temple, and end with the overthrow of their king, Aristobulus, the Jewish government being changed from a monarchy to an aristocracy in the year B.C. 53, about which time, according to Mr. Sharpe, this portion of the book of Daniel was written.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 13.—J. GOULD, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Sclater made some remarks on several additions lately made to the society's menagerie, amongst which was particularly noticed an eared seal (*Otaria*), from Cape Horn, probably referable to the species called by Dr. Gray *Arctocephalus Hookeri*. Mr. Sclater also exhibited part of a collection of mammals and birds sent home from the vicinity of Nagasaki, Japan, by Mr. H. Whitely, and called attention to several rare species represented in it.

A communication was read from Dr. W. Baird, containing a description of a new species of monoecious worm, proposed to be called *Serpentaria Berryi*.

A communication was read from Mr. T. Davidson, containing notes on some recent Brachiopoda, dredged by the late Mr. L. Barratt off the north-east coast of Jamaica, and now forming part of the collection of Mr. R. Macandrew. Five species were described by Mr. Davidson, three of which were considered to be new to science.

A paper was read by Dr. A. Carte, on a species of petrel from the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, supposed to be undescribed. For this bird, which had been spoken of by Mr. Gosse, from report, in his work on the birds of Jamaica, under the name of the Blue Mountain duck, Dr. Carte proposed the name *Pterodroma Caribæa*.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram communicated a "Report on the Mammals of Palestine," being a catalogue of eighty species, specimens of which had been obtained by him during his expedition to that country in 1864.

Mr. W. H. Flower read the first part of a memoir upon the osteology of the sperm whale (*Physeter*).

A paper was read by Dr. J. E. Gray, containing a revision of the genera of bats of the family Rhinolophidæ.

Mr. Sclater read some notes on a collection of birds recently sent to him from Lima by Prof. W. Nation, of that city. Amongst these was one species supposed to be new to science, and proposed to be called *Myiobius Nationi*.

Feb. 22.—Admiral Sir WILLIAM BOWLES, K.C.B., in the chair.

The Hon. Seton Montgomerie, Captain C. E. Singleton, and Messrs. E. Turner, W. H. Barry, G. H. Phillips, George Ross, R. Wheen, Henry E. Dresser, William Houghton, D. Stewart, M. Wilkin, F. J.

Jennings, Thomas Brown, P. H. Harper, N. Strode, and C. Cammell were elected Fellows, and Mr. F. Waterhouse, curator of the Museum, Adelaide, N.S.W. ; Dr. Hector, director of the Geological Survey, New Zealand ; Dr. J. Anderson, curator of the Imperial Museum of Natural History, Calcutta ; and Dr. Ludwig Pfeiffer, of Cassel, corresponding members of the society.

Feb. 27.—Dr. J. E. GRAY in the chair.

Mr. Sclater called the attention of the meeting to a male Chilian deer (*Cervus pudu*), recently presented to the society's menagerie by Mr. C. Bath.

Dr. Gray exhibited and made remarks on a series of glass models of *Actinia*, made in Dresden, which had been presented to the trustees of the British Museum, by the Rev. R. Hudson.

Some notes on the habits of the American prong-buck (*Antilocapra Americana*), by Dr. C. A. Caulfield, were read.

Dr. J. E. Gray communicated a general revision of the genera of Phyllostomine, or leaf-nosed bats, in continuation of former papers upon the arrangement of the Chiroptera.

Mr. A. G. Butler read a note on the species of lepidopterous insects belonging to the genus *Brahmæa* of Walker.

Dr. W. Baird communicated descriptions of two new species of phyllopodous crustaceans, from the collection of the British Museum.

Mr. P. L. Sclater read a paper upon the genera and species of Caprimulgidæ belonging to the New World.

Miscellanea.

THE BARONY OF CARDROSS.

WE gave insertion, in our last Number, to several letters on the above subject. The question has since been further ventilated in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, having been taken up apparently by the principals interested in the dispute, or at all events by persons writing on their behalf.

The letters which had previously appeared seem to have attracted the notice of the Buchan family, and some communication seems to have been made to the Editor of the *Courant*, on which he founded, on the 21st of February, the following editorial paragraph, copied into the *Morning Post* of the following day:—

“We have seen some remarks upon a subject which has been frequently noticed in the *Courant*, and as they differ from the views taken by our correspondents, we think it necessary to give some notes. The letters relate to the barony of Cardross, and now to the earldom of Buchan, and no one seems to have undertaken to rectify the errors they promulgate. The barony of Cardross cannot be strictly called a female title (that is, inheritable by males or females as they occur in the order of succession), because no female has any claim till after the whole male descendants of David, 2nd Lord Cardross, are entirely exhausted, and there are several families of them extant, *viz.*, those of the Earls of Buchan, of the Lords Erskine, of the Erskines of Cardross, and all their branches. The renewed charter (or, as it might be styled, the *patent*) by

which the succession is ruled was granted 10 F. 1663-64, first, to David, Lord Cardross, and the heirs male of his body, with ample powers of nomination, which he did not exercise, and which ceased with him, and ultimately to his heirs female. Ever since the peerage has gone to heirs male of his body, but in 1695, it was absorbed by David, 4th Lord, inheriting the earldom of Buchan. But the heir female of the late Lord Cardross has no claim to that earldom, because the present family only obtained it in 1695, as heirs male under the re-grants of 1617 and 1625 to heirs male of the Erskines; but the old grants to females, if not superseded, would have carried the peerage to a totally different series of heirs of the original family from which the Cardross line were not in any way descended."

To this paragraph an immediate reply was given by "A Near Relative of the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine," to the following effect:—

"My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of yesterday, of which, in the absence of the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine on the Continent, I feel it incumbent on me, on her behalf, and in her interest, to take some notice.

"On the face of it, the paragraph in question betrays the writer's ignorance—real or simulated—of the subject on which he professes to enlighten the public, for he confounds the two peerages of Buchan and Cardross, which are entirely distinct.

"It is, indeed, perfectly true that (except in an exceedingly remote contingency) 'the heir female of the late Lord Cardross,' in other words, the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh, 'has no claim to the earldom of Buchan;' but this does not in any way affect the claim which she is supposed to have to the barony of Cardross, and which rests on grounds wholly independent of the succession to the earldom.

"The limitation of the barony of Cardross to heirs male, in the *first* destination of the Charter of Feb. 10, 1663-4, became inoperative when, in 1829, at the death without issue of the last descendant in direct line from the eldest son of David, 2nd Lord Cardross, the barony passed to collaterals, and the *last* destination of the charter to 'heirs and assigns whatsoever' came into operation. The late Henry David Erskine (whether entitled to the earldom of Buchan or not, which seems doubtful) then became indisputably 7th Baron Cardross, as heir general to his uncle, the 6th baron; and as the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh is as indisputably heir to her grandfather, the 7th baron—in which capacity she has succeeded to the estate of Dryburgh, on which the barony of Cardross was originally erected—her succession to that barony would appear to be equally indisputable.

"Of this the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine has been aware for some time; but she did not wish to take up her title without previously obtaining legal advice, for which she was in no hurry. The matter having, however, recently become the subject of discussion in magazines and journals, she has given directions, before leaving England, and steps have actually since been taken, to have the construction of the Charter of 1663-4 submitted for the opinion of counsel.

"Requesting the favour of your giving insertion to these few lines.—I remain, &c.

"A NEAR RELATIVE OF THE

"HON. MRS. BIBER-ERSKINE OF DRYBURGH.

"Feb. 22, 1866."

This letter, dated the 22nd of February, appeared, *mutatis mutandis*, in the *Morning Post* of the next day. By the *Courant* its publication was delayed until the 27th, when the following editorial note, transparently "inspired," was appended to it:—

["The case is simply this:—In the regulating Charter of the 10th of February, 1663, the first limitation is to the heirs male of the body of David, Lord Cardross, the grantee. The present Earl of Buchan is the nearest heir male now living, and has inherited the Lordship of Cardross in that character in preference to his niece, Mrs. Biber-Erskine, who of course never can inherit the dignity under the first limitation to heirs male.—ED. E. C.]"

Nothing daunted, the "Near Relative" returned to the charge in a letter to the *Courant*, dated the 28th of February, which, however, did not appear in that journal till the 6th of March, again with an editorial note appended, as follows:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURANT.

"SIR,—As it would be absurd to impute to you that in your capacity as editor of a public journal you take upon yourself to adjudicate upon cases of doubtful succession, I shall take leave to deal with the note appended to my letter of the 22nd instant, which appeared in yesterday's *Courant*, as with an extraneous comment.

"I am glad to find that the ridiculous notion about the 'absorption' of the barony of Cardross into the earldom of Buchan is abandoned, and that the real point is beginning to be apprehended—*vis.*, whether, of the three destinations in the Charter of 1663-64, which regulates the succession to the barony, the first or the third is at this time in force, the second having clearly lapsed.

"Upon this point opinions differ: and the dictum laid down by you will not be accepted as a final decision by the public any more than by the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine herself, who, as I have already stated, will be guided by the opinion of counsel learned in the law.—I am, &c.,

"A NEAR RELATIVE OF THE

"Feb. 28, 1866."

"HON. MRS. BIBER-ERSKINE OF DRYBURGH.

"[We are 'glad to find' that our correspondent is satisfied with the turn which things are taking, and we hope that some time will elapse before he favours us with any more communications on this subject.—ED. E. C.]

The question was thus getting ripe for legal determination, when a discovery took place which put an end to the case in a manner wholly unexpected. The nature of that discovery will be best understood from the following statement addressed to us by the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine's "Near Relative."

"MR. URBAN,—Will you kindly allow a near relative of the Honourable Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh, the opportunity of setting the vexed question about the barony of Cardross at rest? It has, I see, for the last three months, occupied a prominent place in your pages, and as it is on more than one account desirable that the discussion which has arisen should be put an end to by an authoritative statement of the facts of the case, I trust I am not presuming too far on your courtesy in soliciting a place for that statement.

"On consulting Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland,' edited by Wood, and Grose's 'Antiquities,' it will be found that they both recite, or rather profess to recite, the provisions of the Charter of the 10th of February, 1663-4, by which the succession to the barony of Cardross is regulated. Those provisions are sufficiently curious. They contain three destinations, *vis.* :—

"1. To the heirs male of David, 2nd Lord Cardross, to whom the Charter was granted.

"2. To the successive brothers of his eldest son, the '*filii successionis*' of the 2nd Lord, without any mention of their heirs.

"3. To the nearest heirs and assigns whatsoever.

"On the face of these provisions it is at once evident that they depart from the usual course in making a special provision in favour of 'successive sons.' Considering, however, that the person to whom the Charter was granted was himself not in the ordinary line of succession from the first grantee, John, Earl of Mar, in whose favour the barony was erected, with power to assign it, and who assigned it to the second son of his second marriage, some caprice in settling the succession in his line also would seem to be not altogether unaccountable, more especially as the power of assignment was continued to David, 2nd Lord Cardross, the grantee of the Charter of 1663-4, by whom, however, it was never exercised.

"A second anomaly apparent on the face of those provisions is the sense in which the term 'heirs male' is used. In the ordinary acceptance of that term the next son to the eldest would, on the failure of the latter, or his issue, be the heir male to his brother, the third son to the second, and so on; from which the inference seems to follow, that the heirs named in the first destination were meant to be heirs male in *direct descent* from the eldest son. Coupling this with the fact that no provision is made for regulating the order of succession from these 'successive sons,' but that the destination to them is followed immediately by the third destination, to 'the nearest heirs and assigns whatsoever,' the only construction to be put on the Charter would seem to be that, after the extinction of the line of the eldest son in *direct descent*, the barony was to go to the '*nearest heir whatsoever*,' without limitation as to heirs male; but with this reservation, that as long as there remained a *son* of David, the 2nd Lord, he

was to have the preference over all the other heirs, and, as a personal privilege, overriding the usual order of succession, enjoy the title during his lifetime, without prejudice to the rights of whoever, after the death of the last *son*, might prove to be the nearest heir, whether male or female, of David, the 2nd Lord.

"In no other way could these provisions be construed so as to make the Charter speak sense, and be consistent with itself. The assignment of the barony after the failure of issue male in direct descent from the eldest son to the next eldest son, was tantamount to a declaration that he was not the heir male according to the meaning of the Charter. And the omission of all reference to the issue of the 'successive sons' would have thrown the succession into absolute confusion, except on the supposition that, reserving the preference given to the 'successive sons' personally for their respective lives, the succession was to be ruled by the only other provision, which designed it to the 'nearest heir whatsoever.'

"It is this construction of the Charter, as recited by the printed authorities, that gave rise to the notion that the barony devolved on the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine, to whom the lands on which the barony was originally erected have descended under the entail made by the last male descendant in the direct line of David, 2nd Lord Cardross; he having repurchased the lands, which had long been alienated, and entailed them, in the first place, upon his illegitimate son, Sir David Erskine; and after him upon his brother, Harry Erskine of Amondell, and his heirs, without limitation to males. On her succeeding to the estate under this entail, as heir to her grandfather, the late Earl of Buchan, the son of Harry Erskine of Amondell, it was intimated to her, by parties who had had access to the family documents, that there was a title of dignity coming to her; and it was even suggested that she was entitled to the earldom, which was originally a peerage transmissible to females and through females, and was subsequently limited to heirs male by a transaction the legal validity of which is highly questionable. Of these intimations, however, Mrs. Biber-Erskine made little account; the estate, which had come into her hands in a disgraceful state of dilapidation, claiming her first care. Nevertheless, however little she might covet what to herself would be no more than an empty title, it was thought right that the question should be looked into—if not on her own account, for the sake of her children; not the less so, since there was certainly no antecedent improbability of her having rights of which she had been kept in ignorance.

"It was under these circumstances, that several years ago I investigated the history of the dignities inherited by that branch of the Erskine family the senior line of which is represented by Mrs. Biber-Erskine, when I arrived at the following conclusions:—

"1. That even if the limitation to heirs male introduced into the succession to the earldom of Buchan were to be set aside on the ground of the illegality of the act of resignation by a minor, not of her own rights only, but of the rights of her successors, on which it was founded—which could only be done by a tedious and costly process—the earldom would pass away from the Erskines altogether, with an incalculably remote contingency of its reverting to them, and, therefore, to the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine, as the representative of the senior line.

"2. That the barony of Cardross, having passed to collaterals at the death without issue of David Stuart, 6th Baron and last male descendant, in direct line through the eldest son of David, 2nd Lord Cardross, and none of the 'successive sons' being in existence to claim the personal preference assigned to them, the third destination of the Charter had come into operation, under which there could be no doubt whatever that the barony devolved upon Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh.

"Fully convinced, as she was, on these grounds, of her title to the barony, Mrs. Biber-Erskine suffered the matter to lie dormant, though all along intending to take counsel's opinion, with a view to the formal establishment of her claim. This step she has at last been forced to take, in consequence of the discussion which arose among antiquaries and heraldic students, by whom the question was taken up and debated shortly before she left England for the Continent. In compliance with the directions which she gave before her departure, a case was drawn up on the basis of the provisions of the Charter as recited in the books, and an authentic copy of the Charter was procured from the Register House, as a necessary accompaniment to the case on its being submitted to counsel.

"To my utter amazement I discovered, on that copy passing through my hands, that its contents differed altogether, and most unaccountably, from the recital of the Charter in the printed authorities. The actual destinations of the Charter, I found, on closer examination, to be as follows:—

"1. To the heirs male of David, 2nd Lord Cardross. On their failure:

"2. To his successive daughters, the succession by them and through them being regulated at great length by special provisions; and it is in the event of their failure that the last destination comes in, *viz.* :

"3. To the nearest heirs and assigns whatsoever.

"Having made this discovery, which gives a totally different complexion to the case, I have felt it incumbent on me, as an act of justice both to the rightful possessor of the title and to the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh, to give publicity to the facts above stated.

"There remains the question—a curious one in an antiquarian and literary point of view—how so strange a discrepancy between the Charter and the recital of it in the printed authorities could have originated. The most probable explanation is, that the person, whoever he was, that made the abstract of the provisions recited in the books (which seems to have been copied from one into the other), considering it unnecessary to encumber it with the somewhat lengthy provisions attached to the second destination, contented himself with the simple mention of the destination to successive daughters, *filiis successivis*, and passed on at once to the third and final destination. Under the hands of compositors, and through the carelessness of editors, this came to be changed into *filiis successivis*, and thus gave rise to an entirely erroneous version of the order of succession appointed by the Charter.

"That so important a mistake should so long have escaped notice, appears to be not less strange than that it should have been committed in the first instance; and its discovery, while in keeping with the otherwise 'unique' character of the Cardross peerage, seems to render the present communication peculiarly appropriate to your pages, so largely devoted to the collection and detection of 'curiosities of literature.'—I remain, sir, your faithful servant,

"A NEAR RELATIVE OF THE

"HON. MRS. BIBER-ERSKINE OF DRYBURGH.

"March, 15, 1866."

With this amended reading of the charter, *cadit questio*, as far as Mrs. Biber-Erskine's supposed right to the Barony is concerned. She will have to rest content with the more substantial enjoyment of the estate of Dryburgh. At the same time it is evident that there was good reason for the supposition that the Barony devolved upon her; and that the positive tone of the letters of her "Near Relative" was assumed by him on grounds deemed sufficient for testing her claim in the Courts. No blame can attach to the Hon. Mrs. Biber-Erskine, or to her "Near Relative," for having, subject to the issue of a legal trial which they contemplated, asserted a right which they considered to be *bonâ fide* belonging to her. Nor has Lord Cardross [the Earl of Buchan] any reason to complain of the claim having been so asserted, seeing that the result has been to place his right to that title, which was looked upon as doubtful, in the clearest light. We may add, that the whole case affords a striking illustration of the usefulness of the disquisitions on subjects of this nature, to which our pages are always open; and in the present instance we flatter ourselves that we have rendered good service to both the parties primarily concerned.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

TOMB OF JAMES III. AT CAMBUSKENNETH.

It will be remembered that last year, during extensive excavations made in the grounds at Cambuskenneth Abbey, near Stirling, under the direction of the provost and magistrates, and the members of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, a number of interesting walls and cists were found. In close vicinity to what had been the high altar of the abbey the remains of King James III. of Scotland, and his

queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark, were discovered. Some time after the discovery, a correspondence took place between the provost of Stirling and the Home Secretary, in which the provost recommended that a memorial should be erected. This correspondence resulted in her Majesty giving orders that it should be done at her own expense. As from various circumstances there could be no doubt of the relics being those of James III. and his queen, a small oak box was supplied by Sir James Alexander, of Westerton, "James III." being marked on the cover, in which the bones were placed, and have, since that time, been properly sealed up and placed under the care of Mr. W. Mackison, architect, Stirling. On the 23rd, a number of gentlemen were in attendance to witness the re-interment of the remains, including Mr. John Murrie, provost of Stirling; Bailie Rankin, Councillor Christie, W. Mackison, architect, Stirling; Mr. J. D. Marwick, town-clerk, Edinburgh; ex-bailie Thomson, Mr. Rind, sculptor, Edinburgh, &c. The seal having been broken in presence of those assembled, the contents were shown before being placed in the receptacle. The tomb or memorial, which is of freestone, has been erected near to the site of what constituted the high altar, and is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, 8 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad at the base, and about 3 feet broad at the top. On the north or left-hand side the following inscription is finely cut in raised letters: "This restoration of the tomb of her ancestors was executed by command of her Majesty Queen Victoria, A.D. 1865;" and on the right hand, or reverse side, as follows: "In this place, near the high altar of the abbey of Cambuskenneth, were deposited the remains of James III., King of Scots, who died on the 11th of June, 1488, and of his queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark." On the west end of the memorial are the Scottish arms, with the motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit*," and on the north end the Scottish arms quartered with those of Denmark, entwined with representations of the thistle. The remains having been placed in a recess of the sarcophagus, and the mason work of the tomb properly closed, Mr. Marwick, as the only representative of the Freemasons, declared the work completed. A square of ground, laid with gravel, and surrounded by a railing, is to be placed round the memorial.—*Scotsman*.

THE TOMB OF CHARLEMAGNE.—On a recent excavation a stone has been found at Aix-la-Chapelle, indicating, by its inscription, the original tomb of Charlemagne. This stone apparently had been taken away from an arch of some chapel, where the remains of Charlemagne had been buried, until, at the end of the 12th century, they were transferred into a golden shrine. The inscription, in letters belonging to an early period of Roman writing, runs thus:—

IN HOC SEPULCRO,
CUMULATA OSSA.
CAROLI MAGNI
DEO IN AETERNO
.... GRANE....

A CLUB called the "Elizabethan" Club, has been established among "Old Westminsters" for the purpose of maintaining the co-operation of "Old Westminsters" in support of their old school, and to supply the place of the annual Westminster dinner, which has been abandoned.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,
Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

JAMES LA CLOCHE, SON OF CHARLES II.

1. MR. URBAN,—The following documents, alluded to in my first letter on this subject in your February number, cannot fail to prove interesting to your readers. They are extracted from a Roman serial, the *Civiltà Cattolica*, of 1863. The declaration by Charles II. of his son's paternity shows that the name of *La Cloche* was merely assumed, as I had surmised, the more effectually to conceal the identity of his mother; and it might have been, perhaps, the name of his nurse. Dr. Hoskins conjectures that this son was the son of *De Rohan*, who had married an English nobleman, but I have been unable to verify the supposition.—I am, &c.,

J. BERTRAND PAYNE.

March, 1866.

"To the Very Reverend Father," the General of the Order of the Jesuits at Rome.

"VERY REV. FATHER,—We write to your Reverence as to a person whom we esteem to be of singular prudence and sound sense, inasmuch as the first great charge which your Reverence has of so celebrated an order does not permit us to think otherwise. We address you in the French tongue, used by every person of quality, with which we believe your paternity to be familiar. We prefer writing in this tongue, to using an imperfect Latin, the use of which might cause us to be misunderstood; the more especially as our chief object in view is to avoid the necessity of any Englishman's seeing this as an interpreter, a circumstance which might greatly tend to the detriment of the motives which lead Us to desire that this letter may remain secret between yourself and Us.

"To begin: Your Very Reverend Paternity knows that, long since, in the midst of the cares imposed upon Us by

our Crown, We have prayed God that he would vouchsafe to bestow upon Us the occasion of finding in our Kingdom a person to whom We could confide the important matter of our spiritual welfare, without giving our Court the shadow of a suspicion that We were a Catholic; and, although there be here a large number of Priests, some for the special service of the Queens, and who inhabit our Palaces of St. James and Somerset, and others who live dispersed in London, nevertheless, We cannot accept the services of any of them, lest We should excite the suspicions of our Court by conversing with these persons who, whatever may be their external disguise, are quickly known and detected. Notwithstanding these great and serious difficulties, it is evident that the Providence of God had provided for and seconded this ardent desire on our part, by raising to Us a son of the Catholic faith, in whom alone we can confide in so delicate a matter; and although there might be found, for our service in this circumstance, many persons more versed than he in the mysteries of the Catholic religion, We, nevertheless, can accept none other than himself, and, moreover, he will ever suffice to administer to Us, privately, the Sacraments of Confession and Communion, which We desire to receive without delay.

"This, our son, is a young Cavalier, whom We know you have received in your Order, in Rome, under the name of *De La Cloche*, of Jersey; for whom We have always entertained a singular affection, partly because he was born to Us, when We were not more than sixteen or seventeen years of age, of a young lady belonging to the most distinguished in our Kingdom, an event arising rather from the weakness of our early youth than from any great depravity; and partly because of the excellent understanding which We have always found in him, and of the eminent learning to which, by our means, he has attained; and We the more esteem

his entrance into the Roman Catholic Church, because We know that he has done so with discretion and reason and the aid of learning. Great and various reasons connected with the peace of our Kingdom have hitherto withheld Us from publicly recognising him as our son, but this will be but of short duration, as We are now resolved to recognise him in a few years, and have in the meantime, granted him, in the year 1665, our Testimonials, in the event of our demise, in order that he may draw all necessary claims from them, in due time and place.^a And as he is in no way known here except by the two Queens, this business has been treated under the greatest secrecy; We are, therefore, enabled to converse in all security with him, and practise the rights

of the Roman Catholic religion without exciting in our Court the shadow of a doubt that We belong to that persuasion; a matter which We could not carry out with any other Missionary, seeing with what entire confidence We can open our heart to him only, in all sincerity and security, as though he formed a part of ourself; and it is evident that although he was born to Us in early youth and against the Divine Law, God nevertheless, who alone can evoke good from evil, has turned him to His Holy purpose for the salvation of our Soul.

"We think We have explained to Your Very Reverend Paternity the want We have of him; and if your Paternity write to Us, you will confide your letters to our Son only, when he shall come to Us, and although We are aware that you could easily find some other secure channel, in this matter, nevertheless it would be to Us a cause of displeasure if you confided your letters to others than him; and this for many reasons of weighty consideration of which your Paternity can guess part; and also, more especially, on account of the evils which might arise, as unfortunately occurred when We received from Rome a letter in answer to one from Ourself to the late Pope, which was delivered to Us with every precaution by a Roman Catholic; yet this was not done with a degree of prudence sufficient to prevent the clear sighted of our Court from inferring that We had a secret understanding with the Pope; but, having found the means of suppressing this suspicion which had begun to circulate that We were a Roman Catholic, We were at the same time, obliged, from dread lest it should again spring up in the public mind, to bear, on several occasions, with many things which turned to the prejudice of many Roman Catholics in our Kingdom of Ireland; which is still the reason why our being constrained to cease to communicate with the Holy See is in force; although We often wrote secretly to His Holiness concerning our own conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, at the period when We requested Him to raise our Well-beloved Cousin, my Lord d'Aubigny, to the rank of Cardinal, which, for good reasons, was refused.

"And although the Queen of Sweden is both prudent and wise, still that is not sufficient to remove our fears that she may be a woman who could not keep this secret; and, on that account, as she believes that she alone knows the particulars of the birth of our beloved son, We have, of late, written to her and have confirmed her in this belief, and, for those reasons,

^a "Charles, by the Grace of God, of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, King; hereby recognise and receive as our natural son, James Stuart, who in obedience to our order and command has lived in France and other countries under a feigned name, up to the year 1665, when We have deigned to take him under our charge; and in the year following, he, being in London, We, of our own express will have again commanded him to live under another feigned name, namely that of De La Cloche du Bourg de Jersey; to whom for important reasons which concern the peace of our Kingdom, which We have ever sought, it is forbidden to speak of himself before our demise; when it shall be lawful for him to present to our Parliament this our declaration, which, as of good right and with our hearty good will, We grant unto him, at his request, and which is written in his native tongue (French) to avoid the necessity of shewing the same to whomsoever in order to obtain the interpretation thereof.

"Given at Whitehall, this 27th of September, 1665; and written and signed by our own hand, and sealed with the ordinary seal of our letters; without any alteration.

"L. S.

CHARLES."

"Charles, by the Grace of God, of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, King; James Stuart, whom We have already recognised as our natural son, now known by the name of De La Cloche, having represented unto Us that, in the event of his surviving Us, he might fall into want, if he were not recognised by our Parliament, as also by reason of other difficulties, which might arise in this matter; We, to this end, have graciously deigned to grant his request, and hold just and fitting to assign and bequeath to him out of our Estate, if such be the will and pleasure of the successor to our Crown and of our Parliament, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds yearly, which it shall not be lawful for him to enjoy or possess unless he reside in London, and follow the religion of his family, and observe the Liturgy of England.^b

"Given at Whitehall, this 7th of February, 1667.

"Written and sealed with our own hand.

"L. S.

CHARLES."

^b When this declaration was written, the King ignored his son's intention to become a Roman Catholic; a step which he took in the month of July of the same year.

Your Very Reverend Paternity will likewise give her to understand, at the opportune moment, that you know nothing of his birth, should she question you on the subject; and, in the same manner, We entreat Your Very Reverend Paternity to state neither to her nor to any other person whomsoever, the intention We entertain of becoming a Catholic, nor that to the end We desire our dearly beloved Son to come to Us. If the Queen of Sweden is desirous of knowing where he is gone, Your Very Reverend Paternity will know where to find a pretext, and might say that he has been sent on a mission to the Island of Jersey, or into some other part of our Kingdom, or on any other pretext, to the end that We may not again have to repeat to Your Very Reverend Paternity our desire and wishes on this matter. We, therefore, pray you to send to Us our most dearly beloved Son as quickly as possible; that is, as soon as the most fitting time of this or of the ensuing season shall permit. We believe that Your Very Reverend Paternity is actuated by too ardent a zeal for the salvation of souls, and entertains too high a respect for crowned heads not to acquiesce in so just a demand. We have had some idea of writing to His Holiness and laying before him that which we had on our mind, and, at the same time, of requesting him to send our son to Us; but have thought it sufficient, on this occasion, to lay our views before your Very Reverend Paternity; reserving to another season, of which we shall avail ourself as soon as may be, to write and state our intentions to the Pope, through the agency of a secret messenger sent by us on purpose, should our dearly beloved son not then be in priest's orders, or should he not be able to be ordained without having publicly to make known his birth; or, in fact, through any other circumstance. We state all the particulars, because we are ignorant of your manner of proceeding in such matters in such case as the present: he should on no account be ordained in Rome, in order that he may not have to declare to the bishops or priests who he is; but let him go to Paris and present himself to our well beloved cousin, the King of France, or, if he prefer it, to our most honoured sister, the Duchess of Orleans, to both of whom he will make, in all security, our wishes known; they well understand what we have on our mind, and will recognise our dearly beloved son by the tokens we gave in 1665; and, learning that he is a Catholic, they either will find or possess the means of causing him to be ordained a priest, without its being known who he is;

and with the greatest secrecy, as We are led to conclude; if, indeed, he should not prefer to come straight to Us without being ordained a priest, which, perhaps, would be his better mode of proceeding, as We could carry out this same purpose by means of the Queen our most honoured mother, and of the Queen Consort, who both could have at their disposal bishops, missionaries, or others to perform this duty, so that no person in the world could either know or suppose anything. We say this, lest any difficulty should present itself in ordaining him in Rome.

"And although We order our dearly beloved son to come to Us, nevertheless it is not with any intention to withdraw him from your order; on the other hand, We hold it near to our heart that he should pass his life with you, if the Lord should inspire him with that desire to embrace that state; whilst We, having through his means, set in order all matters of conscience, shall not place any impediment to his return to Rome, there to live according to the vows which he has embraced; but shall, during his stay in our service, permit him, if such be his choice, to observe with those members of your order, who are in our Kingdom, the rules of the religious life he has embraced, provided this be not done in London, but in some town or place not far distant from our City of London, in order that he may come to us with greater speed when We require his services. And the reason why We do not wish him to remain in London, among your members, is on account of the danger that a suspicion might arise that he was a Jesuit, if he were to enter places where your members reside, who are known to many; a circumstance which might turn to our prejudice. Or, if the foregoing plans be not carried into effect, We are content, after he shall have absolved Us from heresy and reconciled us to God and the Church, that he return to Rome, to lead there the religious life he has embraced, and there await our future orders, which manner of proceeding We consider the best; believing that Your Very Reverend Paternity will be of our opinion and way of thinking in this last proposal; and this carried out, We will send him back to Rome under the rule of Your Very Reverend Paternity, in order that he may by your teaching become better able to serve Us. And during the short time he will be in London let him be most guarded in not saying for what purpose he is come, when speaking to any of your members; he may instead, say that he has important business

at our Court, to be known only to your Very Reverend Paternity and himself.

"And although I cannot openly express to all your Illustrious Society the affection and good will We bear towards it, this need be no impediment to your Very Reverend Paternity to let Us know by our dearly beloved son, in what manner We may assist it; the which We shall the

more cheerfully do, because We are assured that any assistance on our part will be devoted to the service of God, in expiation of our sins; and in this good hope and expectation We commend Ourselves to your prayers, and also our Kingdom, and are :

"CHARLES, King of England.

"Whitehall, 3d August, 1668."

WHAT MADE KING CHARLES II. A ROMANIST.

2. MR. URBAN,—In a curious volume of tracts printed in the reign of James II. that is in Dr. Thomlinson's Library, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is one dedicated to the Queen-Dowager, Katharine of Braganza, and entitled, "A short and plain way to the Faith and Church, composed many years since by that eminent Divine, Mr. Richard Huddleston, of the English Congregation of the Order of St. Benedict, and now published for the common good by his nephew, Mr. John Huddleston, of the same Congregation. Permissu Superiorum. London, 1688."

"The author," observes the editor, "writ on several occasions several treatises, of which one is this small but fortunate book we now publish; fortunate, I say, in that, God so ordaining, it became an occasional instrument towards the conversion of our late sovereign Lord, King Charles II., to the faith and unity of the (Roman) Catholic Church. To explain myself in this matter. The malignity of the times, and the disasters ensuing thereupon for above these forty years, have been too pernicious to be soon forgot. There are none so ignorant who have not heard of the defeat of his late Majesty's army by the rebels at Worcester on the 3rd of September, 1651, and of the then preservation of his sacred life and person by the care and fidelity of his (Roman) Catholic subjects, of whom I acknowledge myself the most unworthy. In this sad conjunction it was that the desolate King, after having been harassed to and fro, night and day, in continual perils from Wednesday, the day of the battle, till Sunday following (the particulars of which are out of the sphere of my present design to enlarge upon), at

last found an asylum and refuge at Mr. Whitgrave's house at Moseley, whither Divine Providence had not long before brought me, and where I had first the honour of attending upon him. During this retreat, whilst Mr. Whitgrave, his lady, and mother, who alone of all the household were privy to the secret, were often busied in watching and other discharges of their duty towards his accommodation and safeguard, his Majesty was pleased to entertain himself for the most part with me in my chamber by perusing several of my books. Amongst others, he took up this present treatise, then in MS., lying on the table of a closet adjacent to my chamber. He read it, he seriously considered it, and after mature deliberation pronounced this sentence upon it—'I have not seen anything more clear and plain upon this subject. The arguments here drawn from succession are so conclusive, I do not conceive how they can be denied.' Now that this was not any sudden motion or superficial compliment of his Majesty, but the product of a real and solid conviction, is manifest by the tenour and gravity of the words themselves, by the papers found in his closet after his decease, in his own hand, which seem even to the very manner of expression to breathe the same spirit and genius with that of the book, and lastly by those truly Catholic resolutions which he took (albeit through frailty late) in disposing himself for a happy departure out of this world by an entire reconciliation to God and the Church."—I am, &c.,

E. H. ADAMSON.

*St. Alban's Parsonage,
near Gateshead.*

SIMNEL SUNDAY.

3. MR. URBAN,—This term is used in Bury, Lancashire, to denote the "fourth Sunday in Lent"—Mid Lent—called in other parts of the country and West Riding

of Yorkshire, "Mothering Fig - Pie," "Mulled Ale," and "Braggart Sunday." From time beyond memory, thousands of persons come from all parts to that town to

eat "simnels." Formerly, nearly every shop was open, with all the public-houses, quite in defiance of the law respecting the closing during "service;" but of late years, through the improved state of public opinion, the disorderly scenes to which the custom gave rise have been partially amended. Efforts have been repeatedly made to put a stop to the practice altogether, but in vain. The clergy, headed by the rector and the ministers of all denominations (save the Romanists), have drawn up protests and printed appeals against this desecration; but, as just stated, with scarcely any visible effect. Possibly, too, the unfavourable weather for several successive seasons, and the great facility now afforded of obtaining "Real 'Bury simnels," which are to be found on sale in every town in the Palatinate and connected districts, have been the means whereby this observance has been weakened. On a fine "Sunday," it is a mild expression to say, that one could easily walk upon the heads of the crowds for several streets.

The bread called "simnel bread" is mentioned by Jehoshaphat Aspin in his "Pictures of Manners, &c., of England" (now a very scarce work), page 126, quoting a statute of 51st of Hen. III.:—"A *farthing symnel* (a sort of small cake, twice baked, and also called a *cracknel*) should weigh two ounces less than the *wastel* (a kind of cake made with honey, or with meal and oil)."

Simnel bread is described in "The Book of Days," and in "Notes and Queries."

Alderman Wilkinson, of Burnley, a well-known able Lancashire antiquary, some time since stated that it "originally meant the *very finest* bread. *Pain demain* is another term for it, on account of its having been used as *Sunday bread*" (if a conjecture may be hazarded, it is possible there may be some connection with the shew bread and heathen votive offerings, as in India and China) "at the Sacrament. The name appears in mediæval Latin as *simanellus*, and may thus have been derived from the Latin *simila* = fine flour. In Wright's 'Vocabularies' it appears thus:—'*Hic artæcopus = symnelle*.' This form was in use during the 15th century. In the 'Dictionarius' of John de Garlande, compiled at Paris in the 13th century, it appears thus:—'*Si-*

meneus = placentæ = simnells.' Such cakes were stamped with the figure of Christ, or of the Virgin."

It is not a little singular that this custom of making these cakes, and also the practice of assembling in one place to eat them, should be confined to Bury. Such is the fact. No other town or district in the United Kingdom is known to keep up such a custom. As stated above, much labour has been expended to trace its origin, but without success. Some years ago a sort of Eclectic Society in that town, who used to hold meetings on Sunday Evenings, gave notice that they would discuss this question on the coming "Mid-Lent Sunday Evening." They met in an old room just out of one of the principal streets, and the chair was taken by a master-hatter, who afterwards became a Baptist preacher. Much laughter was caused by his explanation respecting the origin of the term "simnel," which he said, he had heard, arose from this circumstance: "In an old part of the town called 'the Island' (a plot of land nearly isolated from the Irwell), there formerly resided an old couple, who kept a small 'toffy-shop,' which was famous amongst the schoolboys, &c., for a peculiar, and, to them, excellent kind of sweet cake. The names of this old couple were Simeon and Ellen; but, according to common Lancashire parlance, they were usually addressed as Sim and Nell, and thus the cake came to be called 'Sim and Nell's' cake—easily corrupted to 'Simnel cake'!" This, however, did not explain the practice of eating the cake during Mid-Lent only. It may be added, that the Monday following is often accounted a holiday, and that the word "simnel" is vulgarly pronounced "simb-lin."

Upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales, the ladies of Bury made a very large and excellent simnel cake, which they presented to their Royal Highnesses: it was exhibited amongst the rest of the "People's Gifts," and their Royal Highnesses graciously acknowledged it. The late M.P. for the borough, the Right Hon. F. Peel, always received annually a very nice simnel cake, made by sympathising hands. The confectioners of Bury vie with each other as to the size and richness of these cakes; but they must yield the palm in the former particular at least, to one just made at Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, as shown by the following

extract from the *Bolton Chronicle* of March 10, 1866.

"A MONSTER SIMNEL.—The display of simnel cakes in the various confectionery establishments in the town this week, has scarcely, perhaps, as regards size and beauty of design, ever been equalled on any previous occasion. A monster simnel exhibited in the shop-window of Mr. Henderson (late Mrs. Chatterton's), in the Market-square, has attracted great attention. It is 5 ft. 10 in. in length, 2 ft. 10 in. wide, 15 ft. in circumference, 6 in. in thickness, and weighs nearly 450 lb. On its surface is a representation of 'David slaying Goliath.' The shop-window of Mr. Hamer (late Miss Bell's), in Bradshawgate, also contains an elegantly designed

simnel, weighing about 250 lb., which was made in four pieces. Yesterday afternoon, John Hick, Esq., and his lady, while at Mr. Hamer's shop, purchased a number of simnels, which, with considerable generosity, they distributed from their carriage to about a dozen juveniles who were congregated about the shop, admiring the large simnel in the window. Mr. Rigby, of Market-street, and Messrs. Burgess & Co., Deanagate, also exhibit an attractive variety."

Commending the question of the derivation of the term to your readers' consideration, I am, &c.,

W. M. BROOKES.

*St. James's Schools,
Accrington.*

PORTRAIT OF RICHARD II. IN THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER.

4. MR. URBAN,—Many of your readers, I doubt not, have seen the ancient painting of "that unhappy beautiful Prince, Richard II.," as Dart calls him, which once adorned the choir of Westminster Abbey, and is now preserved in the Jerusalem Chamber. No one who has once seen it can readily forget it, but, so far as I am aware, nothing is known as to its claim to be considered an authentic likeness. I have lately met with what appears to me a strong, though indirect confirmation—one of those "undesigned coincidences" which, in such a matter, have real weight, and I beg, through your pages, to submit it to the notice of the Commissioners of the forthcoming National Portrait Exhibition.

The collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, which adjoins the parish church of Arundel, was founded in 1380, by Richard Fitzalan, the earl who was beheaded in 1397. Till near the end of the last century its rich carved roof remained;

all has now disappeared except a few corbel heads, painted and gilt, which the old pew-opener produces from a cupboard for inspection. On visiting the church lately, I was struck by the obvious resemblance of the kingly heads to the Westminster portrait, and I came to the conclusion that the latter thus received a kind of authentication not often procurable for works of so early a date. Should the matter appear in the same light to the Commissioners, thousands may have the pleasure of gazing on a fine picture that has never as yet been fairly brought before the public. That the heads set up by the earl were intended to represent the reigning prince may be fairly presumed, and it is a melancholy reflection that he not only met his death at the hands of the same king, but did not even find a last resting-place in the church of his own foundation.—I am, &c.,

W. E. FLAHERTY.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN.

5. MR. URBAN,—In reply to your correspondent's query, as to whom the authorship of the celebrated book, entitled, "The Whole Duty of Man," was written, I beg to make the following remarks:—

It first appeared in 1658, and soon after its publication was esteemed of so great import, as to be translated into no less than three different languages; viz., Latin, French, and Welsh. Among those who are said to have had the honour of writing this book, may be mentioned the fol-

lowing:—Bishops Fell and Chappel, Archbishop Sterne, Dr. Allestree, Lady Pakington, Abraham Woodhead, Obadiah Walker, and Mr. Fulman. Dr. Henry Hammond has also been named as having had some claim to its authorship, but on little evidence, as if he had been the writer, he would not have introduced a work to the public, purporting to be written by an unknown individual, and to the preface have appended his own name.

Anthony Wood, however, says : — "Some have attributed 'The Whole Duty of Man' to Mr. Abraham Woodhead, others to Mr. Obadiah Walker, both of whom became papists; but most apparent it is that that book was written by a true and sincere friend of the Church of England, and one who held that to be the Catholic Church."

The "Biographia Britannica" states, that it was written by Bishop Chappel; and on his death (which took place about the year 1648), the manuscript of it was given by Dr. Sterne to Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, who having read it beforehand to his pupils, occasioned several to say that thence Dr. Sterne was the author; others, because a copy of it was found in Lady Pakington's closet after her death, said it was written by her. The evidence that bears to this lady's claim may be laid down in the following letter:—

"November 5th, 1689.

"At Shire-Oaks, Mrs. Eyre took me up into her chamber after dinner, and told

me that her daughter Moyser, of Beverley, was dead. Among other things concerning the private affairs of the family, she told me who was the author of the 'Whole Duty of Man,' at the same time pulling out of a private drawer a MS. tied together, and stitched in octavo, which she declared was the original copy written by Lady Pakington her mother, who disowned ever having written the other books imputed to be by the same author."

In a copy of "The Whole Duty of Man," published by Pickering, 1842 (p. xvi), is the following note:—

"Mr. Pickering, the publisher of the present volume, has in his possession a copy of the edition of the 'Whole Duty of Man,' Lond. 1659, in which is written in contemporary hand as follows:—'The author of this is Dr. Sterne, Master of Jesus College, of Cambridge.'"

THOMAS T. DYER.

7, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W.
March 7th, 1866.

GEORGE III. AND MRS. RYVES.

6. MR. URBAN,—Will you allow me to add a few remarks of my own upon the paragraph of the *Court Journal* relating to Mrs. Ryves? A great blunder is made in saying that Olivia Wilmot, afterwards Mrs. Serres, was ever married to the Duke of Cumberland. I do not remember the date, but it must have been sometime about 1817 or 1818, Mrs. Serres claimed to be a niece to His Majesty George III. Her story was, that the king's brother, the Duke of Cumberland, had married the only daughter of Dr. Wilmot, and that she was the only child of that marriage; that consequently she was Princess Olive of Cumberland. In support of her assertions, she procured money, kept her carriage, sported the Royal liveries, and for a time created quite a sensation in London. She also stated that George III. left her 15,000*l.*, and that the Duke of Kent acknowledged her for his cousin. She also brought forward the names of several other noblemen who could vouch for the truth of what she said; but on no occasion did she bring forward the name of any one till after he was dead.

Still more extraordinary, I think, is the following fact:—About the year 1813, she wrote a book to prove that Dr. Wilmot, her uncle, was the author of "The Letters of

Junius." In that book she gives the history of her family, and speaks of the kindness of her uncle in bringing her up, and superintending her education. She also speaks in high terms of her father, Mr. Robert Wilmot, of Warwick. I see by a note made by my dear husband, that, in July, 1835, a life of Olivia Serres appeared in "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE." I cannot refer to it, as I have not the books at hand.

From my earliest youth the family of the Wilmots have been among our intimate friends. Mr. Thomas Wilmot was a lawyer, and settled at Coventry; he was the eldest brother of Olivia, and when she was causing such a sensation in London, he was very angry if anyone mentioned it to him. My husband was brought up at Warwick by the Rev. James Kettle, who had married his grand aunt; and I have often heard him speak of Olivia visiting Mrs. Kettle. Robert Wilmot for many years followed the trade of a painter; but he was a very improvident man, and his family suffered great privations in consequence, during which time Mrs. Kettle was very kind to them. My husband had in his possession many years a letter from Mrs. Wilmot, thanking Mrs. Kettle for all her kindness, and re-

questing her acceptance of six flower-pieces, which had been painted by her daughter Olivia, as a small token of gratitude for many favours conferred. When Mrs. Serres created such a sensation, Mr. Reader gave the letter to Mr. Wilmot of Coventry, thinking that her son ought to have it: he was a very talented man, and considered a sound lawyer; and if there had been any truth in the case brought forward by his sister, he would have been one of the first to have supported it. The title of the book I mentioned, is "The Life of the Author of the Letters of Junius," by the Rev. James Wilmot, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, and Aulcester, Warwickshire, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county, with Portrait, Fac-similes, &c., by his niece, Olivia Wilmot Serres. Printed by Cox & Baylis, No. 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. 1813. Sold by E. Williams, 11, Strand; John Walker, 44, Paternoster Row: and John Hatchard, 190, Piccadilly.

Mrs. Serres says that her uncle died a bachelor, aged 86, and I have heard the family speak of him as never married,—yet in 1820 she claims him for her grandfather; says that he married the last Princess of Poland, and had one child, a daughter, named Olivia; that this daughter was married to the Duke of Cumberland, youngest brother of George III.; that the King, Earls Chatham and Warwick, and Lord Archer were present at the marriage, on March 4, 1767, at the house of Lord Archer in Grosvenor Square. In April, 1772, a female child was born at Warwick, and christened Olivia. This child afterwards, by command of the King, was re-baptised Olive Wilmot, and created Duchess of Lancaster, with permission "to bear and use the title and arms of Lancaster, if she is alive on our royal demise." Accordingly, on the death of

George III., she adopted the title of Princess Olive of Cumberland, and by that title was invited to Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day by the then Lord Mayor Thorpe, and treated with all the honours of royalty. She also went in state to Drury Lane Theatre, where she was received with similar honours.

"An Appeal for Royalty," published in the *Daily Telegraph* in August, 1853, gives many other particulars. Amongst them the following occurs:—"A letter from an Under-Secretary of State to Olive shows how her pretensions were viewed. I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to acquaint you, for the information of Mrs. Serres, that his Majesty cannot be advised to give any further commands upon the petition. I am to add that the assumption of a title and equipage to which she has no pretence, has been extremely offensive to the King; that her perseverance in this line of conduct cannot fail to excite his Majesty's displeasure" (this was George IV.). Mrs. Ryves is Mrs. Serres' daughter, Lavinia. That Mrs. Serres was a very clever woman, no one can deny, and also a very fine woman; and my husband used to say it was a great pity that she let her imagination run away with her integrity, and that she should have published to the world such an inconsistent tale, and one which she knew was not true, and all for the sake of notoriety.

I hope you will excuse my troubling you with this long rambling account; but I thought you might like to know the truth of this wonderful tale; and as *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* has always been noted for its historic truth, I could not do otherwise than point out where you could, *from her own writing, detect her duplicity.*

I am, &c.,
E. READER.

16, Alma Street, Hoxton,
March, 1866.

EARLDOMS OF EWE AND ESSEX.

7. MR. URBAN,—A letter in the February number of your interesting and useful Magazine, respecting the Earldoms of Ewe and Essex, may, as it is doubtless intended to do, call forth one or two remarks in further illustration of this noble and illustrious family, and possibly assist the author a little in investigating the probability of an heir still existing to

the Earldom of Ewe. Mr. Savile's ideas appear to be directed to the family of Sir Thomas Bourchier, Knt., a distinguished naval officer, a resident in, and I believe a native of, Ireland. That family still use the Bourchier knot, as well as their arms and crest. He has long since been gathered to his fathers, as well as his sister Mrs. Hudson; but although acquainted

with both, I never, to the best of my recollection, heard them express any idea of their having a claim to either of the Earldoms of Ewe, Essex, or Bath. The starting point of investigation (if any be of avail, which I much doubt) appears to be Sir George Bouchier, Knt., who was an eminent general officer, and commander of the British forces sent to suppress the Ormond rebellion in 1580. He was third son of John Bouchier, 11th Lord Fitzwarren and 2nd Earl of Bath, who died at Hengrave, in Suffolk, and was there buried. Sir George's consort was Martha, daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, by whom he had a numerous issue, I believe,

seven sons, besides Henry, Earl of Bath. Henry, his eldest son, succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin Edward, 4th Earl of Bath, who died at Tawstock, in Devon, leaving three daughters, the youngest of whom, Anne, relict of James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, married Sir Chichester Wrey, Bart. Henry died at Tawstock in 1654, without issue, and as no claim was made to the title, it was conferred on the knightly family of Grenville in 1661.—I am, &c.

WM. HARDING, F.G.S.

*Mt. Radford Terrace,
Exeter, March, 1866.*

LYON KING OF ARMS.

8. MR. URBAN,—A vacancy having occurred in the above office, through the death of the Earl of Kinnoull, and as more than one individual, titled and untitled, has come forward as a candidate, I hope you will find room for this letter, as it will serve to show the opinion entertained by us in Scotland of the manner in which this office has been hitherto filled, and in which we hope it will be filled for the future.

From the middle of the 15th century to 1796 the office was invariably held by a commoner—several Lindsays (including Sir David, the poet), at least two Erskines, Sir James Balfour, &c. In England and Ireland, and every other country in Europe, the King of Arms, whether he be Garter or Ulster, has always been a commoner. The opinion here in Scotland, particularly amongst the members of the "College of Justice" (bench, bar, and writers to the signet), the Royal Academy, Society of Antiquaries, &c., appears to be decidedly in favour of a commoner. If a nobleman is appointed, the office would be merged in the peerage; while it would be magnified if conferred on a commoner.

Moreover, there are certain duties pertaining to the office which are not considered compatible with the dignity of a peer. Accordingly, William IV. had to dispense with the services of the Earl of Kinnoull (the late Lord Lyon) at investiture of the Thistle, when "Lyon" ought to attend as an officer of the Order. Many of the leading peers and commoners of Scotland are strongly of opinion that, for these and other reasons, a commoner should be appointed, especially if he happens to be conversant with the "gentle science" of heraldry.

Among the candidates for the office of "Lyon King," I may mention the name of Mr. George Seton, a gentleman well known in the scientific world, whose heraldic qualifications are acknowledged to be of the highest order, and who is also the author of the well-known work "The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland," which was favourably reviewed in your pages on its appearance.

I am, &c.,

SCOTUS NOBILIS.

Edinburgh, March 19, 1866.

LATIMER'S CHAIR.

9. MR. URBAN,—“Honest” Old Latimer's pulpit, as I find on turning over a back volume of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, was removed out of St. Helen's Church, Worcester, in 1836 or 1837, and purchased “by a gentleman of the neighbourhood.” Sylvanus Urban adds of this relic a remark that it is “so connected with the history of the Reformation, that it ought to be
N. S. 1866, VOL. I.

preserved in some national depository. May I venture to ask some of your Worcestershire readers, who purchased the ancient pulpit from which Latimer's rough-hewn eloquence flowed? and where it is at the present time? Is it in some national depository, or in private hands? And what is its present condition?—I am, &c.

AN EAST ANGLIAN.

N N

DAVIES AND TALBOT FAMILIES.

10. MR. URBAN,—There is a tradition in our family that my great-grandfather, Robert Davies, of Marsh, and of Tilley, co. Salop, married Nancy Talbot, daughter of John, one of the younger sons of the then

Earl of Shrewsbury. Can any of your readers throw any light on this matter?—
I am, &c., FRED. DAVIES.
22, Windsor Road, Holloway,
March, 24, 1866.

THE VISCOUNTY OF HALIFAX.

11. MR. URBAN,—A descendant of Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, asks, in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* (p. 368) if it is usual for the Crown to "overlook the interests of female descendants in any revival of an ancient honour?" I beg to reply that the Crown did this very thing when his (your correspondent's) ancestor was raised to the peerage. William Saville, Viscount and Marquess of Halifax, died in 1700, and the Barony of Halifax

was conferred on Charles Montague in that very year, although the Marquess (who appears to have been in no way related to him), had left co-heirs by both his marriages: the Duke of Buckingham now representing Anne, daughter of his first wife, and the Duke of Devonshire representing Dorothy, daughter of the second Marchioness, Lady Thanet being also her daughter.—I am, &c., S. F. V.
Union Club, March, 1866.

FAMILY OF PARKYNS OR PERKINS.

12. MR. URBAN,—Can you, or some of your numerous subscribers, give me any information respecting the descendants of Sir William Parkyns, otherwise Perkins, who was executed for adhering to the cause of the deposed King James, April 3, 1696? This hapless knight, who came of an ancient Warwickshire family, was one of the six clerks in the Court of Chancery. He married Susanna, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Blackwell, Esq., of Bushey, Herts, and had issue:—Blackwell, born 1678; William, born 1686; Richard, born 1692; Susanna and Anne. Of these children, Blackwell died in

1721, and was by his own desire interred in the Church of St. Clement Danes, London (see Nicholl's "*Leicestershire*," iv., 465). His son, it is supposed, emigrated to America. Sir William died possessed of the manors of Merston-Jabet and Leicester Grange, in the county of Warwick, and of Bushey, Hertfordshire. A William Perkins, gentleman—believed to have been grandson of Sir William—from whom I derive, was buried at the Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, London, in the year 1754.—I am, &c.,

GEO. SKETCHLEY FINDEN.

Newport Pagnel, March 8, 1866.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF CARDINAL POLE.

13. MR. URBAN,—Allow me, as a Catholic Priest, to thank your correspondent—Mr. Jenkins—for his beautiful letter (page 365) respecting Cardinal Pole. I also have gazed upon his neglected tomb, "with a feeling of sadness and humiliation." Sincerely do I hope that Mr. Jenkins's suggestion will be attended to, in the way he desires.

But my chief motive in writing these few lines is, to ask your respected correspondent—who no doubt is well acquainted with the life of Cardinal Pole—if he think that *Stoverton Castle* is, probably, the place where the great Cardinal was born? This is the opinion of Camden

and other English writers. But Becc-telli, who was Pole's Private Secretary, and afterwards became Archbishop of Ragusa, positively asserts that the Cardinal was born in *London*. (See Becc-telli's "*Life of Cardinal Pole*," either in the original Italian, or in the Latin translation by Dudithius.)

Mr. Thomas Phillips, in his "*Life of Cardinal Pole*" (Oxford, 1764), states that Pole was born "at a castle which takes its name from the river Stour, two miles distant from Stourbridge, in Staffordshire," &c. (p. 3).—I am, &c.,

JOHN DAWSON.

St. John's, Norwich.

AN ANCIENT BONE IMPLEMENT.

14. MR. URBAN,—The interesting bone implement, or whatever else it may prove to be, which I had the honour to exhibit in December last to the British Archaeological Association, was the means of bringing together a very large collection of similarly worked bones on the evening of January 10th of this year, principally from the collections of the Rev. W. S. Simpson, Mr. Josiah Cato, and Mr. H. Syer Cuming; but I regret to observe, that although this exhibition of curiously cut bones created great and general interest in the members present, it not only failed to produce anything like a thought-

ful suggestion of the use to which these bones were applied, but it has not brought forward since, any observations or remarks from country or other correspondents, in reference thereto.

As the *Times* and other papers noticed the subject of the evening's discussion, I am the more struck with this apparent apathy or neglect of a subject in every way worthy the attention of the antiquary and the ethnologist; and I have therefore thought it might be as well to bring the matter into your time-honoured columns, feeling assured that, once there, it will run the chance of opening up the

THE LOWER END OF METATARSAL OF A DEER.



Drawing of a curious Bone Implement found (in earth taken from St. Katherine's Docks) at Barnes, Surrey, by G. R. W.

opinions of perhaps other collectors, upon the origin and uses of these interesting relics, and thus serve the purpose I have in view, of elucidating and explaining that which at present seems indeed to be anything but a "bone of dissension."

Of the antiquity of my specimen there can be no doubt, Professor Owen having pronounced it to be about the period of the Norman Conquest, and described it as the "lower end of metatarsal or hind cannon-bone of a deer." The other specimens, for the most part, are of an equally great age, and had been found in London at great depths below the surface in digging out earth for the foundations of houses or formation of sewers. The principal places, according to the Rev. W. S. Simpson, where his collection had come from, were the Tower Hill, Tokenhouse Yard, and Blackfriars; my specimen, of which a drawing has been kindly made by Mr. Henry H. Burnell, F.S.A., for this paper, was found in earth brought from the site of the present St. Katherine's Docks, which helped to form the present Bridge Road at Barnes, Surrey, and where it was found on excavating for a water-

course, some years ago, with several Roman coins, and given to me as a curiosity by my late lamented friend, Mr. Edmund Pemell, a promising and clever civil engineer cut off in the prime of life.

It is well known that on the site of the present docks stood the Hospital of St. Katherine, founded by Queen Matilda, wife to Stephen, and transferred now to the Regent's Park, where its richly endowed houses and chapel are prominent architectural features: the finding such an object within the foundations of the early building, may fairly be taken as an evidence that its use was known to the inhabitants of the college, and may help to point out that such cut bones, if any have been discovered on the sites of other ancient establishments, may have been used for culinary purposes, an idea that I am inclined to think more likely than any other suggestion I have hitherto heard made. Still, whatever the use, it indicates a very low state of art; for a more unfinished looking article, for whatever purpose, than the cut bone in question, can hardly be conceived. As a description of the bones generally is given at p. 213

of the February number of your excellent magazine for the present year, I will not trouble you with a recapitulation of it, merely suggesting that the readers who are interested in the discovery of the exact nature of the uses of these objects will be kind enough to refer to the article in question, and they will gain, with the engraving herewith given, some general notion, at all events, of these oddly and roughly contrived implements.

For the more scientific investigator, I will ask your permission to print the following description of the bone which has given rise to this letter, and for which I have to thank my friend, Mr. John Brighouse, M.R.C.S., and a member of the Archaeological Association. He says:—

"It is a portion of a deer's metatarsal bone; in the shaft of the bone is seen a bony septum, which shows the commencement of the spongy portion or articular end of this bone. The length of the bone is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; it is an inch and six-tenths wide near the joint, and an inch wide in the shaft. A portion of the shaft of the bone, an inch and a quarter long and half an inch in width, is not cut away with remainder of the shaft: the marks of the saw are plainly seen on its sides and end;

they are also seen very distinctly on all parts of the bone around the marrow canal. Along one surface of the bone is seen a deep groove in which lodged a tendon; near the joint is seen a small opening into the bone, which was a passage for an artery to supply the spongy bone with blood: the epiphyses are both chipped off with a chisel or hatchet, the marks of which are plainly visible. The bone is evidently of great age, and the spongy portion appears to have lost a great deal of its gelatine."

With one remark I will now conclude my long letter, and it is to state that in all the examples exhibited, numbering nearly one hundred, this peculiarity of the chipping off very roughly the epiphyses, or swelling sides of the joint end of the bone, existed; and this cutting off seems to my mind to be for the purpose of packing the bones more closely together when put away, rather than to help the holder, as some have supposed, in his grasp of the implement, when in the act of using it.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE R. WRIGHT, F.S.A.

*Junior Athenaeum Club, King Street,
St. James's Square,
March, 1866.*

THE LATE JOHN GIBSON, R.A.

15. MR. URBAN,—Some of your readers may be glad of a few memoranda of the early parentage of the late sculptor of whom you gave a sketch in your obituary last month. Three years ago, when staying at Knebworth, I had a conversation with him about his nationality. He stated he was born at Conway, and his father before him; but that his grandfather came from Scotland. The conversation originated in my telling him he had none of the types of the Cymric race, but very strongly those of the clan Macgregor, and that his name was one of the many assumed by that clan after the Act of the Scottish Parliament of 1603, when the name was prohibited on account of the massacre of Glen Fruin. He then stated that it was true, for his grandfather's real patronymic was Macgregor. The Macgregors inhabited the country about the head of Loch Lomond (Glenstrae), and were at constant feud with the Lairds of Luss (Colquhouns). But the name Gibson appears to have been an English byname in the family before that period, since on the 30th of November, 1592,

Murdoch Gibson, a Macgregor, was falsely accused, with another, of having "murdered" the Laird of Luss, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, in his castle of Banachra. When the Act of Proscription was repealed, the members of the clan Gregor-rach resumed their name, and acknowledged Sir John Murray, of Lanrich, now Sir J. Murray Macgregor, as their chief: 826 men capable of bearing arms executed the deed of Calp. It must be remembered that, after 1745, a second and general proscription had taken place, after which many Highlanders emigrated to the colonies and to England; and among these it would seem was the ancestor of John Gibson, the sculptor. Sir J. MacAndrew, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, resumed the name of MacGregor, and died but lately.* Others, on the contrary, have not done so, among which is the family of Londonderry.

In 1501, Patrick MacGregor, whose seal bears the arms of MacGregor quarterly with those of Colquhoun, possessed

* See G. M. March, 1866, p. 431.

a farm in Lenox, which he sold, with his lands in Ardineconnell, to the Laird of Luss (of which conveyance I have a copy), assumed the name of Stewart, and emigrated to Ireland. Mr. John Gibson, the sculptor, had retained the features of the family in a singular degree. The above account of his origin interested him, as he never entertained any doubt as to his Scottish descent, repudiating the accusation that he was a Cymrie in a very decided manner. The question as to what the Cymrie really are is still undetermined further than that they are Armorians, and identical with the inhabitants of Brittany in France. They are called Belgæ by some; but whatever their origin may be, they are clearly not pure Celts. I am inclined to believe them to have been some continental race which intruded among the Celtic population, and assumed their tongue in a corrupt form, though some admit the possibility of their being a branch of the Celtic race, which separated from the great Celtic tribe at an

early period, and emigrated from Brittany to Cornwall and Wales; but in no case have they any claim to the title of ancient Britons, which they love to assume, and which no one cares to controvert. They differ in their habits widely from the Celtic race: they are smaller in stature—less athletic. They are not a migratory or emigrating race, but particularly attached to locality; and, lastly, they have not the intelligence of the Gaelic race; neither can I call to mind any Welshman who has eminently distinguished himself in war, science, literature, or statesmanship: thus everything points to a Saxon origin. I am sorry to deprive the Cymrie of a man so distinguished in art as John Gibson; who, however, did not himself appear flattered at the Cymrie imputation, and was as proud to recur to, as he was fully convinced of, his descent from the clan MacGregor.—I am, &c.,

P. MACCHOMBAICH DE COLQUHOUN.
3, Stratford Place, W.
17 March, 1866.

THE PEPPERELL FAMILY.

16. MR. URBAN.—The late Sir William Pepperell, Bart., the eminent American loyalist, about whom Mr. Jackson inquires (see G. M. February, p. 238), had an only son, who died unmarried in his father's lifetime, and as, by an oversight, the pension granted by George III. was settled, not on the family or heirs of the worthy baronet, but on the holders of the title, it was not continued, as it should have been, to his three daughters, who all survived him. The second daughter, Mary Mackintosh Hurst, married the late Mr. William Congreve, of Aldermaston Park, Berks, who *d. s. p.* The youngest, Harriet, married Sir Charles Hudson, afterwards Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip, co. Leicester, by whom she was the mother of Sir G. Palmer, Bart., who died a few weeks since, and of another son, Charles, late vicar of Wanlip, who died about 1860, and whose issue are recorded in Burke's and Lodge's Peerages. She had also several daughters, of whom one is the wife of the Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand. The baronet's eldest daughter, Elizabeth Royal, married the late Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., sometime Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of Beaumont, Essex, and chaplain of Guy's Hospital. This lady died in 1856, having

had issue a large family; their names are as follows:—Sons: Charles, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and subsequently rector of Great Houghton, co. Northampton; Henry, M.A., vicar of Filleigh, Devon, married Sophia Beever, and has a numerous issue; William Palmer, M.A., vicar of St. Peter's, Chester, married, but *d. s. p.* in 1855; Thomas Palmer, M.A., vicar of Hemel-Hempstead, married twice, and has a family by both marriages. His first wife was a Scottish lady, a Miss Drummond. Daughters: Elizabeth, married the late Rev. William Moreton Moreton, of Little Moreton Hall, Cheshire, and died leaving surviving issue two daughters; Mary Anne, married the late Rev. William Walford, M.A., of Hatfield Place, Essex, and has a family of five sons and two daughters now surviving; Louisa, married to the Right Rev. Thos. Parry, D.D., Lord Bishop of Barbados, and has a large family of sons and daughters; Harriet, married to the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond of Edinburgh, but has no issue; Anne, unmarried; and Fanny, unmarried.

Sir William Pepperell came over to England on the outbreak of the American rebellion, sacrificing all his large property there in the cause of his king. He was, I

believe, by far the richest subject on that side of the Atlantic at the time; and the only reward that his family got was a baronetcy, and a small pension, both of which died with him. I have heard one of his daughters say, that her father and she herself came over in the same ship with the great painter Copley, and that it was through her father that the future Royal Academician was first introduced at Court; and that she and her brother and sisters were playmates on board-ship with the little Copleys, one of whom, Lord Lyndhurst, shortly before his death, assured me that such was the case, and

asked me, with eager interest, to tell him what had become of the rest of Sir W. Pepperell's descendants. Lord Lyndhurst well remembered Sir W. and Lady Pepperell sitting to his father for their portraits; and he was much pleased to hear that those pictures were hanging on the walls of Wanlip Hall, Leicestershire, having been bequeathed to the late Sir George Palmer by Mrs. Hutton. I enclose my name, and I am, &c.,

A GREAT-GRANDSON OF
SIR W. PEPPERELL.

London, March, 1866.

THE SANDRINGHAM ESTATE.

17. MR. URBAN,—As some defective, and even erroneous, statements have appeared in the public papers respecting Sandringham, now the property of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, I hope you will allow me to place on permanent record the following facts respecting it. Sandringham belonged in the former part of the last century to the Hostes, from whom it passed by succession to the Henleys. On the death of Mr. Henry Hoste Henley in 1833, the estate was sold, and passed finally into the hands of Mr. Peter Motteux, an Italian merchant, a gentleman descended from an old Huguenot stock. He never resided permanently in the house, though he frequently visited it from time to time. He very much

improved the place, and added considerably to the estate by the purchase of the old Paston property, which then belonged by inheritance to the Bedingfelds. Mr. Motteux bequeathed the estate to Mr. Spencer Cowper, by whom it was sold to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It is stated in some local works that Houghton Hall, the princely residence of Sir Robert Walpole, in Norfolk, was built of stone found at Sandringham, but this appears to be an error. The stables attached to Houghton are of carrstone, which may have come from Sandringham; but this is extremely improbable, in the judgment of those who know the locality well.—I am, &c.

A WEST-NORFOLK VICAR.

POPE, CHISWICK, AND MAWSON.

18. MR. URBAN,—As both biographers and topographers are silent on the subject, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn that Pope and his father resided for several years at Chiswick, whither they removed early in the year 1716, from Binfield, the place of the poet's birth; and left Chiswick for the more famous residence at Twickenham, I think, early in 1719. Portions of the original drafts of the translation of the "Iliad," on which Pope was engaged at this period, and which are preserved in the British Museum, are written upon the backs of letters to Pope and his father, addressed, "To Alexr. Pope, Esquire, at Mawson's Buildings, in Chiswick;" "To Mr. Alexander Pope, at Chiswick, near Turnham Green, Middlesex;" "To Mr. Pope, at his house in ye New Buildings, Chiswick;" "For Mr. Alexr. Pope, Senr., in

Chiswick," &c. One of these is the fragment of a letter from Alderman Barber, and it bears the date of 16 Oct., 1717. Among others of the writers appear to be Lord Harcourt and Teresa Blount. Mawson's Buildings is, or was, lately standing. It is a row of only half a dozen (I think) of red brick houses, running up at right angles to the river, and standing on the left hand as you go up the street from the water side. I think the row had another name when I was there; and that an old man who showed it me, did so in answer to my inquiry for "Mawson's Buildings." Was not Mawson the brewer there, and father of Mawson, Bishop of Chichester? Perhaps some of your readers can answer this question.—I am, &c.,

W. MOY THOMAS.

Upper Cheyne Road, S.W.

FREESTUN FAMILY.

19. MR. URBAN,—From an intimate knowledge of the early life of Sir William Lockyer Freestun, I take the liberty of stating the following circumstances, although I fear they may not be of much assistance to your correspondent, J. W. F. (*vide THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, p. 233).

Mr. Freestun was appointed to the 5th Regiment of Infantry in June, 1812, and was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the additional lieutenants of that gal-

lant corps in 1817. He was engaged, with Sir De Lacy Evans, in the patriot service in Spain, where he acquired the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was a native of the Emerald Isle; being the second son of the late Edward Freestun, Esq., of Primrose Hill, co. Waterford.—I am, &c.,

W. HARDING (Colonel).

Mount Radford, Exeter.
March 10, 1865.

WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

20. MR. URBAN,—Allow me to make some remarks on your January number (p. 78).

3. "Pockets," probably corruption of the French word "*Biscuits*."

4. "Eight dozen pegynse." Pronounce the *g* soft—pigeons.

7. "Languede beefe." *Langue* (de) *boeuf*—neat's tongue. "Wood culvers." Culvers are pigeons. "Deandoulce" I take to be "*des andouilles*"—chitterlings. "Lylkes"—whelks; and "Muste," new sweet wort.

I can't compliment Mr. Noake on his penetration.

I am, &c.,

CEIPUS IN THE KITCHEN.

21. MR. URBAN,—The following additional replies, I hope, may be serviceable to Mr. Noake.

Three gallons of aqua vitæ, at 4s. a gallon, were ordered in 16 Hen. VI., in expenses about proof of certain bows.

Singing bread is a term not earlier than the reign of Hen. VIII., as in accounts of St. Mary's, Warwick.

Pro ^M_V panes voc' singing breade et hoselyng brede, anno 16 Hen. VIII., 2s. 11d.; and singing wine is mentioned at midsummer, 19s.; at Westminster Abbey, 31 Hen. VIII., 5000 synging bred at 3d. the thousand; and 32 Hen. VIII., 5000 synging bred for Messys.—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

EARLDOM OF MARCHMONT.

22. MR. URBAN,—Can you or any of your correspondents give me any information as to *when* and *why* the title of "Earl of Marchmont" became dormant? Also if any claim to the title was asserted of late years, and what success it met with? Any light that can be thrown upon the

subject by means of documents of any sort will answer equally well, by giving the references.—I am, &c.

H. C. M.

Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
March, 1, 1866.

MEDD AND SMITHSON FAMILIES, CO. YORK.

23. MR. URBAN,—In the registers of the parish of Lasingham, North Riding, there is an entry of the marriage, Anno 1627, of *Hugh Smithson* and *Isabella Med* (*sic*). I should like, if possible, to discover through some of your numerous correspondents what relation this Hugh was to the *Smithsons of Stanwick*, now Dukes of Northumberland. The name of Medd (also written Med, and Medde) has

existed for several centuries in the North Riding, and as it is a very rare surname, I should be much obliged to any one who could throw some light on its early history. Mr. Lower does not throw any light on the history of the name of Medd. I should be very glad of any notices prior to the 16th century.—I am, &c.,

INVESTIGATOR.

March, 1866.

OLD ENGLISH WORDS.

24. MR. URBAN,—I lately came across a rather curious illustration of the way in which good old English words are preserved with living force in the language, as parts of particular district vocabularies.

A Yorkshire gardener, who, much to his own satisfaction, had passed his spade over a patch of ground, said to me complacently—"Did you ever see a bit of land better *graved* than that?" And I immediately recalled the exact word and sense which he had employed, in a verse of a certain Psalm, which says, "They have *graven* and digged up a pit." Is the sense extant in any modern classic? Richardson gives a meaning, *fodere, excavare*, but no example of the verb = to dig. The transitive *grave*, to put in a grave, to bury, is used by Chaucer and Shakspeare; this is the only sense illustrated by Nares. Can any of your readers supply a parallel to the sense of the Scripture verse, or the Yorkshire peasant's phrase? The etymology is as follows: Goth., *graban*; A.-S., *grafan*; Dut., *graven*; Ger., *graben*; Sw., *grafwa*; Fr., *graver*; Sp., *gravar*; with which compare the Greek *γρᾶφω*, whereof the only Homeric meaning is to scratch, to break the surface.

Slog is a good classical word, the perfect of slag. See "King Christian" for the Danish original, where it is equivalent to "smote." The Sloggers at

Cambridge are men who smite the water rather than row; and a slogger at cricket is a personification of force without skill.

They have a peculiar expression in Lancashire, to convey the description of a hazy, showery day; namely, "it donks and it dozzles." Pretty much the same idea is contained in the Essex phrase, "bis reens." Can any one throw light upon either of them?

Is *dust* derived from "*adust*"? For instance, grass scorched and burnt-up by the sun is *adust*; crumbles down to *dust*. Mr. Trollope uses the expression at the beginning of "The Claverings."

I am reminded by a friend of a line in the sixth book of "Paradise Lost," which may be the first occasion of the use of this word: though it means here perhaps only a preparation for, not the act of reducing to, a powder—

"Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle
art
Concocted and *adusted*, they reduced
To blackest grain."

In some parts of the country—up north especially—*q* is called "*kiff*," and *z* "*izzet*." The reason of the latter is evident enough; what is the explanation of the former? And what is meant by "*Kiff in the Corner*"?—I am, &c.,

LEWIS SERGEANT.

Stamford Villa, Cheltenham.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

25. MR. URBAN,—Perhaps the accompanying able and authentic report of the ravages of the Rinderpest on the shores of the Weaver in February and March, 1866, may not be out of place in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, which, as I saw lately correctly stated, is a record for all time.

"I went over to — on Thursday. I find one of your tenants (the father), has lost 27 milking-cows and heifers and 2 yearlings, and that he has remaining 8 milking-cows (four of which have not been attacked) and 3 yearlings; and that the son has lost 22 milking-cows and heifers and 3 yearlings, and that he has left 6 milking-cows and heifers, 2 yearlings, and a bull. The total number of all kinds previous to the plague, 74; have died, 54; remaining, 20. Those

left have all been attacked, except four, and there is one now under treatment which is considered to be past danger. Your tenant considers that his cows would have been worth, if alive at the present time, at least 15*l.* each, or between 700*l.* and 800*l.*; but supposing them to be worth 12*l.* each, his loss will amount to upwards of 600*l.*

"The father had entered the Nantwich Union Area Association, and the son the Nantwich Mutual Cattle Club, into both of which they state they have paid about 16*l.*, but as these clubs consist chiefly of farmers who have suffered in a similar way, they fear there is little or nothing to be looked for. The destruction of cattle in the neighbourhood is frightful. The policeman obtaining information for the Cattle Plague Commissioners

gave me the losses of some of the adjoining tenants. The tenant at Moss Hall had 76 head, out of which 73 died. A tenant under Lord Combermere, and others, and who is a large occupier, had 200, and there are only about 30 left. The tenant at Haywood had 45, and only 5 are left. The tenant at Coole Hall had 62, out of which 55 have died. The tenant of Hankerlow had 36, and 7 remain. Another farmer had 33 head, out of which 25 have died. Another had 45, and 33 have died.

"He had a long list of stock, and I took the above down from his statement as an example of this fearful calamity. In riding through the district there is hardly any cattle to be seen so far as the eye can reach, and the difficulty yet to be faced is how the stock is to be replaced. The farmers naturally consider it very hard that, after all their labour and anxiety to save their cattle, there is no retrospective compensation for them at

present, while others, from the date of the passing of the Act, will have some security. The man who is getting the information for the commissioners thought it was for the purpose of the Government doing something towards past losses. In consequence of the loss of cattle I see some of the occupiers have ploughed up some of their old turf land, which has been laid down for generations.

"It is quite clear that something will have to be done by the landlords for the tenants; but in your case it may be wise to wait until it is known whether any assistance is given by the Government or anything to come from the Associations."

Could any of your correspondents inform me where any account of the rinderpest in the last century is to be found? I am told that plague endured eleven years.—I am, &c.,

JAS. H. SMITH.

*Serjeants' Inn, E.C.,
March, 1866.*

ST. PAUL IN BRITAIN.

26. MR. URBAN,—There is a very interesting note on "The Preaching of St. Paul in the West," at the end of Canon Chevallier's translation of the Apostolical Fathers (2nd edit. 1851). It comprises a *catena* of authorities and references on the subject.

"The earliest writer," it is said, "who in express terms asserts that St. Paul visited Britain, is Venantius Fortunatus, an Italian poet of the sixth century. In the third book of his *Life of St. Martin* he thus describes the preaching of St. Paul:—

*"Transit et oceanum, vel quâ facit insula portum,
Quasque Britannus habet terras, quasque ultima Thule."*

J. T. FOWLER, M.A.

*The College, Hurstpierpoint,
March 20, 1866.*

27. MR. URBAN,—I venture to trouble you with a few remarks, suggested by the query of your correspondent, Mr. Mark Antony Lower, in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* of February. The presumptions in favour of St. Paul's mission to Britain are generally supposed to rest upon the following evidence.

Clement, Bishop of Rome, the companion and fellow-labourer of St. Paul, declares that the Apostle Paul "taught righteousness to the whole world, and had gone even to the utmost bound of the west." (See Clement's *Epistle to the Corinthians*). St. Jerome, the most learned of the Latin fathers, and the translator of the Scriptures into the Vulgate edition, also says that St. Paul preached in "the western parts."

Now by these expressions, Britain was generally known to the ancients, who were unacquainted with any land further west than Britain. Hence, Horace calls Britain "the utmost people of the world." Virgil and Pliny, "the utmost Thule," Catullus, "the utmost island of the west," that is, the extreme west.

Again, Theodoret, Bishop of Cyprus, an eminent writer of the 5th century, asserts that St. Paul "brought salvation to the islands that lie in the ocean." And in another place, the same Bishop says—"The Apostles persuaded even the Britons to receive the laws of the crucified Lord" (tom. 4, serm. 9).

* Our esteemed Correspondent will find full and accurate accounts of the progress of the disease in England on referring to *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for 1745, and the following years.—S. URBAN.

In the 6th century, Venentius, Bishop of Poitiers, expressly states, that St. Paul "crossed the ocean, and landed and preached in the countries which the Briton inhabits, and in the utmost Thule." And in the 7th century, Sophronius, Bishop of Jerusalem, speaks of St. Paul's mission to Britain.

For further and fuller evidence upon the subject of St. Paul's mission to Britain, I beg to refer your correspondent

to Foye's "Antiquity of the Church of England," published at Birmingham in 1836; or to Soames's "Anglo-Saxon Church," published in London in 1838. In pages 21 and 22 of the latter work, he will find notes, wherein the passages above quoted, are either given in the original, or references furnished to learned authors who have recorded such passages.—I am, &c.

HENRY WRIGHT.

Thuxton Rectory.

SUFFOLK PEDIGREES.

28. MR. URBAN,—In the catalogue of Sir Wm. Betham's books and MSS., sold by Evans in Pall Mall, July, 1830, occurs: "Lot 453.—A very valuable collection of Suffolk Pedigrees, and other documents relating to Suffolk, arranged by hundreds or parishes. Originally made with a view to a history of Suffolk. Also 'Kirby's Suffolk Traveller,' interleaved with copious manuscript additions." The lot sold for 11l. 10s. I am very desirous to know where the above lot may be found. It is

marked in my copy of the catalogue (which is priced and named throughout) as having been bought by a Mr. Walker. As Mr. Walker's name occurs but twice in the catalogue, I suppose he was not a bookseller. Perhaps some of the numerous genealogical readers of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* may be able to tell me where the lot is now.—I am, &c.

JAMES COLEMAN.

High Street, Bloomsbury.

THE PROMETHEUS SOLUTUS.

29. MR. URBAN,—In Holden's "Foliorum Silvula," part ii. p. 217 (edit. 1857), I find the well-known lines from the lost "Prometheus Solutus" of Æschylus, commencing:—"Titanum soboles, socia nostri sanguinis," ascribed to Seneca. Surely this is a mistake, as Seneca was born just a hundred years later than Cicero. The lines occur, as a quotation, in the

2nd book of Cicero's "Tusculan Disputations," and I have always thought that the lines are originally by Ennius. Can any of your readers settle this question for me?—I am, &c.,

VATUM DISCIPULUS.

Balioi College, Oxford,

March, 1866.

WORKS ON STAFFORDSHIRE.

30. MR. URBAN,—Will you kindly furnish me in your next number with information as to the antiquarian authorities, topographical and historical, on

Staffordshire, and where the said works may be procured?—I am, &c.,

G. PHILLIPS BEVAN.

Llanellan, Abergavenny.

ANOTHER ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

31. MR. URBAN,—Perhaps the following anecdote of the Duke of Wellington may not be an unworthy addition to those that have already been communicated to *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*.

The Duke, together with a number of scientific and professional gentlemen, was once witnessing a trial of Perkins's steam-gun, an invention in which it was proposed to employ the expansion of steam as a projectile force, instead of the explosion of gunpowder. The Duke in-

tently watched the performance of the cumbrous machine, and, turning to an eminent engineer standing beside him, thus tersely summed up its merits:—"I say, P——, if we had been using steam-guns all our lives, what a wonderful improvement we should have thought gunpowder!"

This critical remark might well be parodied in reference to many inventions of the present day.—I am, &c.,

J. C.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

JOHN FLAMSTEED AND THE GREENWICH
OBSERVATORY.

(Concluded from page 386.)

WE have incidentally spoken of other duties than those of position determinations that demand the practical astronomer's attention. One of the most important of these is the maintenance of accurate time; for the heavens being the only true clock, the astronomer can be the only correct "timekeeper." We will therefore, as we promised, return to the transit circle, for this is the instrument with which time observations are made; it may aptly be described as the hand that points to the celestial dial. Pursuing the inductive principle, we will ourselves take a time observation, and follow it through its applications till we see how intimately the stars are connected with express trains and mail despatches. The sky is beautifully clear, and we shall have no difficulty in seeing one of the larger stars pass through the telescope in spite of the brightness of the sun. Looking down a list of stars that lies on a desk in the room, we pick out one that is soon coming to the meridian, that bears the mark which distinguishes it as a "clock star." These clock stars have had their right ascensions so accurately determined by observations extending over many years that their places can be relied upon to a hundredth part of a second of time. We will select one called a "Nautical Almanac star," because its accurate place for each day in the year is given in that work. We set the telescope approximately to the part of the meridian over which it will cross—to its "polar distance"—and look through the eyepiece to wait its coming. Now, within the telescope, we see not only the one spider line already mentioned, but half-a-dozen on each side of it. These additional "wires," as they are technically termed, are for the purpose of increasing the accuracy of the observation: the time of passage of the star across a number of them on each side of the centre one being observed, and the average or mean taken, which mean increases in accuracy with the number of wires from which it is determined; an observation over five wires being five times more accurate than an observation over one wire. Some instruments have five wires, two on each side of the centre; some have seven; the Greenwich transit has thirteen, but they are scarcely ever all employed for one observation, seven or nine being the mostly used number. The ordinary method of "taking a transit" is to count the clock beats and watch the star passing over the wires; noting the second and *tenth of a second* at

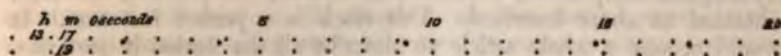
which it crosses each wire. This division of a second into ten parts may sound like an impossibility to any one unfamiliar with the real length of that unit, and accustomed to no smaller division of time than a minute, to say nothing of the popular uncertainty as to a minute's duration; but a second is a long time to an astronomer, who reckons time to hundredths of it, and even to an unscientific mind its length may be made appreciable: for instance, the alphabet can be distinctly repeated fourteen times in a minute; this gives one-sixth part of a second as the time occupied in articulating each letter: a bar of music in common time contains thirty-two demi-semiquavers, each of which, if the bar be played at *andante* speed, occupies one-eighth of a second, and scarcely more than half that time, or a sixteenth, if it be played *allegro*. The earth rolls through space at the rate of about 18 miles in a second; quite a sufficient reason for the astronomer's minuteness in the division of time.

The above method of observing transits is now, however, obsolete at Greenwich. The electric telegraph has wrought wondrous changes in all matters connected with time: not the least important of these is the improvement it has engendered in the method of observing transits, which is as follows:—A cylinder or barrel, with paper tightly wrapped around it, is made to revolve at a uniform rate of two revolutions in a minute: by its side is a travelling frame, carrying two small points or "prickers" attached to the armatures (keepers) of two electromagnets; this frame traverses along the entire length of the barrel, just as a slide-rest traverses the bed of a lathe. One of these prickers is in galvanic connexion with the transit clock, every tick or second of which, by completing a galvanic circuit, is made to drive the pricking point into the paper cylinder. The other pricker is connected electrically with a small "touch-piece" attached to the eye end of the telescope: this latter, as the star passes each cobweb wire, is lightly tapped with the finger; and a galvanic circuit is thus completed, causing the pricker to strike into the paper, and make a puncture just between the last made and next coming clock punctures. These clock punctures therefore represent times by transit clock at which the star's passage across each wire—registered by the observation punctures—occurred.

Our star has now come into the field, and begins to transit the wires; so, as it passes each wire in succession, we give a gentle tap on the touch-piece, and by the time it has passed several wires on each side of the centre, our transit observation is complete. If we desire to observe the star's polar distance, we turn a little micrometer screw till a horizontal wire we see in the field bisects or cuts the star; and, after reading the number indicated by an index pointing to this micrometer-head, to give us the star's position in the field, we go to the right of the pier and "read off" the six microscope micrometers, to give us the position of the telescope, and the observation is finished.

Now we will go to the "chronograph," as the above-described registering apparatus is called. Upon dismounting the barrel and inspecting it closely, we see thereon a number of rows of little punctures ranged in

perfectly uniform order around it, and a few others apparently scattered indiscriminately amongst them: the former are the clock punctures, the latter represent the observation we have just made. The small part of the paper cylinder that embraces our observation looks something like the accompanying diagram.



To interpret these dots into figures, we mark over certain of them the numbers corresponding to their proper clock seconds, and, at the side, the proper hours and minutes; all of which we identify by means of a signal sent for the purpose. We will suppose we observed our star over five wires. Dividing the spaces between the clock dots decimally, or into ten parts, we see that our

First puncture was made at	0s. 9 tenths
Second " "	3s. 7 "
Third " "	9s. 2 "
Fourth " "	14s. 8 "
Fifth " "	17s. 5 "
	5) 46s. 1 "
The mean of these numbers is 9s. 22 "	

We see that the hour is 13, and minute is 17: so $13^h 17^m 9^s \frac{22}{100}$ is the resulting time by transit clock of the star's passage over the mean of the wires. Supposing that the instrument were in perfect adjustment, and pointed exactly to the meridian at the time of our observation, this would represent the time of transit over the meridian. But no instrument can be maintained always correct in all positions, and one of the astronomer's most formidable labours consists in determining his "instrumental corrections." It used to be the practice to keep instruments as nearly true as possible by mechanical adjustments; but this plan has long been superseded by the more satisfactory one of ascertaining accurately what the errors are, and applying numerical corrections to each observation to compensate for them. We find from the last determination of these errors that the sum of them amounted to a displacement of the cobweb-wires, at the time of our observation, to an extent equivalent to half a second of time; *i.e.*, the centre wire did not show the true meridian, but a place half a second away from it. Our observation is therefore half a second wrong: so, knowing that the corrections are *additive* at the time, we add half a second to our time of transit, and we obtain $13^h 17^m 9^s \frac{72}{100}$ as the observed transit of the star over the true meridian.

Now, upon referring to the "Nautical Almanac," we see that the right ascension of our star on the day we observe it is $13^h 18^m 0^s \frac{13}{100}$. Subtracting our observed time from this, we get 51 seconds and $\frac{13}{100}$ of a second, which is the *error of the transit clock* from true sidereal time.

Knowing this clock's error, we can get the error of any other clock, sidereal or solar, from it, by a simple process of comparison.

We now enter a small chamber in which is a clock known as the *Galvanic Motor*, or *Normal Mean Time Clock*; which clock is never allowed to err from true Greenwich time, being kept constantly correct by frequent comparisons with the transit clock, corrected by the error obtained as above described. This clock is a perfect factotum. It would occupy a whole article to describe all the duties it performs. Through the agency of galvanism it keeps going, in perfect sympathy with itself, the large clock outside the Observatory gates, several others within the building, one at Greenwich Hospital Schools, and one at the London Bridge station of the South-Eastern Railway; it corrects the clocks in the Post Offices at St. Martin's-le-Grand and Lombard Street; it checks the going of the great clock at Westminster, by showing Greenwich time in the clock-tower once a day; it sends accurate time signals every hour throughout the day to the various telegraph companies, from whence Greenwich time is distributed along the various railways, and to other establishments and private individuals requiring accurate time; and lastly, it drops the time signal balls at Greenwich, the Strand, Deal, and elsewhere, and fires time guns at Shields and Newcastle. All this is performed by the agency of electricity, without any human assistance beyond the maintenance of the batteries and other apparatus in efficient working order. In this way the connection between the stars and express trains is established: an observer observes transits of stars during the night: on the following morning an assistant, as his earliest duty, selects an observation of a clock star from the chronographic barrel, reduces it, and discovers the error of the transit clock: he compares the transit clock with the galvanic motor clock, allowing for the transit clock's error, ascertains the small error of the galvanic clock, and corrects it accordingly. At 10 o'clock, a.m., the first correct signal of the day is sent by this clock, and Greenwich mean time $10^h\ 0^m\ 0^s$ is flashed over all the length and breadth of the land.

A striking feature in the external aspect of this clock and every other in the Observatory is the dial, which is numbered up to 24 hours. Astronomers, whose calculations are quite sufficiently intricate, could never endure the complications that a.m.'s and p.m.'s involve; so they count the hours continuously from 0 h., or noon, to 24 h., or noon on the following day. It is much to be wondered that this system, or a modification of it, is not generally used. Every one who has to consult "Bradshaw" must frequently be mystified by these annoying letters, and more than one traveller on a long journey has doubtless been surprised at finding himself deposited at some small hour of the night in some unknown locality, which he innocently anticipated reaching during the day. All this mystery would be obviated by adopting the 24-hour day, as is done in Italy and elsewhere. No changes would be involved, except for convenience or luxury's sake, in the construction of clocks; all that is necessary would be to call 1 h. p.m.

13 hours, 2 p.m. 14 hours, and so on up to 23 hours, which represents 11 p.m.^a A perfect stranger to this method acquires the use of it in a day or two. Our railways have revolutionised the old notions of time; cannot they, or their representative "Bradshaw," still further perfect their work by adopting this simple reckoning?

Intimately connected with the distribution of time on land is the maintenance of time at sea, by means of chronometers; and this leads us to the chronometer department of the Observatory. Here are preserved and kept in perfect order all the Government chronometers not actually "on service;" and they are rated by a clock showing exact Greenwich time,—one of those in sympathy with the galvanic motor clock. The number of chronometers employed by the Royal Navy is upwards of a thousand, but not more than from 150 to 200 are usually in store at Greenwich. Every day at noon these are wound and compared—*i.e.*, their errors ascertained. The rapidity with which this comparison is done would astonish an inexperienced spectator; a quarter of an hour sufficing to compare to seconds and tenths of a second the whole batch of above a hundred chronometers. During part of the time the chronometers are at Greenwich, they are subjected to a high temperature in an oven heated by gas; and at another time are exposed in the open air to the low temperature of the winter months. These trials test the chronometer's power to preserve its regular rate during voyages in hot or cold climates. In order to encourage and stimulate the manufacture of chronometers, a competitive trial takes place every year, when the various chronometer-makers in England send one or two chronometers each to compete for the high prices that are given for those that best withstand the severe test to which they are exposed. But no chronometers are tested for private individuals, "upon payment of a small fee," as has been frequently stated by misinformed writers.

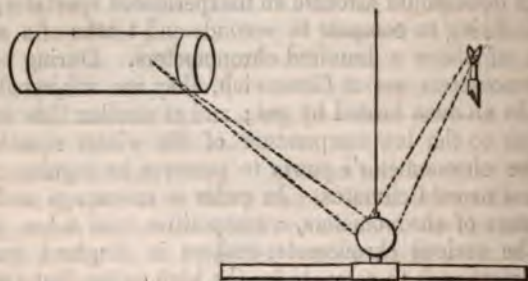
We have yet to visit a subordinate though highly interesting department of the Observatory; that devoted to the sciences of *Magnetism* and *Meteorology*.

The Magnetic Observatory was established about the year 1840, for the purpose of observing the variations in the force and direction of the earth's magnetical attraction. It is isolated from the Astronomical Observatory, and consists of a cruciform wooden building, from the structure of which all iron is necessarily excluded. The principal instruments are three magnets about two feet long: one suspended, by a skein of silk fibres, in the plane of the magnetic meridian, for indicating the variation in declination of the needle; another, suspended by two silk skeins, at right angles to the meridian, for indicating the earth's horizontal magnetic force; and a third poised upon knife edges, like a

^a As the civilian's day begins at midnight and the astronomer's at midday, some confusion would be introduced in counting the days of the month if the astronomer's zero were used; but all the convenience of the system would be enjoyed by adopting the 24-hour day, commencing with midnight.

scale-beam, for showing the vertical magnetic force. In order to secure as uniform a temperature as possible, these instruments are mounted in a subterranean apartment. Until the year 1847, it was customary to observe the positions of these magnets every two hours throughout the day and night—a most laborious duty; but it afterwards became evident that some mode of perpetual registration of their movements was absolutely necessary; and a reward of 500*l.* was offered for some system by which this could be effected. The reward was gained by Mr. Brooke, a medical gentleman of London, who so completely solved the problem, by the skilful application of photography, that his method has ever since been used with perfect success in this and other magnetic observatories; entirely superseding the old system of eye observation. The simple process is as follows:—

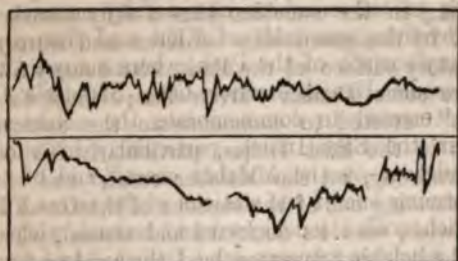
Each magnet has a concave mirror affixed to it, in such a manner



that every deflexion of the magnet deflects the mirror also. A gas-burner is so placed that a beam of light from it is always shining upon the mirror. At some distance from the magnet is a cylinder, around which is wrapped a sheet of photographic paper. The beam of gas-light falling on the mirror is reflected, as a little spot of light, on to the paper; and, as the magnet moves, the spot of light changes its position on the sheet; leaving its trail wherever it goes. The cylinder is made to revolve once in twenty-four hours; and the magnet thus records night and day its minutest changes of position. Two magnets trace their movements upon the same sheet of paper, which is changed every morning, and the latent image brought out or “developed” in the usual way. The register then presents an appearance something like the accompanying sketch, which represents a photographic sheet in miniature.

Across the centre of the sheet runs a fine straight line, called the *base line*: its place relative to the traces of the magnets serves as a zero from which the various positions of the magnet during the day are measured; the times being ascertained by a time-scale laid down on each sheet. In a similar manner the movements of delicate galvanometers, placed in the circuits of long lines of telegraph wires with “earth plates” (masses of metal buried in the earth) at their extre-

mities, register the fluctuations of those mysterious galvanic currents that are constantly circulating through the earth, and to which the name of "*earth currents*" has been given. The height of the barometer and the changes of temperature during the day and night are similarly recorded by photography. In the case of the barometer, this is effected by means of a float on the surface of the mercury in a syphon tube, which, as it rises and falls, raises or lowers a diaphragm with a small hole pierced through it; allowing the light from an adjacent gas flame to fall upon the sensitive paper which is, in this case, wrapped



around a vertical revolving cylinder. In the case of thermometers, the gas-light is allowed to shine through the glass tube upon the passing paper, and the mercury, rising and falling, serves as a shutter that cuts off the light at various heights corresponding to the various temperatures.

Here we see the use of the high pole with a light at the summit, that so mystifies the outer world. It is for the purpose of supporting a wire that is suspended from its top to the summit of the Astronomical Observatory. This wire collects electricity from the atmosphere and conducts it down another wire to the room beneath, where, by means of appropriate electrometers, its quantity is measured and its quality ascertained. The light at the mast-head is for the purpose of preserving the apparatus in a degree of warmth and dryness essential to produce insulation, and prevent the escape of the atmospheric electricity. In the grounds surrounding the Magnetic Observatory are various rain-gauges, hygrometers, and thermometers in all places and conditions: some lying on the grass, others exposed to the burning rays of the sun, and others, varying in length from three to twenty-four feet, buried in the earth, for the purpose of showing the underground temperature.

In connection with this department we must visit the anemometers, or wind-gauges. For this it is necessary to mount to the highest point of the Observatory. Once there, we are loth to devote much of our scanty time to the inspection of anemometers, or indeed of anything else than the splendid panorama our height has laid out before us. It would take a subtler pen than ours to convey a just impression of the beauty of the scene and the interest of its prominent features. Beneath us spread the wooded slopes and grassy areas of the Park, flanked by the palatial buildings of the Naval Asylum—where eight hundred

embryo sailors gambol away their schoolboy cares—and the noble Hospital, till lately the last earthly resting-place of thousands of our brave seamen—its wards now vacant and its spacious halls deserted; the Thames beyond, recalling

“The memories of mighty ones whose memories are fames,
Who from their mighty deeds afar came homewards up the Thames,”

with its forests of masts, and chimneys, and warehouses, leading the eye to the smoky chaos out of which the towering summits of London's stately edifices rise in dreamy grandeur; farther west the Crystal Palace, glittering in the sunshine like a fairy mansion built of diamonds, skirted by the green hills of Kent and Surrey; Blackheath, and the undulatory surface of the Park, where many a tumulus marks the spot where some Danish warrior lies; Shooter's Hill, with its model fortress “erected to commemorate the achievements of Sir William James in the East Indies, particularly his conquest of the Castle of Severndroog, on the Malabar coast,” and of some scientific importance as forming one of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey; Woolwich, with its dockyard and arsenal, where the clanking hammer and the belching furnaces lend their aid to forge “the mortal engines whose rude throats the immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit”—All these conspire to render this scene one unequalled perhaps in the whole world for its picturesque beauty, scientific interest, and commercial grandeur.

But the anemometers claim our attention. One of these is to all outward appearance nothing more than a simple vane; but if we enter the turret upon which it is mounted, we shall see that its motions are communicated, through a little simple machinery, to a pencil which is tracing upon a sheet of paper, moved by clockwork, every motion of the vane above; and so recording to all futurity every change of wind through the day and night. Another pencil is marking the force of the wind, or its pressure in pounds upon the square foot; while a third, only called into use in rainy weather, shows the quantity of rain that falls and the rate of its falling. On another part of the roof is the little windmill, to which we have before alluded. This is also an anemometer, and its use is to determine the *velocity* of the wind, or, in other words, the length in miles of the current of air that passes over Greenwich in a given time. It consists of four cups mounted upon horizontal arms attached to a vertical spindle: the rotation of the cups, which are spun round by the wind, is communicated through the spindle to a train of wheels and dials, which latter indicate the exact number of hundreds or thousands of revolutions performed by the cups; and from this the velocity of the wind is deduced.

Here, too, we are brought into closer contact with the time-signal ball; a wood and leather sphere, five feet in diameter, that is raised every day at five minutes before one o'clock, and dropped at one precisely, by the galvanic motor clock; the clock giving a signal that, by means of magnetism, pulls a trigger, and disengages the ball. The

time of the ball first leaving the top of the mast (and not the time of its reaching the bottom) indicates the precise instant of one o'clock.

A few words on the personal establishment of the Observatory, and our survey will be complete.

The Astronomer Royal has the co-operation of eight assistants: four of these are employed in the daily, or rather nightly, routine of observing; two in carrying on the observations and processes of the Magnetic Observatory, and two in other official or supervisory capacities. For aiding the assistants and performing the immense masses of computations that practical astronomy entails, a number of supernumerary computers, generally from eight to ten, are employed in the various departments. For facilitating the performance of the various computations, *skeleton forms* are provided, in which every step to be taken by the computer is printed on the margin of each page in the shape of a precept; now instructing him to add, now to subtract, now to take out a logarithm, and now to extract a correction from some table, "so that the computer can no more go astray than the visitor to the monument can quit the narrow stair that conducts him from the base to the gallery at the top; but no pleasant view nor grateful repose awaits him when he has toiled to the top, or rather to the bottom, of *his* column. His labour is Sisyphean; he begins just where he left off, without feeling himself either wiser or better for what he has done. Still, like the mason of the material building within which he is engaged, he has added one brick to the edifice of human knowledge, and grow it will, though unperceived almost by himself." Some idea of the amount and variety of the nature of the computations may be inferred from the circumstance that nearly 200 of these skeleton forms are in continual use throughout the various departments.

The office of the Astronomer Royal is no sinecure; for, in addition to the labour of directing the various branches of the intricate establishment under his control, his position frequently exposes him to laborious duties that have little or no immediate connection with his office;—scientific commissions of all kinds, on railways, sewers, light-houses, national standards, and a hundred minor matters conspire to complicate his occupations: while the circumstance that he "considers it his duty to receive and to answer with courtesy the inquiries on scientific subjects addressed to him by strangers, and, if possible, to aid them in any scientific investigation they may undertake," entails a mass of business and correspondence almost incredible, and such as scarcely any other officer of Government can be troubled with.

Concerning the assistants let us hear the opinion of the Edinburgh Reviewer, whose words we have previously quoted in connection with the occupations of the computer. "If a young man has any lingering romance about astronomy, let him try the post of an ordinary assistant at Greenwich, and we believe that he will be planet-struck no longer. Looking through telescopes forms but a part of an assistant's labour: for five hours daily he is seated at his desk in the computing-room—

copying figures, taking out logarithms, adding and subtracting; in short, performing the most tedious repetitions of the simpler rules of arithmetic with an apparently endless iteration, and tied down all the while to the impossibility of a mistake by the Procrustean bed of a *skeleton form*." Nor are his telescopic labours enviable; consisting as they do of tedious night-watches, spent in monotonously taking transits and drearily reading micrometers. Astronomy may be a sublime science; but there is little romance about a Transit Circle, little sublimity about an Altazimuth.

If time permitted, we might spend a pleasant hour in the library, where "many quaint and curious volumes" enfold the labours of Hipparchus, Copernicus, Tycho, Kepler, Galileo, and a hundred others who in times past and present have nurtured and fed the sacred flame of astronomical science. Nor does time permit us to bestow more than a peep into the fire-proof record rooms, where is preserved the accumulated wealth of those illustrious astronomers who have built the fame of our national Observatory, and elevated it to the proud and prominent position of the first in the world. Yet frequently is a murmur raised by those who know no better, that no scientific intelligence or astronomical discoveries ever emanate from Greenwich. To this we can only reply, that the Observatory at Greenwich is not a show establishment, nor one devoted to the pursuit of discoveries which, however wonderful, have no present practical value. There is no romance about practical astronomers: they have their laborious work to do, and they do it; leaving the pleasure of their science—the seeking for, and recording of, wonders—to those whose tastes and means enable them to enjoy it. What Greenwich Observatory has done for science, only scientific judges can affirm. The famous Baron Zach said he was willing to assert that our astronomical tables would have been equally perfect if no other observatory had ever existed; and the illustrious Lalande declared that Greenwich had reared an eternal monument to the glory of Great Britain.

J. CARPENTER.

SAINT-SIMON AND HIS MEMOIRS.*

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

EVERYTHING has been said that could be said on the dramatic interest of Saint-Simon's memoirs, the beauty of his style and the life-like character of his descriptions; that admirable gallery of portraits which extends through twenty closely-printed octavo volumes still fascinates its thousands of readers; and, after the dry monotony of state papers, the prosiness of Dangeau and the fallacies of Voltaire,

* "Saint-Simon Considéré comme Historien de Louis XIV." Par A. Chérel, Inspecteur-Général de l'Instruction Publique. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris and London. E. Hachette & Co.

it is refreshing to know what the court of Versailles really was by turning to the autobiography of him who is sometimes called the French Tacitus. But the question immediately suggests itself, is Saint-Simon trustworthy? Can we take his evidence with perfect security? Are we certain that he does not exaggerate in one direction, as the "*Siècle de Louis XIV.*" does in another? Let us listen to his own confession: "Celui qui écrit l'histoire de son temps, qui ne s'attache qu'au vrai, qui ne ménage personne, se garde bien de la montrer. Que n'auroit-il point à craindre de tant de gens puissants, offensés en personne, ou dans leurs plus proches par les vérités les plus certaines, et en même temps les plus cruelles! Il faudroit donc qu'un écrivain eût perdu le sens pour laisser soupçonner seulement qu'il écrit." Nothing can be clearer; Saint-Simon, of course, believes he is saying the truth—the whole truth; but at the same time he acknowledges that he is "unsparing in his denunciations," and, for that reason, he will allow no one even to suspect that he is writing his memoirs. We know, as a matter of fact, that the first complete edition appeared as late as the year 1829. Up to that time only a few fragments had oozed out of the original MS.—enough to excite the interest of Madame du Deffand, Horace Walpole's friend, not enough to satisfy the public. There are two sides to every question, and the problem we would examine here may be stated as follows: 1st. On what authority did Saint-Simon pass the unfavourable verdicts with which his volumes are full? 2nd. What led him to compose his memoirs, and how far can they be trusted? On the first appearance of that extraordinary work, criticism was silent. People had been so long accustomed to consider the "*siècle de Louis XIV.*" as the golden age of French civilisation, and to believe in its absolute perfection, that they flew with a feeling of relief to a book which told them how the Duke de Vendôme was a brute, and how the fine ladies of Versailles occasionally got drunk. Now, circumstances are altered. We want to know exactly Saint-Simon's merits as an historian; we want to find out whether we can, in case of necessity, fall back upon his evidence, and to what extent. In prosecuting this inquiry we could have no better guide than M. Chéruef's new octavo. Thoroughly acquainted with the whole history of the seventeenth century, that gentleman published some years ago the best edition of Saint-Simon's memoirs, and the volume now under consideration will no doubt occupy a permanent place as the necessary preface to them. It is divided into two parts, each of which we shall examine separately and briefly.

1st. *Biography of Saint-Simon.*—It is evident that this point is of the highest importance. The memoirs of a man like Saint-Simon are the result of his daily impressions, his sympathies, his personal observations; he takes part for this person or for that, for this question or for that, according to the feelings of the moment; we must watch him as he moves about amongst his contemporaries, we must see what results such or such an event is likely to produce as far as he is concerned. Saint-Simon's room at Versailles, was, to quote M. Chéruef's apt

remark, a kind of camera-obscura where all the minutiae of court-life appeared clearly and vigorously defined. "He has been, himself, the attentive, inquisitive, intelligent, but often partial witness of some of the events which he relates. As for the others, he did not neglect any means of information. His intimacy with the Dukes de Beauvilliers and de Chevreuse, with Chancellor Pontchartrain, and with the Secretaries of State, Chamillard, La Vrillière, and, at a later period, Torcy, had allowed him to draw aside a corner of the veil which concealed state mysteries. The private life of the Duchess of Burgundy, of Madame de Maintenon, and of the King, was familiar to him through the revelations of the ladies of the palace, and of Maréchal, the first surgeon. The Duke and Duchess of Orléans had no secrets for him. As for the anecdotes which he picked up in the society of the Maréchale de Rochefort, of Madame de Blansac, her daughter, and of Lauzun, they are of a much more doubtful nature. These anecdotes generally refer to anterior epochs. . . . The same remark applies to the facts which he relates on the evidence of his father, and the majority of which are either false or altered. Amongst the evidences he invokes we should, therefore, carefully distinguish between those he was able to verify and which, accordingly, deserve to be taken into consideration; and the rumours which he gathered too carelessly from the conversations of frivolous or prejudiced courtiers. . . . Let us notice, moreover, that in his desire to know thoroughly the affairs of the court, Saint-Simon has often contracted a familiar and even an intimate acquaintance with persons whom, nevertheless, he has not spared in his memoirs. One would almost be tempted to accuse him of want of frankness and of honesty, if one did not allow for his anxiety to penetrate into the secrets of opposite parties. He is the friend of Father Tellier, and yet draws of him an odious character. He solicits Madame de Maintenon's protection for the purpose of obtaining the post of Captain of the Guards, and he manages to secure substantial support amongst the intimate friends of that lady, whom, nevertheless, he so cruelly ill-uses. Despite his veneration for the Dukes de Chevreuse and de Beauvilliers, he lives on very good terms with their adversary, Chancellor Pontchartrain. He writes friendly letters to the Duke de Noailles, and consents to an alliance between that nobleman's family and his own; yet he speaks of him with horror and contempt, even insinuating that he had something to do with the poisoning of the Duchess of Burgundy. He applies the epithet *scélérat* to President de Mesmes whom, notwithstanding, he invites to dinner, and whose invitations he accepts."—Chéruel, pp. 87, 88.

We have given this long quotation *in extenso*, because it furnishes us with the clearest information respecting the sources from which Saint-Simon derived his memoirs; but it is only the *résumé* of an admirable chapter where M. Chéruel describes with all possible detail the different personages alluded to above—their character, their political tendencies, and the part they took in the petty quarrels suscitated at Versailles by scandalous intrigues or trifling points of etiquette. Saint-Simon, as we

perceive, does not appear in a very favourable light; for whatever allowance we may make for the spirit of inquisitiveness, and the fondness of gossip, we cannot see how such tastes justify double-dealing and hypocrisy. This is the more remarkable, because Saint-Simon, before writing his memoirs, took care to go to the Holy Scriptures themselves for precedents, and placed the formidable MS., so to say, under the protection of that austere *ductor dubitantium*, the Abbé de Rancé.

We have seen what were the chief authorities employed by the "French Tacitus;" let us now borrow from M. Chéruel a detail or two as to the origin of the memoirs. If we go to the archives of the Paris Foreign Office and apply for a catalogue of Saint-Simon's MSS., we shall find that, besides the eleven volumes composing the original text of his memoirs, there are no less than two hundred and seventy-seven volumes, portfolios, and bundles, including notes, extracts, transcripts, memoranda of every kind which the industrious nobleman had collected on all sides with the view of illustrating his *piquant* narrative. This stupendous mass of documents comprises, amongst other papers, the journal of the Marquis de Dangeau, which Saint-Simon annotated most carefully and in the most interesting manner. It is a matter of surprise that, after so long an interval of time, the French government should still withhold from the public the *pièces justificatives* we have just alluded to: they form the indispensable commentary on the memoirs, and would no doubt, if printed, serve to throw light upon many an obscure detail, many a controverted passage. To quote from M. Chéruel's volume:—

"When Saint-Simon lost, in 1700, the Abbé de Rancé, he penned the sincere expressions of his regret and of his admiration in a distinct paper which has not been inserted in the memoirs, but which he reserved for the elucidatory appendix. These memoirs," said he, "are too profane to include any detail respecting a life so sublimely holy, and a death so great and so precious before God. What I could say about it will find a more appropriate place amongst the *pièces*."

"Alluding, in 1708, to the character of Madame de Pontchartrain, wife of the Chancellor, he declares that it is too beautiful, too remarkable, too instructive not to be described for the benefit of the reader; but as it would take too much room in the memoirs, he refers to the *pièces*. There also Saint-Simon had placed the diplomatic documents supplied to him by the Marquis de Torcy,^b the memoirs on the peerage of Épernon and on that of Estouteville,^c the details on the renunciation of Philip V., King of Spain, to the throne of France,^d the particulars on the sovereignty claimed by the Princess des Ursins,^e the extracts from the memoirs of Father Quesnel against the Bishop of Fréjus, since Cardinal de Fleury,^f and a large number of other historical illustrations."—Chéruel, p. 157.

^b "Saint-Simon's Memoirs," vii., 113.

^d *Ibid.*, x., 340.

^e *Ibid.*, xi., 63.

^c *Ibid.*, ix., 64, 65.

^f *Ibid.*, xi., 449.

This extract will show at the same time the industry of Saint-Simon, and also the rich harvest reserved for future editors and annotators, when the two hundred and seventy-seven portfolios are rendered accessible and withdrawn from the over-scrupulous delicacy of the *Ministère des Affaires Étrangères*.

We have alluded above to certain notes and commentaries made on Dangeau's journal by Saint-Simon, and which were published together with a new edition of the Journal itself.* Having learnt that the Duke de Luynes had a MS. copy of it, our philosopher got it faithfully transcribed, and added to it notes written in a style and spirit which contrast in the strangest manner with the text they are destined to illustrate. Dangeau's character, as drawn by the masterly pencil of Saint-Simon, is so well known that we shall not quote it here, but we must once more borrow from M. Chéruel's remarks on the subject:—

"Our epoch, which is particularly anxious about historical accuracy, has appreciated the scrupulous care with which Dangeau has fixed the dates of events, and enumerated all the details of the court ceremonial. At the same time we must acknowledge, with Saint-Simon, that the consecutive perusal of such details becomes fastidious. The clever editors of Dangeau's journal have taken care to relieve its dullness by the piquant annotations of Saint-Simon, and it is these annotations which attract the reader and fix his attention. The journal of Dangeau, which Saint-Simon commented with a vigour often bordering upon indignation, influenced him in a two-fold manner; it supplied him with exact dates for the immense work which engaged his own leisure, and at the same time it made him really angry with the servility of the courtier. His irritation against Dangeau's flunkeyism has often led him to exaggerate the colours of his own picture."—Chéruel, p. 160.

It seems evident that Saint-Simon's notes to Dangeau, written between 1734 and 1738, may be considered as the original sketch of the memoirs; some of them are very minute; for instance the description of the reign of Louis XIV., after the death of the *grand monarque*, occupies eighty octavo pages of small print. It was transferred almost verbatim to the memoirs, together with many other extracts. The character of Louvris is also a passage which, from its length, exceeds the dimensions of a note. Such instances are, however, not very frequent, and the greater part of Saint-Simon's annotations are, as we have just said, mere sketches which, in the memoirs, assume large proportions, and become full-length portraits. And here let us take the opportunity of correcting a mistake which, on M. Châteaubriand's testimony, has long passed current, and is still quoted as a kind of proverb. Saint-Simon is defined by the author of the "*Mémoires d'Outre Tombe*" as *un grand seigneur écrivant à la diable pour l'immortalité*. Now this is quite false; as M. Chéruel accurately observes, although the "Duke and peer" affected, out of fashion, to

* "Journal de Dangeau, avec les Additions de Saint-Simon." Publié par Mess. Feuillet de Conches, Soulié, Dussieux. Didot, 1856.

care very little for purity of style, although, in point of fact, his style is not unfrequently incorrect amidst all its originality, yet he spent evidently much time and labour in touching up the details of his episodes. Like a true artist, he took delight in finishing, according to his own standard of taste, the smallest parts of the monument on which he was employed.

M. Chéruel gives in his excellent volume a number of examples to show that Saint-Simon's improvements on his original notes to Dangeau were too often characterised by gross perversions of the truth. Thus a fact which, in the one instance, is designated as a mere *omission volontaire* on the part of Chavigny, Secretary of State under the reign of Louis XIII., becomes, in the memoirs, a positive crime. We are thus led to examine the principal passages where Saint-Simon requires to be corrected by the evidence of other historians. This point will form the subject of our second and concluding paper.

GUSTAVE MASSON.

SIR CHARLES EASTLAKE, AND HIS WORK.

BY HENRY O'NEIL, A.R.A.

IF we were to form our estimate of a man's worth, and to measure his influence on the well-being of his fellow-creatures, by the applause bestowed on him during his life, the quiet labourers in the fields of literature and art would hold a very inferior rank; and even those, who, by their knowledge and experience in scientific matters, have contributed so much to the permanent welfare of mankind, and the advancement of civilisation, must yield in importance to the statesmen and heroes to whom a nation is chiefly indebted for its prosperity and glory. But whilst the influence of the latter declines gradually from the moment they are removed from sight, that of the former increases as generation after generation reaps pleasure and instruction from the result of their labours, and their genius is a spirit of beneficence, working for all ages and for all mankind.

Again, amongst those benefactors, the palm is not ever given to the most worthy, nor is success always proportioned to loftiness of aim. We are too apt to measure the value of a work in literature and art by the amount of amusement we derive from it; and of the two great candidates for public attention—namely, he who instructs, and he who merely amuses his audience, how mighty is the latter in our estimation, and how little the former. It is useless to prate about a want of ambition in our writers, musicians, and artists; men are not born with actual knowledge, but merely with the power to attain it; and they will be sure to acquire only as much as will supply the want of the age they live in. It is the force of circumstances that makes men. Had they lived now, Shakespeare would probably have written sensational dramas; Raffaele might have painted what has been facetiously termed,

"knife-and-fork history;" and Beethoven would have composed "ballad-operas." Moreover, instead of teaching the public, the artist derives his inspiration chiefly from its desires. He toils incessantly to produce works which will excite pleasure rather than create admiration, until he persuades himself that popularity is the proof of genius, and that the signs of a great work of art is the price it will fetch, and the commendation bestowed on its author by the superficial connoisseur. The author tickles the fancy; the musician tickles the ear; and the painter tickles the eye; whilst, in the moment of excitement, they all dive deeply into the pockets of their respective admirers. It is a race for wealth; and the world's esteem is ever more liberally bestowed on those who have been the most successful in the unennobling conflict.

Sir Charles Eastlake was a man whose loss will be felt not only by the members of the Royal Academy of Arts, of which he was the accomplished President, but also by the trustees of the National Gallery, of which he was so efficient a director; and indirectly by the public, for whose pleasure and instruction he toiled hard, though silently. Without claiming for him the title of greatness, I may honestly affirm that he possessed great qualities, which, though not in a popular sense attractive, are of infinite service to the world. He was, essentially, what may be termed, a valuable man; both by nature and experience thoroughly efficient, and fit for every duty he undertook to fulfil.

Yet scant indeed was the measure of justice he received during his life, and a few words, in the daily and weekly papers recorded the death of an artist who, for more than twenty years, in some official capacity, toiled incessantly, not only for the interests of the Society over which he presided, but also for the beneficial influence of an institution which, being strictly national, is of greater interest to the public. No one can see the great changes that has taken place in the National Gallery under his direction, both as regards the quality and the number of good works that have been purchased for the nation, without feeling that Sir Charles Eastlake has well deserved the thanks of the public, and I am surprised that his claims to its gratitude have met with so poor a recognition. For one mistake (the Holbein), in which he had possibly little or no share, he suffered plenty of abuse; whilst for the result of his taste and judgment so largely displayed in the national collection, he received no praise. When he arrived to the possession of undivided authority, the Gallery was singularly deficient, not only in works of an early period, but also of particular schools, and he has done much to remedy the defect. I have heard objections made to his purchase of works of art belonging to a very early period, but which are exceedingly valuable, though they may not contain those fascinating qualities which excite general admiration. In this respect, however,

* The obituary notice of Sir C. Eastlake in our own pages (see above, p. 275), we have reason to hope, will be judged sufficient to exempt "Sylvanus Urban" from the censure implied in these remarks.—S.U.

I consider that Sir Charles Eastlake acted most wisely. In the formation of a National Gallery of Art, which is intended to provide instruction as well as pleasure, it is necessary to obtain, not only a specimen of every school, but, if possible, even of every individual artist belonging to it; for it is only by a comparison of their varied qualities that we can create a standard of excellence. Certainly if, from prejudice, a director only added pictures of any particular school, he would justly deserve censure; but Sir Charles Eastlake, if he had any such prejudice, wisely forgot it in the performance of his duties, and during his administration of the national collection there have been added to it many admirable examples of every school. Though appointed the keeper of the National Gallery as early as 1843, it was not until he became Director in 1855, that he can be deemed solely responsible for the pictures purchased for the nation. In proof of this I may say, that in spite of his earnest advice, aided too by Mr. S. Rogers' influence, the opportunity afforded of obtaining a fine unfinished work by Michael Angelo was lost, and Lord Taunton became the possessor. From the date of his appointment as Director to that of his death, there have been added to the national collection, by purchase alone, nearly one hundred and fifty pictures. It is not my intention to enter into the merits of each separate work; but simply to show that no personal prejudice influenced Sir Charles Eastlake in his selection, I may state that of the Tuscan school forty-two specimens have been added; and considering its high estimation amongst the schools of Italy, and its numerical strength, I do not think the number at all disproportionate. Amongst those will be found some beautiful specimens of the earlier masters, in whose works there is a sweet feeling for colour and expression, though apt at times to be conventional; especially the fine picture by that rare artist, Fra Angelico, marked No. 633 in the Catalogue; good examples also of Gaddi, Ghirlandajo, Gozzoli, and Orcagna; whilst of a later period may be mentioned a very fine portrait of Andrea del Sarto, painted by himself, and a good specimen of Bronzino, though he was far greater in portraits, as may be seen in the one presented to the nation by Mr. F. Watts.

Of the Venetian school, no less than thirty-three pictures have been purchased, of which those of the earlier period are exceedingly interesting and valuable. Such are the works by Crivelli, Vivarini, Cima da Conegliano, Libri, and above all a most exquisite picture by Basaiti. All these works contain that glow of colour so peculiar to the Venetian masters, and that by the last named artist is worthy of the pencil of Giorgione. Nor are fine examples wanting of Titian, especially the Holy Family in a landscape (No. 635); of Paris Bordone Moroni (a very great portrait painter), Moretto, Romanini, and Paul Veronese. Of the Roman school there are seven examples, including two by Raffaele, and a better work of Tasso Ferrato than is usually seen. Of the Lombard school, which comprises those of Milan, Mantua, Parma, and Cremona, there are six pictures; six also of the Umbrian school, amongst them a very fine picture by Perugino.

Of the school of Ferrara, whose painters show such rare qualities of colour, there are six pictures; four of that of Padua; five of the Bolognese; nine of the Dutch; sixteen of the Flemish; six of the German; one of the Greek; one also of the French; and, lastly, four of the Spanish school, amongst which is a remarkably fine portrait of Philip IV., painted by that prince of portrait painters, Velasquez. It will thus be seen that Sir Charles Eastlake, in selecting pictures for the national collection, was not influenced by a partiality for any particular school, but solely by a desire, not only to purchase the choicest pictures of the best masters, but also to make the collection serve, as far as possible, for a history of art. It has been said, but in general terms, that owing to his great diffidence, the opportunity of adding some good works has been lost; but if this caution was carried to excess, considering the responsibility of his position, it was of greater value than an overweening confidence, and was probably the natural result of the Holbein controversy; nor can we regret that such a mistake, by whomsoever made, should have occurred at a time when his authority was divided, since it prevented a recurrence of the same when he became director, and individually responsible for every picture purchased for the national collection.

It was this excessive caution which gave such value to his words, either written or spoken; for he never gave an opinion on matters of art, without feeling convinced of its truth, and he was long in arriving at such conviction. Not, however, on this account did he cling obstinately to an opinion once expressed, or hesitated to acknowledge a change of judgment. Last November, being at Milan, I saw Sir Charles for the last time. Having explained to him my object in revisiting the various collections in Italy was to see if the impressions of youth could be borne out by a more mature experience, for I had undertaken to deliver some lectures on painting at the Royal Academy, and I hesitated to trust to the judgment formed in younger days, he said: "You are quite right; all my life I have thought that the Bolognese artists have been harshly treated, but now, in my old age, I freely confess that the general verdict is correct. Go and see their works; they are not great painters."

This diffidence, too, made him a valuable writer, and few indeed, if any artists, have contributed so much to the literature of the fine arts. His work, entitled "*Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts*," published by Murray, in 1848, contains many admirable articles not only on painting, but also on sculpture, and the philosophy of the fine arts. His notes to his translation of Goethe's "*Theory of Colours*," are very valuable, and indeed all his literary works, including the discourses delivered periodically to the students of the Royal Academy, evince a great amount of research and experience, and the style is uniformly excellent.

But if, as Director of the National Gallery, Sir Charles Eastlake has not received proper justice, as an artist his claims have even been more feebly recognised. The elevated character of his art, and the timidity

arising from an excessive fastidiousness, are, in a great measure, the reason of this seeming neglect; for the visitors to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy have neither the time nor the temper to derive pleasure, except it be palpable and immediate, so that pictures, which require a certain amount of taste and judgment in the observer for a recognition of their merits, are too frequently passed over as unworthy of attention. Now, without mentioning his earlier works, which possessed some qualities, I fear too often neglected, when Sir Charles Eastlake produced his picture representing "Our Saviour weeping over Jerusalem," he addressed the public in a language of art, eloquent, and refined, and the approbation he received from the public press was perfectly unanimous. That work was universally pronounced the great work of the year, nor could this have arisen from an absence of excellence in other pictures with which its merits might be compared, for it must be remembered, that the same exhibition, which contained the work in question, was also graced by the productions of Leslie, Turner, Etty, Landseer, and Stanfield (not to mention others), when those artists were in the zenith of their prowess; and, therefore, it may be fairly concluded, that the picture I refer to well merited the reception it met with. But a still stronger reason why he has not received full recognition of his artistic abilities is supplied by the gradual withdrawal of his name from the catalogues of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy almost from that time, owing to his conscientious fulfilment of the many duties imposed on him in the various appointments he filled. We live from day to day, and the presence of present pleasure is of more immediate interest than the dream of the past. However great may be the work of an artist, he ceases to be remembered if it is not followed by others of equal merit, even as we are too apt to forget the solid virtues of an old friend whom we rarely meet, in the showy charms of a new acquaintance with whom we are forced into daily contact.

It would be impossible to overrate the benefit that accrued from his appointment as Secretary to the Royal Commission of Fine Arts. By his taste and judgment, winning the respect and esteem of the Prince Consort, who was the President, and also of the other members of the Commission, he may be said to have virtually guided them in their deliberations, and in this respect alone, he well deserves the thanks of the whole profession. It is too much the fashion now-a-days to sneer at art patronage, whether royal or national; the greatest works of art in Italy, Spain, and, more recently, in France, were produced through the patronage of the Church or State; and if it were only for having called into action Mr. Maclise's great powers, and thus enabling him to produce two works which will ever redound to the honour of our country, the Royal Commissioners have been of the greatest service to art.

But it was as the President of the Royal Academy that the great abilities of Sir Charles Eastlake were most prominently displayed, and in the performance of the duties pertaining to the office he was of the

utmost value, not only as regarded the prosperity of that Institution, but also to the cause of art in general. I cannot think that any good can arise from the attempt to set the public against the Royal Academy, by the usual system of concealing those facts which tell in its favour, and making the most of those defects from which no human institution can ever hope to be entirely free. The accusation brought forward in Haydon's time, of cliqueism, partiality, and neglect of great men, has often been revived; and during the sitting of the Royal Commission, appointed in 1863, to inquire into the present state of the Royal Academy, it was put forward in strong, but, I think in very false, colours. There is nothing easier than to establish the reputation of being an injured man: once proclaim it, and the cry is sure to be taken up by ignorance, malice, and envy. Haydon talked himself into such reputation, and his admirers and the enemies of the Academy added fuel to the flame. I have no wish to speak harshly of him; but, as a painter, he could only be considered great by those who mistake quantity for quality, and who believe, because a picture is colossal, that there is a corresponding grandeur in its treatment. Exaggerated and partial admiration ever produces a stronger disapprobation than is really just, and from this cause Haydon possibly suffered to a certain extent; but I feel sure, if the opinions of the present race of artists were taken, that the adverse verdict of our ancestors would be more than amply confirmed. Some of the complaints, reported by the Commission above alluded to, are of too trivial a nature to deserve mention; and as to the implied affront to an artist's dignity, caused by his being obliged to write his name as a candidate for election into the Academic body, I think there is very little taste shown by those who affect to feel it; and the objection to comply with a form which has been subscribed to, without murmur, by such men as Wilkie, Leslie, Turner, Mulready, and other great artists of the present day, can only arise from intense vanity. As to the complaints about the hanging, I can affirm, with no fear of denial, that twenty years ago, when there were comparatively fewer outsiders, the number of those who obtained places on the line was small indeed; whereas now, the works of those who are not members of the Academy fill up a large portion of the line in the three first rooms, and even, at times, find their way into the same position in the great room. If it be true, as is averred, that there are some great artists who decline to belong to the Academy, it is a matter for partial regret; but I hope they are few, indeed, for I am sure that the earnest desire to obtain admission into that Institution is a healthy sign, and that a contempt of the honours it bestows is no sign of real greatness.

To return to Sir Charles Eastlake. The increasing interest in all matters pertaining to the fine arts, necessarily affects the position of the Royal Academy, and casts a responsibility on its management, utterly unknown in the days of Reynolds and Lawrence. To the president especially the labour and anxiety attending that office were multiplied, owing to the delicate negotiations pending between the Government and the Royal Academy as to the removal of the latter,

and the hostile influences ever directed against its very existence as a national school of art; and most admirably did Sir Charles Eastlake perform the arduous duties thus imposed upon him, at the utter expense of his art, and it may be even said, gratuitously, for the salary attached to the office is too pitiful to be mentioned. And I would here remark, in order to remove any doubt as to the way in which the funds of the Academy are spent, that no officers of any institution are paid so little as are the teachers who undertake the management of the various schools in the Royal Academy. In our greedy desire for present benefit, and from our love of change, we are too apt to forget past services; but considering that the education in art ever since its foundation has been given gratuitously, and under the superintendence of the greatest masters of the respective times, surely the Royal Academy has claims to public consideration which should not be lightly forgotten; with very few exceptions, the great artists of the present day have received their instruction within its walls, and I believe that there will always be felt an equal desire in the young men of the future to be enrolled amongst its students.

Perhaps on no occasions were the refined taste and judgment of Sir Charles Eastlake more conspicuous than when he presided at the annual dinners of the Royal Academy. Though surrounded by the most distinguished dignitaries of Church and State, and by the most celebrated professors of literature, art, and science, his oratory suffered no disadvantage by comparison with that of the most eminent speakers. For though, in a popular sense, he might be termed eloquent, his speeches were fluent, scholarly, and entirely free from the high platitudes and gaudy verbiage which appeal to the feelings rather than to the judgment of an audience, and which too often form the staple of the speeches of our most popular orators. His language was always elegant and clear, such as became the position he occupied, and the audience he addressed. To use Sir Robert Peel's eulogium on Lord Palmerston, every member of the Academy felt proud of him; and I may say, with perfect truth, that whatever may have been the abilities of other presidents of the Royal Academy, no one ever filled the office with greater honour to himself, and more benefit to the Institution than Sir Charles Eastlake.

A few words as to his successors in the offices he filled. There has been a universal regret expressed that neither Sir Edwin Landseer nor Mr. Maclise could be induced to accept the presidency; the appointment to that position is the highest honour which the Royal Academy, with the sanction of her Majesty, can bestow; and it would much contribute to the popularity of the Institution if the President's chair were occupied by the most popular artist of the day: but considering that the thorough fulfilment of the duties attached to the office would necessarily hinder an artist in the practice of his profession, it is scarcely a matter of wonder that the honour should have been declined by the two painters I have named. It would be presumptuous to predict the result of Sir F. Grant's election; on two points he starts

with promise; firstly, he was elected to the vacant chair by the almost unanimous voices of his brethren; and secondly, he has the most earnest desire to fulfil his new duties to the best of his ability.

With respect to the National Gallery, there needs no better evidence than that supplied by his pictures, to know that, in Mr. Boxall, the nation has a director of the utmost taste and refinement,—his knowledge of by-gone art is perhaps greater than that of any other living artist; and in that caution which was so pre-eminently the character of his predecessor, he largely shares, so that, though through an excess of that virtue, the opportunity of purchasing a great work may at times be lost, it may be safely asserted that no spurious or bad picture will ever find a purchaser in Mr. Boxall. Before quitting this subject, I cannot forbear expressing a hope that, during his administration, some attention may be paid to British Art. When I think of what is done in France, by the Government, to stimulate the ambition of living artists, I feel a deep regret that no living painter here can hope that his works shall be added to the national collection, for the pleasure and the instruction of posterity, and that the chance is not offered him of proving that *he is worthy of a place amongst the treasures of art of all nations.*

I have written these few pages, not with the view of supplying a critique on Sir Charles Eastlake, or a history of his artistic career, but simply as a tribute to the memory of one who well merits the kind consideration of the public, even as he has received the unanimous respect and esteem of the members of that profession of which he was a distinguished ornament, and for the glory and advancement of which he laboured so earnestly, yet so unaffectedly, and I must, in justice, add, so successfully.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Few tasks can be at once so difficult and so thankless as that of reviewing this Exhibition. In the rooms in Suffolk Street in which it is held, there are—confining our comparison to the oil-paintings and water-colour drawings—usually, at least, two hundred more works displayed than in the Royal Academy. And yet, of the thousand and upwards now on view, there are very few of striking or surpassing excellence; whilst so large a proportion range upon a nearly equal level of not very high merit, that to examine one sufficiently for description and criticism, would in fairness demand (in order to include all presenting equal claims) an extension of the scale of this article wholly impracticable within our limits.

Restricted, then, as we are, for the most part, to general observations, we must remark at the outset that, although there is a decided improvement in the average quality of this year's gathering—perhaps owing to the accession of some contributors from the declining and

mismanaged British Institution—yet still this exhibition affords a refuge for a mass of feeble pretentiousness and conventionality which must rather vitiate than elevate the public taste, and also serve to confirm the worst tendencies of the British school. A want of thought, invention, reading, and originality, too commonly mark the choice of subjects. Trivialities of child-life and character addressed to pater-familias, and not less puerile incidents of rustic life and humble domestic interiors, together with unmeaning single figures, abound on every hand. Nor are these simple themes treated with that tasteful and appreciative fidelity to nature, or that technical mastery, which invests them with almost unrivalled interest and value in the works of Mulready, Edouard Frère, and many other sincere and modest painters. On the contrary, there are artists here—and we feel bound to name Messrs. Bromley, Holmes, and Hemsley, as among the number—who seem to vie with each other in degrading the common and the familiar into vulgarity, and in forcing small pleasantries into caricatured buffoonery.

The members of the Society seem, too, generally to have reached the goal of their moderate ambition; and as artists of eminence either do not exhibit here, or reserve their choice works for the Royal Academy, there is but seldom anything of sufficiently salient superiority to stimulate to salutary efforts of emulation. As a natural consequence we see artists constantly repeating themselves to a lamentable extent. Mr. Cobbett, with Mr. Henzell at his side, turn out their rather tame and common-place studio-rustic girls and children, with the same scant petticoats, on the same conventional moor; and Mr. Hill repeats his ragged robust specimen of mere female flesh and blood, as long as one can remember. In like manner Mr. Baxter reproduces his artificially pretty faces, whether he paints a portrait or from fancy; and Mr. J. B. Pyne brings the same beautiful but arbitrary system of opaline tints alike to the representation of scenes in Italy or England; whilst Mr. Woolmer has long dwelt in an imaginary kaleidoscopic realm peopled with shadowy houris that might realise a Mohammedan's idea of Paradise.

The Williams school of landscape-painters, who are always so largely represented in these rooms, either under the family name or other assumed cognomens, and who, by the way, have during the year lost in Mr. H. J. Boddington a prominent member, are also—with all their undeniable merits—generally open to the charge of self-iteration. The penalties of studio manufacture, such as similarity of effect in diversity of scene are recognisable, even in Mr. S. Percy's fine view of the "Lago di Como" (212), though perhaps less so than usual, owing to the comparative novelty of the subject. And Mr. G. Cole, a painter of unmistakeable ability, in his really noble landscape, "The Windmill—Evening" (42), loses something of freshness and truth in the effort to repeat too closely former successful renderings of the gorgeous gleaming and forcible contrasts presented when the sun sinks half obscured amid ominous banks of thunder-cloud. The same—

ness of Mr. J. J. Wilson's French sea-coast scenes; and Mr. Syer's habit of introducing almost equal variety of hue in every part of his clever landscapes, need not be dwelt upon. The Messrs. Pettitt should find their reward (though to fail in such subjects would be no reproach), in venturing on representing "Brixham Harbour" (249) during the late terrific gales—by Mr. J. P. Pettitt; and the "Matterhorn from Zermatt" (684)—by Mr. E. A. Pettitt. The reader will not need to be told what he may expect, as regards technicalities, from Mr. Hurlestone, the aged president of the society. His subjects are, however, novel this year; an illustration of Byron's "Corsair"—"Gulnare and Seyd" (147)—being the most noteworthy.

Of all the "members," none has made an advance at all comparable to that of Mr. Barnes, in his "Passion and Patience" (213), wherein we see a pretty, evidently wilful, and probably spoiled, young lady of the seventeenth century turning from her writing-table in passionate perplexity how to concoct a billet-doux,—or, perhaps, quite the contrary,—having already failed in several attempts, as testify the torn shreds strewn the carpet; while the old waiting-woman behind her chair closes her eyes in patient resignation, and the footman, summoned long since to carry the epistle, yawns behind the friendly protection of the screen. The chiaroscuro of this picture is admirably conducted, the expressions are very felicitous; and the execution of portions especially, as free as it is satisfactory. Mr. T. Roberts has a pleasing picture (54) of a ship-boy writing a letter home on the breech of an Armstrong-gun. Mr. Levin's companion pictures, "Death in Life" (95), and "Life in Death" (105), are distinguished by a degree of thought and moral suggestiveness not always found in this artist's works.

Mr. Calthrop, the artist who won the gold medal for historical painting in the last competition of the Royal Academy students, has a picture illustrative of Tennyson's strange wild song of her who murdered "the earl," in frenzied jealousy or revenge; and another work, representing Madame Roland returning through a passage of the Temple-prison after her condemnation by the tribunal of the Convention—both (but the latter especially) very remarkable productions for a young artist of little more than twenty.

Among paintings of merit or promise to which are attached names for the most part less familiar than many of those hitherto given, we would select for special mention a "Bologne Fish-child" (241), and No. 112, by F. Holl, jun.—two simple subjects artistically treated; "The Leader of the Village Choir" (136), by J. C. Munro, brilliantly handled; "Job in his Adversity" (311), by A. A. Hunt, a work appropriately severe and dignified; "The Passage of the Beresini by the French Army in the Russian Campaign of 1812" (69), by M. Suchalowski, a vigorous and elaborate realization of the terrible scene; "The Covenanters of Priest Hill" (90), by W. Fyfe, the heads possessing much suitable expression; No. 380, by A. Fontanesi, a good example of interior tone; two pleasing domestic scenes, by H. King; "Straw-Rope Making in the Highlands" (235), by Mrs.

Robbinson; "La Saltarella" (267), by J. Hayllar, effective, but by somewhat forced and artificial means; an amusing Family Scene inside a bathing-machine (746), by C. Rossiter; some excellent pictures of dogs, by the late R. Physick; a large shipwreck scene (146), by J. Webb; a careful and truthful "View near Whitby" (289), by H. Moore; a Canaletto-like view of "Venice" (316), by W. Henry; and contributions by J. C. Thom, J. Collinson, F. Weekes, R. Dowling, E. Holmes, C. S. Lidderdale, H. B. Roberts, E. Roberts, R. S. James, J. C. Waite, Miss L. Rayner, and J. Tennant.

In the water-colour room are noticeable drawings by T. Fairbairn, G. Wolfe, L. Tesson, B. E. Warren, A. J. Horsford, and others; but more remarkable, as exemplifying the capabilities of the medium, is Mr. J. D. Linton's life-size, three-quarters length, representation of "A Soldier of Fortune" (884).

M. HILDEBRANDT'S DRAWINGS.

IN the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, has been exhibited during the past month a collection of about 150 water-colour drawings illustrative of China, Japan, and Manilla, painted by M. Hildebrandt, during a two years' *voyage autour du monde*, and forming the most novel and interesting part of a series almost doubly numerous, comprising views in Egypt, India, Siam, &c. The entire series has already been exhibited, with great *éclat*, in Paris, and we are glad to learn that the whole will probably also be submitted to the public of London, if a gallery sufficiently large and otherwise convenient can be obtained.

M. Hildebrandt is, as our readers are probably aware, a celebrated Prussian painter. But France and England, as well as Germany, have contributed to his artistic education. He studied oil-painting at Paris, where, when about twenty years of age, he gained the gold medal, the first prize of the *École des Beaux-Arts*. The influence of the French masters, *Décamps* and *Delacroix*, appears also to be traceable even in his water-colour works. To study in England, however, the artist himself, we understand, chiefly attributes his success in water-colour painting.

For his contributions to the Paris Exposition of 1855, M. Hildebrandt received one of the few gold medals awarded to foreign contributors. But what has acquired for him a European reputation more probably than his ability (though so rare on the Continent), as a water-colour painter, and more than his triumph in a great international *concurrence*, is his extraordinary adventurousness as an artist-traveller. Before circumnavigating the world he had travelled in tropical America and visited the east; the drawings made during these journeys being now in the Royal Museum of Berlin. He had also executed a series of sketches in Spain and Madeira; and another in England, Holland, and Norway, as far up as Cape North, some of which are the property

of the Queen. That an artist who had previously achieved a wide celebrity, and had been appointed "court-painter" in his own country, should have done all this, seems to us something truly heroic and deserving the highest eulogy.

For it is difficult to over-estimate even the scientific value—far above all written description—of a faithful painter's records of unfamiliar countries and races. Besides, a true artist's representations, over and above their worth as testimony to facts, being necessarily characterised by all the sympathetic and pathetic amenities of art, have a missionary, humanizing, and beneficent influence, which must be a potent auxiliary to commerce and civilisation.

We regret we have not scope to analyse M. Hildebrandt's distinguishing qualities as a painter. We may say, however, that his art is at once simple and frank, yet subtle and mysterious. Never seeming to lose his freshness of perception, he seizes the essential characteristics of all he sees, and represents them with masterly largeness and breadth. His sense of tone and light and shade remind one sometimes of Rembrandt, and his pure and playful colouring partakes of the best qualities of the Venetians.

To attempt to describe the numerous subjects of the drawings lately exhibited, every one of which is full of unfamiliar peculiarities, would not be easy with unlimited space. It must suffice to say that they afford a wonderfully animated panorama of China and Japan, the capitals and ports of both empires, their architecture and shipping, the inhabitants, their manners, customs, and amusements; the fair-like aspect of Peking, and the strange amphibious life on the Cantonese river; the deep estuaries and lovely scenery of Japan; and innumerable local, and sometimes almost incomprehensible, peculiarities.

T. J. G.

NUGÆ LATINÆ, No. II.

I send you, my fair one, this garland of
flowers,

And wove it myself for you;

There's the lily taken from roseate bowers,
And the wind-flower steep'd in dew.

There's the languid narciss, and the
purple shiue

Of the violet of the glade:

Then take them, and cease to be haughty
and fine,

For thou flow'rest as the leaves—to fade.

Flores, quos manibus, lux mea, sedulæ

Nectebam, capiti sic habiles tuo,

Misi; sunt tenera lilia cum rosa, et

Narcissi coma languidi:

Est rorans anemone, et modo vallibus

Decerptus violæ purpureus nitor.

Hos sume, et tumidam pone superbiam,

Sertis quæ brevior viget.

GEORGE C. BRODERICK.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE past month has been most uneventful in important matters. In Parliament the matter most worthy of record has been the introduction, by Mr. Gladstone, of Lord Russell's new Reform Bill, on the 12th ult. By this Bill it is proposed to reduce the occupation franchise in counties to £14, and in boroughs to £7, clear annual rental; and to render copyholders and leaseholders in Parliamentary boroughs eligible for voting at county elections, as also persons who have had £50 in a savings' bank for two years, and lodgers in boroughs at £10, exclusive of furniture and attendance. At present the country seems rather indifferent to the passing or rejection of the measure.

The Parliamentary Oaths Bill has been read a second time, by a large majority; and Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Q.C., the new M.P. for Exeter, has carried a bill for the abolition of all religious tests as a condition for taking degrees (except in Divinity) in the university of Oxford.

Sir Henry Storks and the other members of the Jamaica Commission have nearly completed their inquiry; but at present we are not in possession of the formal documents on which alone the British public is justified in coming to a deliberate judgment upon the outbreak of November last. Up to this time the evidence must be pronounced as unsatisfactory and conflicting.

The statistics of the progress of the Cattle Plague are at last beginning to exhibit symptoms of an improvement, the deaths having considerably decreased in the last week for which the returns are published.

Sir Charles Darling, the Governor of Victoria, having shown symptoms of a fondness for arbitrary rule, has been recalled by Mr. Cardwell.

The death of the ex-Queen of the French, on Saturday, the 24th ult., at Claremont, removes an excellent and worthy lady, whose virtues have long endeared her name to Englishmen of all classes.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

Feb. 16. The Marquis of Hartington sworn a member of the Privy Council, and appointed Secretary of State for War.

Frederick Solly Flood, esq., appointed Attorney-General of Gibraltar.

Feb. 20. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart., created Viscount Halifax, in the peerage of Great Britain.

Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Sir R. Montgomery, K.C.B., and General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., appointed Knights of the Star of India.

William Campbell, esq., Vice-Consul at Memel, to be Consul at Helsingfors.

Feb. 23. Henry Philip Fenton, esq., to be Secretary to Legation at Athens.

Major Samuel Wensley Blackall to be Judge in the several courts of mixed commission at Sierra Leone. The colony of

Sierra Leone, with the forts and settlements on the West Coast of Africa, to be united under one government, and to be called the West Africa Settlements.

Feb. 27. H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians, appointed a K.G.

John Smale, esq., appointed Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

March 2. James Reginald Graham, esq., appointed Consul for the Balearic Islands.

Lord Kinnaird to be Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire.

March 6. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Major-General Sir T. Myddelton Biddulph, K.C.B., appointed joint Keepers of H.M.'s Privy Purse, *vice* the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, deceased.

Major Sir John Clayton Cowell, K.C.B.,

appointed Master of H. M.'s Household, *vice* Sir T. M. Biddulph, resigned.

Richard Couch, esq., appointed Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay; Sir Charles Sargent, knt., Judge of the High Court at Bombay; William Markby, esq., Judge of the High Court at Calcutta; and Charles Collett, esq., Judge of the High Court at Madras.

Walter Morgan, esq., appointed Chief Justice of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, Bengal; and Alexander Ross, esq., William Edwards, esq., William Roberts, esq., and Francis Boyle Pearson, esq., all of the Bengal Civil Service, and Charles Arthur Turner, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Judges of the said High Court for the North-Western Provinces.

Sir J. R. Milbanke, bart., assumed, by Royal Licence, the additional surname of Huskisson, under the will of Eliza Emily Huskisson, late of Earham House, Sussex, widow of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Huskisson.

March 9. Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell appointed treasurer, and the Hon. Eliot Yorke and Lieut. Arthur Balfour Haig, R.E., equerries to H.R.H. Prince Alfred.

Frederick Dundas, esq., of Papdale, appointed Lord-Lieut. of Orkney and Zetland, *vice* Hon. J. C. Dundas, deceased.

11th Hussars.—Lord Charles G. A. Hamilton, to be Cornet.

March 13. The Queen has been pleased, by warrant under her Majesty's royal sign manual, to institute a new decoration, to be styled the Albert Medal, to be awarded, in cases where it shall be considered fit, to such persons as shall endanger their own

lives in saving, or endeavouring to save, the lives of others from shipwreck or other peril of the sea.

March 16. Rt. Hon. William Monsell, to be President of the Board of Trade (*pro temp.*).

March 20. Arthur Hobhouse, esq., Q.C., to be Third Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

CLERICAL.

March 9. The Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., to the vicarage of Greenwich, *vice* the Rev. W. A. Soames, deceased.

March 20. The Rev. T. Kay to the church of North Ronaldshay, Orkney, *vice* Rev. J. Keillor.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

February.

Brecknock.—Earl of Brecknock, *vice* J. L. V. Wynne, esq., deceased.

Sunderland.—John Candlish, esq., *vice* H. Fenwick, esq.

Leominster.—R. Arkwright, esq., *vice* Gathorne Hardy, esq.

Ripon.—Lord John Hay, *vice* Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, bart.

Tiverton.—Hon. G. Denman, *vice* Visct. Palmerston, deceased.

March.

Twickenbury.—Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, bart., *vice* W. E. Dowdeswell, esq., Chiltern Hundreds.

Kerry co.—H. A. Herbert, esq., *vice* the Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert, deceased.

Worcestershire.—W. E. Dowdeswell, esq., *vice* the Hon. F. Lygon, now Earl Beauchamp.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 13. At Carwar, North Canara, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Capt. C. W. Finch, R.E., a son.

Jan. 21. At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Capt. Balfour, R.A., a son.

Jan. 29. At Kilmarnaig, the wife of R. Banner Oakeley, esq., a dau.

Feb. 3. At Umballah, Punjab, the wife of Col. Reynell G. Taylor, C.B., Commissioner, a son.

Feb. 5. At Mazagone Castle, Bombay, Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a dau.

Feb. 8. At Waterford, the wife of Major Dalzell, 53rd Regt., a dau.

Feb. 9. At Stone House, Devon, the wife of George Shanks, esq., a son.

Feb. 10. At Grove House, Durham, the wife of Rev. W. Hampson Walter, a dau.

Feb. 11. At Glendon Hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of R. Booth, esq., a son.

At the Lodge, Harbledown, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Thos. Jackson, a dau.

At Foley House, Rothersey, the wife of Comm. Edward F. Lodder, R.N., a son.

Feb. 12. At Welland Vicarage, Upton-Severn, the wife of Rev. Lionel Edward Brown, a dau.

At Polwhele, Truro, the wife of T. R. Polwhele, esq., a son.

Feb. 13. At 64, Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Ellis, a son.

At Bentley Hall, near Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the wife of Rowland Hugh Cotton, esq., a dau.

At Knowle Lodge, Lichfield, the wife of John Philip Dyott, esq., a son.

At Great Röllright Rectory, Oxon, the wife of Rev. Henry Rendall, a son.

Feb. 14. At Montagu House, Whitehall, Lady Victoria Kerr, a dau.

At Barton-in-Fabis Rectory, Notts, the wife of Rev. Lloyd S. Bruce, a dau.

At Sherridge House, near Malvern, the wife of Capt. Coventry, Worcestershire Militia, a dau.

At Saxby Rectory, near Melton Mowbray, the wife of Rev. P. F. Gorst, a son.

At 5, Rutland-gate, the wife of George Ward Hunt, esq., M.P., a son.

At the Grammar School, Atherstone, the wife of Rev. S. Kingsford, a dau.

At North Kilworth House, Leicestershire, the wife of William Pearson, esq., late Capt. 45th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 15. At the Rectory, Brockley, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. J. A. Drake, a dau.

At Charlton, S.E., the wife of Capt. Arthur Harrison, R.A., a dau.

At 55, Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of Comm. J. Sedley, a son.

Feb. 16. At The Hollies, Weybridge, the wife of Rev. Tupper Carey, M.A., a son.

At Lee, Kent, the wife of Rev. Charles Lawrence, rector of Lee, a son.

At Wilton, Wilts, the wife of Rev. Dacres Olivier, a son.

At Bedworth, Warwickshire, the wife of Rev. Edward L. Penny, M.A., a dau.

At the Rectory, Clungunford, Salop, the wife of Rev. T. Owen Rooke, a son.

At Church Crookham, Hants, the wife of John Charles Wilson, esq., a son.

Feb. 17. At Finborough, Suffolk, the Lady Frances Pettward, a dau.

At New Parks, Leicestershire, the wife of Hugh Henry Robertson Aikman, esq., of Ross and Broomelton, Lanarkshire, N.B., a son.

At High Leigh Parsonage, the wife of Rev. R. M. Freeman, a son.

At Ely House, Wexford, the wife of Comm. C. Gibbons, R.N., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Rev. John Branfill Harrison, a son.

At Chelston Manor, Torquay, the wife of William Holt Midgley, esq., a dau.

Feb. 18. At Glanusk Park, Brecon, the wife of Sir J. R. Bailey, bart., M.P., a dau.

At Sneaton Castle, Whitby, the wife of Charles Bagnall, esq., M.P., a son.

At Howbury Hall, Beds, the wife of Frederick C. Polhill-Turner, esq., a dau.

At Aldridge, Staffordshire, the wife of Capt. Vincent Tongue, 60th Rifles, a dau.

Feb. 19. At Brooksby Hall, near Leicester, Mrs. Ernest Chaplin, a son.

At Thorn-hill Park, Southampton, the wife of Capt. A. de C. Scott, R.E., a son.

At Cliff Lodge, Southampton, the wife of Vice-Admiral Warren, a son.

Feb. 20. At 5, Leinster-street, Dublin, the Countess of Longford, a son.

At Thonock, Lady Bacon, a son.

At 9, St. George's-square, S.W., the wife of Major Ellis James Charter, late 11th Regt., a son.

At Silton Hall, Northallerton, the wife of Capt. Crompton, 11th Regt., a dau.

At Springfield House, Pendlebury, near Manchester, the wife of Daniel Lee, esq., J.P., a son.

At Whitechurch, Glamorganshire, the wife of Rev. Cyril Stacey, a son.

At Terrington, York, the wife of Rev. Samuel Wimbush, a son.

Feb. 21. At 1, Hamilton-place, the Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, a dau.

At 36, Connaught-square, the Hon. Mrs. Swanston, a son.

At Harewood-grove, Darlington, the wife of Capt. R. Thompson, a son.

At Wherwell Vicarage, Andover, the wife of Rev. J. O. M. West, a dau.

Feb. 22. Lady Gwendoline O'Shee, a dau.

At Farnley Lodge, near Leeds, the wife of William James Armitage, esq., a son.

At Wellow, Notts, the wife of J. S. Beveridge, esq., of Tillyochie, N. B., a son.

At Friar's Lodge, Exeter, the wife of Rev. H. F. Cann, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Leggett, 69th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 23. At Clare Park, Farnham, the wife of George Francis Birch, esq., a son.

At Myerscough Hall, Lancashire, the wife of Major E. Cunliffe, a son.

At Twigworth Parsonage, Gloucester, the wife of Rev. Arthur F. Forde, a son.

At Eldersfield Vicarage, Worcestershire, the wife of Rev. Richard Holmes, a son.

At River House, Woodberry Down, N., the wife of F. H. Tayler, esq., of Burntwood Hall, Yorkshire, a son.

Feb. 24. At Shot Hall, Barbadoes, the wife of Col. A. Ross, R.E., a son.

At Wookey, Somerset, the wife of Rev. A. Cyril Pearson, a son.

Feb. 25. At Ringway Parsonage, Cheshire, the wife of Rev. H. A. Hignett, M.A., a dau.

At Whitehill, the wife of Rev. J. Wild, a dau.

At Oak Lodge, Bitterne, near Southampton, the wife of R. Wilson, esq., a son.

Feb. 26. At Torquay, the wife of Rev. Charles Randal Bradburne, M.A., of Sheriff Hales, Shropshire, a son.

At 17, Princes-gardens, the wife of Hugh C. E. Childers, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Cookridge Hall, Leeds, Mrs. Reginald Dykes Marshall, a dau.

At Bicknoller Vicarage, near Taunton, the wife of Rev. R. E. Morres, a son.

Feb. 27. At 12, Cavendish-square, the Hon. Mrs. Townley Mitford, a dau.

At Brunswick-square, Brighton, the wife of Major R. T. Glyn, 24th Regt., a son.

At Eastington, Gloucestershire, the wife of Rev. Alfred Kennion, a dau.

At Hitchin Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Lewis Hensley, a dau.

At Chalgrove House, Fox-hill, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Henry R. Martin, R.A., a dau.

At Wellesley House, Prince's-park, Liverpool, the wife of Wellwood Maxwell, esq., a dau.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of J. J. Tufnell, esq., of Langleys, a dau.

Feb. 28. At Hatfield Peverel, the wife of Rev. Bixby G. Luard, a dau.

At Chelsea Hospital, the wife of Major-General G. Hutt, C.B., a son.

At Woolwich Arsenal, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Shaw, R.A., a dau.

At Bingfield, co. Cavan, the wife of Joseph Story, esq., a son.

At Mickleton Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Charles John Young, a son.

March 1. At 14, Hyde-park-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Romilly, a son.

At Hayton Vicarage, York, the wife of Rev. Thomas Arundell, F.G.S., a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Fulham, the wife of Rev. Edmund Batty, a dau.

At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Alexander R. Clarke, R.E., a dau.

At Dowlais, Glamorganshire, the wife of Pearson R. Cresswell, esq., a dau.

At 3, Highbury-terrace, the wife of Rev. Thomas Lingley, a son.

At Horncastle, the wife of Rev. Samuel Lodge, a son.

At Disley, Cheshire, the wife of Rev. C. J. Satterthwaite, a son.

At Astwood Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Charles Ware, a son.

March 2. At Hawkhurst, Kent, the wife of Rev. Brooke C. Barnes, a son.

At Pentlow Hall, Essex, the wife of Major C. H. Hinchcliff, a son.

March 3. At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Fienes, a son.

At Holly Bank, Emsworth, the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, a dau.

At Devonport, the wife of F. C. Annesley, esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of hospitals, a son.

At The College, Armagh, the wife of Rev. W. H. Guillemard, a dau.

At Rustington Vicarage, Littlehampton, the wife of Rev. H. I. Rush, a dau.

March 4. At Watcombe, near Torquay, the wife of Dr. Caddy, R.N., H.M.S. *Ganges*, a son.

The wife of Rev. R. H. Davies, incumbent of the Old Church, Chelsea, a son.

At 28, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Algernon Gilliat, esq., a son.

March 5. At No. 2, Cranley-place, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. H. H. Clifford, a son.

At 33, Great Cumberland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Powys, a son.

At Cople House, Beds, the wife of Thomas Barnard, esq., a son.

At Painswick Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Arthur Biddell, a dau.

At Greenhill, Warminster, Wilts, the wife of Capt. John F. Everett, a son.

At West Lulworth, Dorset, the wife of Rev. Wm. Gildes, a son.

At Montpelier-road, Brighton, the wife of Rev. A. Gonin, a dau.

At Bovey Tracey, Devon, the wife of Col. W. T. Hughes, a son.

At Wykeham Rectory, Hants, the wife of Rev. Richard Parker, a dau.

At Gangmore House, Hampstead-heath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Phillott, a son.

March 6. At 20, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, a dau.

At Brookfields, Sandford-on-Thames, the wife of Rev. A. K. B. Granville, M.A., incumbent of Hatcham, a son.

At Plas Trehelig, Montgomeryshire, the wife of R. E. Jones, esq., a dau.

The wife of William L. Philipps, esq., of Clyngwynne, Carmarthenshire, a son.

March 7. At Pampisford Vicarage, Cambridge, the wife of Rev. T. Field, B.D., a son.

At 6, Ladbroke-gardens, the wife of Major Fredk. J. Colin Halkett, a dau.

At Ebrington Barracks, Londonderry, the wife of Major Digby H. V. Hamilton, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a son.

At York, the wife of Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.C.L., a son.

At Wharton Grange, Framfield, the wife of Major-Gen. Tucker, C.B., a son.

March 8. At Stapleford Abbott's Rectory, Essex, the wife of Rev. E. Anderson, rector of Frankley, Worcestershire, a dau.

At Staines, the wife of C. W. Finch, esq., a dau.

At Harrowgate, Yorkshire, the wife of W. L. Feilden, esq., a son and heir.

At Teviot Bank, Roxburghshire, the wife of E. Heron Maxwell, esq., a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Hatfield Broad Oak, the wife of Rev. Chas. D. Nix, M.A., a dau.

At Highnam Court, Gloucester, the wife of T. Gambier Parry, esq., a dau.

March 9. At Drayton Bassett Rectory, the wife of Rev. A. Browne, a dau.

At Lapworth Rectory, Warwickshire,

the wife of Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, of twins (boys), one of whom survives.

At 60, Montagu-square, the wife of Rev. Thomas Prescott, vicar of Caddington, a son.

At Wye, Kent, the wife of Rev. Francis Edward Tuke, a dau.

At 12, Regent's Park-road, Gloucester-gate, the wife of William Winkley, esq., F.S.A., of Harrow-on-the-Hill, a son.

March 10. At 23, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Viscountess Sudley, a dau. Lady Richard Browne, a son.

At Lower Belgrave-street, the Lady Alice Havelock, a dau.

At 3, Inverness-place, Bayswater, the wife of Col. Aplin, 48th Regt., a son.

At Fort Elson, Gosport, the wife of Major Beddingfield, R.A., a son.

At Bramcote, Notts, the wife of Capt. Henry Holden, a son.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Leicester Penrhyn, esq., a son.

At Church Lawford, near Rugby, the wife of Rev. David Wauchope, a dau.

March 11. At Scampton Rectory, Lincoln, the wife of Rev. R. A. Cayley, a son.

At 26, Woodside-place, Glasgow, the wife of H. E. Crum Ewing, jun., esq., a son.

At Higher Bebington Hall, Cheshire, the wife of C. C. Johnston, esq., a dau.

At Hummersknott, Darlington, the wife of Arthur Pease, esq., a son.

At Greencroft, Darlington, the wife of Gurney Pease, esq., a dau.

March 12. At Caistor, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rev. J. H. M. de Mowbray, a son.

At 7, Clarence-road, Jersey, the wife of Col. Shakespear, R.A., a dau.

At Compton Vicarage, Berks, the wife of Rev. John Spearman Wasey, a son.

At Broadlands, Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire, the wife of A. P. Traherne, esq., a son.

March 13. At Doxford House, Northumberland, the wife of W. H. Johnston, esq., a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. T. Bridgeman Lethbridge, R.N., H.M.S. *Sinoom*, a son.

At Parkstone Parsonage, near Poole, Dorset, the wife of Rev. John Parr, a dau.

March 14. At Maddington, Wilts, the wife of Rev. F. Bennett, a dau.

At St. Clement's Rectory, Hastings, the wife of Rev. H. Brereton Foyster, a son.

At 13, Lypiatt-terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of Rev. J. Warren Napier, a dau.

At Annaghmore, co. Sligo, the wife of C. W. O'Hara, esq., a son.

At Heathfield, Sussex, the wife of Rev. Augustus Shears, a son.

At 7, Eaton-place West, Belgrave-square, the wife of V. Stuckey, esq., a dau.

March 15. At Turin, the wife of D. E. Colnaghi, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul for North Italy, a son.

At Terling Vicarage, Witham, the wife of Capt. P. E. Hill, R.A., a son.

At Sanders Park, co. Cork, the wife of Thomas Sanders, esq., a son.

At New Palace-yard, Westminster, the wife of Capt. George Smijth Windham, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Dorking, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Deane Shute, a son.

March 16. At Waterloo-place, London, the wife of Sir Thomas Hare, bart., a son.

At No. 8, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Dufferin, a son.

At 24, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady Edwin Hill-Trevor, a son.

At The Shrubbery, Gravesend, the wife of Capt. Drake, R.E., a dau.

At Petersfield House, Cambridge, the wife of Rev. Wm. Bennett Pike, a dau.

March 17. At Highfield Park, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the wife of Edward S. Braddyll, esq., a dau.

At Sheldon Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of Rev. B. Jones-Bateman, a son.

At Prestwood, Great Missenden, the wife of Rev. William Wood, a son.

March 18. At Regent House, Cambridge, the wife of Ven. Archdeacon Emery, B.D., a dau.

At Stoke, near Guildford, the wife of Rev. Frances Paynter, a son.

March 26. At Newport Pagnel, the wife of Rev. George Sketchley Finden, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 14, 1865. At Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Hopton Bassett Scott, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., to Alice, eldest dau. of Henry Blaine, esq., of Graham's Town.

Dec. 28. At Verulam, Natal, John

Robinson, esq., of Durban, Member of the Legislative Council, to Sara Agnes, eldest dau. of Benjamin Blaine, esq., Resident Magistrate.

Jan. 4, 1866. At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Capt. J. McDermid Allardice, 76th Regt., to Catherine Mary, eldest

dau. of T. Pycroft, esq., Madras Civil Service.

Jan. 17. At Cleland, near Pietermaritzburg, Stuart Townsend Erskine, eldest son of Major the Hon. David Erskine, Colonial Secretary, Natal, to Jessie Smith, third dau. of David Dale Buchanan, esq., Member of the Legislative Council, Natal.

Jan. 25. At 8, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, Charles Ranaldson Macdonell, esq., of Glengarry and Clanranald, to Agnes Campbell, eldest dau. of Alexander Cassels, esq.

Capt. J. Ramsay Sladen, R.H.A., to Anne, only surviving child of the late Thomas Oliver, esq., of Rhydoldog, Radnorshire.

Feb. 8. At the Cathedral, Lisburn, George Gray, esq., D.L., of Graymount, co. Antrim, to Elizabeth Emily Sophia, dau. of the Very Rev. James Stannus, Dean of Ross.

At Dinsdale, co. Durham, Cuthbert Greenwood Johnson, esq., younger son of F. D. Johnson, esq., Aykleyheads, Durham, to Maria Grey, eldest dau. of Rev. J. W. Smith, M.A., rector of Dinsdale.

Feb. 10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, David Francis Atcherley, esq., of Marton Hall, Shropshire, and Whatcroft Hall, Cheshire, to Minnie Caroline Frances Amherst, dau. of the late Courtenay Stacey, esq., of Sandling, Kent, and niece of the late Tyssen Ambhurst, esq., of Didlington Park, Norfolk.

At Newport, co. Tipperary, Thomas McCraith, esq., of Loch Loher, J.P., Capt. North Tipperary Light Infantry, to Laura, dau. of the late William S. Philips, esq., of Mount Philips, co. Tipperary.

At Reigate, Alfred Jameson Waterlow, esq., eldest son of A. J. Waterlow, esq., of Great Doots, Reigate, to Fanny Howard, youngest dau. of Joseph Cresswell, esq., late of Worcestershire, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Cresswell, esq., of Newland, near Malvern.

Feb. 12. At Pembrey, Howard Elkington, esq., of Plas Newydd, Pembrey, fourth son of the late George Richard Elkington, esq., of Pool Park, Denbighshire, to Anne Elizabeth, second dau. of Francis Claudius Armstrong, esq., of Penged House, Kidwelly, S. Wales.

At High-bridge, Somerset, Lieut.-Col. William Charles Newhouse, late H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, to Eliza Caroline, widow of Lieut.-Col. C. S. Maling, of H.M.'s Bengal Army, and dau. of the second Sir Francis Ford, bart.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Col. the Hon. Leicester Curzon, Mil. Sec. to the Right Hon. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., K.S.I., to Alecia Maria Eliza Smyth, of Drumcree

House, co. Westmeath, eldest dau. of Robert Smyth, esq.

Feb. 13. At Leighton, Salop, W. I. Cookson, esq., of Ealington Park, Northumberland, to Emma Marian, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Wingfield, and sister of C. G. Wingfield, esq., of Onalow, Salop.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Vincent Gordon, Capt. Madras Staff Corps, to Frances Edith, eldest dau. of the late George Olliver, esq., of Kingston, Arundel.

At Trory, co. Fermanagh, the Rev. Lewis Richards, M.A., incumbent of Warrenpoint, to Charlotte Georgina, third dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. John C. Maude, rector of Enniskillen.

At West Hackney, London, the Rev. William Yates Rooker, M.A., incumbent of St. Mark's Church, West Hackney, to Mary Jemima, only dau. of the late John Bellnap, esq., of Daleton.

At St. Mark's, Regent's-park, John Douglas Stewart, esq., of Birkenhead, eldest son of Andrew Stewart, esq., of Hafod-y-Coed, Llangollen, to Frances Alder Hogg, eldest dau. of James Sanderson, esq., 5, Regent's-park terrace.

At Radstock, Somerset, Jocelyn Jervia-White-Jervia, esq., R.N., third son of Sir H. Meredith J. W. Jervia, bart., of Bally Ellis, co. Wexford, to Alice Margaret, fourth dau. of the late W. Pearce, esq., of Usworth House, Durham.

Feb. 14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sigismund Charles Noel de Lesser, esq., brother of the Consul-General for Saxony and Saxe-Weimar, to the Dowager-Countess Laura Dunin Borkowska, second dau. of the Count Alexander Biebersstein Krasicki, of the Holy Roman Empire.

Feb. 17. At St. Michael's, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, John Tucker Ross, M.R.C.S., R.N., to Mary Julia, second dau. of the late Thomas Nightingale, and granddau. of the late Sir Charles Nightingale, bart.

Feb. 20. At Orpington, Thomas Maltby Robinson, esq., of Hyde End, Berks, to Jane Elizabeth, elder dau. of the Rev. William Falcon, vicar of Orpington.

Feb. 21. At the Abbey Church, Bath, the Rev. John Buttanahaw, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Stewart P. Pearce, esq.

Feb. 22. At St. John's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. George Colclough, R.A., only son of A. C. Colclough, esq., Montpellier Villas, Brighton, to Henrietta Emma Matilda, third dau. of the late Samuel Twyford, esq.

At Cleve, Albert James Henketh Daubeny, Lieut. 12th Foot, third son of Edmund J. Daubeny, esq., of Cleve House, to Augusta, second dau. of Robert Castle, esq., of Cleve Court, Somerset.

At the Cathedral, Limerick, Thomas Atcherley Massey Dickin, esq., of Loppington House, and The Hall, Shropshire, to Margaret Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. Joseph Gabbett, of Shelbourn House, county Limerick, and Ardnullen, Kilmallock.

At Townhead, Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, Capt. Kennedy, 4th Hussars, son of John Kennedy, esq., of Kirkland, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Hunter, esq., M.D.

At Brighton, the Rev. Charles Lawrence, second surviving son of Walter Lawrence, esq., Lisreaghan, Lawrencetown, co. Galway, to Cecil, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Sir C. Wale, K.C.B.

At Tralee, Capt. McG. Magill, 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt., to Honoria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Stephen C. Sandes, esq., of Oakvilla, co. Kerry.

At Longworth, Berks, John Shawe Phillips, esq., of Culham House, Oxon, to Maria Elizabeth, only dau. of Henley G. Greaves, esq., of New House, Abingdon.

At St. James's, Paddington, Edgar P. Stringer, esq., of Court Lodge, Nutfield, Surrey, to Louisa, second dau. of James Capel, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

Feb. 26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Queensberry, to Sibyl, second dau. of Alfred Montgomery, esq., Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Feb. 27. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Arthur C. Kennard, esq., son of R. W. Kennard, esq., M.P., to Annie Homan, youngest dau. of Thos. H. Mulock, esq., of Bellair, King's co.

Feb. 28. At Holy Cross, Ireland, Charles Butler Prior, esq., grandson of the late Rev. Thos. Prior, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the late Hon. C. H. B. C. S. and Lady Sarah Wandesforde, and eldest son of the Rev. John Prior, of Crossoge, co. Tipperary, and rector of Kirklington, Yorkshire, to Dora, eldest dau. of R. Phillips, esq., Yale House, Cashel.

March 1. At Windlesham, Fendall, son of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., to Susan Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James R. Pears, of Woodcote House, Windlesham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edmund Warren Lewis Ryves, esq., son of the late William Harding Ryves, esq., of Ryves Castle, co. Limerick, to Eliza Mary, eldest dau. of James Sharp, esq., M.R.C.S.

At Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset, Capt. Henry W. Shakerley, R.A., second son of Geoffrey J. Shakerley, esq., of Whatcroft

Hall, Cheshire, to Anne Henrietta, eldest dau. of J. J. Farquharson, esq., jun., of Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset.

March 6. At Mansfield, Robert Narcissus Batt, esq., of Purdysburn, co. Down, to Marion Emily, eldest dau. of Sir Edwd. S. Walker, of Berry-hill, Notts.

March 8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philip John Budworth, esq., of Greenstead Hall, Ongar, to Annie Emily, second dau. of David Thomas, esq., of The Priory, Brecon.

At Torquay, the Rev. Roger Pocklington, vicar of Walesby, Notts, to Anne Amelia, third dau. of the late Alexander Campbell, esq., of Possil, Lanarkshire, and Torosay, co. Argyle.

At Wells Cathedral, Charles Arthur Turner, M.A., one of the Judges of the High Court for the N.W. Provinces, India, to Emily Ayscough, eldest dau. of W. S. Hodgkinson, esq., of Wookey Hole, Somerset.

March 10. At Brenchley, Kent, Thos. Slaney Eyton, esq., eldest son of Thos. Campbell Eyton, esq. (Eyton of Eyton), and grandson of the late Robert Aglionby Slaney, esq., M.P., of Walford Manor, Salop, to Isabel Sarah Dashwood, eldest dau. of John Henry Hay Buxton, esq., of Broad Oak, Brenchley.

March 13. At Dunblane, George Kellie McCallum, esq., younger, of Braco, to Mary Catherine, only dau. of John Stirling, esq., of Kippendavie, co. Perth.

March 14. At St. Thomas's, Dublin, D. G. Massey, esq., Bengal Medical Staff, grandson of the late Hon. Eyre Massey, to Fanny Augusta, eldest dau. of Hugh Massey Yeilding, esq., of Glenastar, co. Limerick.

At Bensham, Durham, Daniel Thomas, son of the late Daniel Osborne, esq., J.P., of Kilmacoliver, co. Kilkenny, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Dunn Marshall, esq., of Bensham Tower, Gateshead.

March 15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Victor, youngest son of General Buckley, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir James Stirling, K.C.B.

At Warrington, Arthur Kidd, esq., of Didsbury, near Manchester, and Bangor-y-Coyd, near Wrexham, to Mary Hannah, only dau. of Alderman Dr. Smith, of Warrington.

March 17. At St. Paul's, Islington, Burton Fitz-Roger Betham, second surviving son of the late Frederick Betham, esq., of Arkley Hall, Herts, to Marianne, second dau. of the late George Gale, esq., of Rushmere Hall, Suffolk.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.



THE EARL OF KINNOULL.

Feb. 18. At St. Clair, Torquay, aged 80, the Right Hon. Thomas Robert Drummond Hay, tenth Earl of Kinnoull, Viscount Dupplin, and Lord Hay of Kinfauns in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Hay of Pedwardine, co. Hereford, in the peerage of Great Britain.

His Lordship was the only surviving son of Robert, ninth Earl, by Sarah, fourth daughter and co-heir of the late Right Hon. Thomas Harley (third son of the third Earl of Oxford), his next brother, the Hon. Francis John, having been drowned in the river Earn, Oct. 23, 1810. He was born on the 5th April, 1785, educated at Westminster School, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in April, 1804. He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire in 1830, and was for some time Colonel of the Royal Perthshire Militia, which he resigned in 1855. He likewise filled the high post of Lord Lyon King of Arms in Scotland, an office equivalent to that of Earl Marshal in England. In politics he was a Conservative, but of late years, owing to prolonged illness, was unable to enter upon even his own private affairs; indeed, as is well known, Lord Kinnoull has, by reason of feeble health, been laid aside for a good many years from the active dis-

charge of the duties pertaining to his station and offices. His properties have been administered for some time by Lord Dupplin, his eldest son, and the public offices he held have been performed by deputy.

The noble Earl formerly lived much upon his property in Perthshire, and, says a local contemporary, "took a deep interest, not only in the affairs of the county, of which he was Lord-Lieutenant, but also of the city. He was connected with several of the institutions, and many, if not most, of the charities of the county, and was ever ready with a willing hand to help on every local good object. His courtesies to the chief magistrates of Perth and other leading citizens were uniform and conspicuous." His Lordship's commission as Lord Lyon King of Arms was dated as far back as 1796, and was issued in favour of his father and himself conjointly.

From the middle of the 15th century to the year 1796 the office of Lyon King of Arms was invariably held by a commoner. The two Lyon Kings immediately before that date were not even baronets. At present it is not certain who is to succeed the late Earl in the above office; but, considering the present state of Scottish baronetcies, arms, and other heraldic matters, it is to be hoped the new appointment will bring fresh energy and care into the Lyon Court of Scotland. In reference to this subject the *Journal of Jurisprudence* observes, "However the vacancy may be filled up, it is to be hoped the opportunity will not be lost of sweeping away the many cobwebs that have gathered around and somewhat obscured the practical utility of the office, and that the light of day will be allowed to enter into the administration generally." Mr. George Seton, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, the accomplished Scottish genealogist, and author of "Scottish Heraldry,"

is, we understand, a candidate for the vacant post.

The first Earl of Kinnoull was in high favour with James I. of England, and was Lord Chancellor of Scotland; his honours were created with reversion to his heirs general whatsoever; the second and third Earls were active Royalists during the civil war; the first Earl's cousin was raised to the peerage as first Earl of Carlisle; he obtained a grant from Charles I. of the island of Barbadoes; his titles expired in his son, while the island devolved upon the third Earl of Kinnoull, who disposed of it to Charles II. in 1661.

The late Earl was married on the 17th August, 1824, to Miss Louisa Burton Rowley, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B. By that lady, who survives him, he leaves issue three sons and four daughters. His successor to the title, George, Viscount Dupplin (now eleventh earl), was born 16th July, 1827, and married in July, 1848, Lady Blanche Somerset, third daughter of Henry, eighth Duke of Beaufort, by whom he has a family of five sons and three daughters. The present Earl was formerly in the 1st Life Guards, but retired in 1856. The funeral of the late Earl took place at Aberdalgie, on the 26th February, the body having previously for a short time laid in state in the chapel attached to Dupplin Castle, Perthshire.



THE EARL OF HARRINGTON.

Feb. 22. At Cannes, aged 20, the Right Hon. Seymour Sydney Hyde Stanhope, sixth Earl of Harrington, Viscount Petersham, and Baron Harrington, in the peerage of Great Britain.

His Lordship was the only son of Leicester Fitzgerald Charles, fifth Earl, by

Elizabeth, only child and heir of the late William Green, Esq., of Trelawney, Jamaica. He was born 27th September, 1845, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father in September, 1862. It was only last autumn that the young Earl, who had been completing his education at Christ Church, Oxford, left the university, to accompany his friend, the Duke of Hamilton, to Scotland for the shooting season. While there he caught cold. After coming to London to consult the most eminent of the faculty, he was advised to go to a milder climate for the winter. After his arrival at Cannes he gradually got weaker, and died as above stated. He is succeeded in the earldom and part of the family estates by his cousin, Mr. Charles Wyndham Stanhope, eldest son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Fitzroy Henry R. Stanhope, Dean of St. Burian, by Caroline, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Wyndham. The present peer was born in August, 1809, and married in February, 1839, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. R. L. Pearsall, by whom he has a numerous family.



THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.

Feb. 22. At 52, South Audley Street, W., after a protracted illness, aged 42, the Right Hon. Richard John Hely-Hutchinson, fourth Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Suirdale, and Baron Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, in the peerage of Ireland, and Viscount Hutchinson, of Knocklofty, Tipperary, in that of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship was the eldest son of John, third Earl, K.P., by the Hon. Margaret Gardiner, seventh daughter of Luke, first Viscount Mountjoy, and sister of the late Earl of Blessington, which title is now extinct. He was born April 4,

1823, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, Sept. 12, 1851. He was educated at Harrow, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary and a Magistrate for that of Waterford. In early life he held a commission in the 98th Foot, and served in the campaign in China, and in 1849 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant South Tipperary Militia. On succeeding to the peerage on the death of his father he devoted himself to public life. In politics he was a moderate Conservative, and occasionally took part in Irish matters in debates in the Lords. He was appointed in Lord Derby's last Administration (1848) Vice-President of the Board of Trade, when he was made a Privy Councillor, and was President of the Board of Trade from February to June, 1859. With a mind stored with information of every kind and on every subject, he possessed rare powers of business, which he brought to bear with excellent practical effect on the various matters of detail which came almost daily before the House during the Session of Parliament. Clear of head and ready of utterance, few speakers in the House of Lords could equal the facility with which he handled almost every subject, and especially all those nice points of law which make Acts of Parliament really workable; indeed, on such matters he could hold his own with the most learned lord in the House. Lord Donoughmore was also a first-rate chairman of committees, and one whose place it will not be easy to fill up.

His Lordship was descended from the Right Hon. John Hely, an eminent lawyer and statesman of Ireland, who, on his marriage, in 1751, with the daughter of Lorenzo Nickson, Esq., of Munny, co. Wicklow, and niece and heiress of Richard Hutchinson, Esq., of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, assumed the additional surname of Hutchinson.

The late Earl married, April 7th, 1847, Thomasine Jocelyn, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Walter Steele, Esq., of Moynalty, county Monaghan, by whom he has left issue four sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estates in Ireland by his son, John Luke George, Viscount Suirdale, who was born March 2nd, 1848.

The funeral of the late Earl took place at Knocklofty, Ireland, on the 2nd of March.



VISCOUNT CLIFDEN.

Feb. 20. At Dover House, Whitehall, after a protracted illness, from softening of the brain, aged 41, the Right Hon. Henry Agar-Ellis, third Viscount and Baron Clifden, of Gowan, co. Kilkenny, in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Mendip, of Mendip, Somerset, and Baron Dover, of Dover, Kent, in the peerage of Great Britain.

His Lordship was the eldest son of the Hon. George James Welbore Agar-Ellis (afterwards created Lord Dover), by Lady Georgiana Howard, second daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle. He was born on the 25th February, 1825; and educated at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845. He succeeded his father in the barony of Dover in 1833, and his grandfather in the other honours in 1836; was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Kilkenny, and was formerly for some years a Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Consort, which post he resigned in 1852.

The father of the late peer, the late Lord Dover, was a man of great promise, and by his premature death in July, 1833, it was considered by his political and literary friends that the country had sustained a great loss. Viscount Clifden was for some years a minor, and on reaching his majority, like many other noblemen, devoted his energies and fortune to the Turf. For a time he had one of the largest and most successful studs belonging to any member of the Jockey Club. He achieved the double victory of the Derby and St. Leger with "Surplice," in 1848, and, as it was denominated at the time, "broke the charm" by winning those two events, a circumstance which had not occurred before for a period of forty-eight years. Other successes, owing to his large

stud, inevitably fell to his share. He won the Steward's Cup at Goodwood, the Ascot Stakes in 1850, the Liverpool Cup in 1851, and the Great Northamptonshire Stakes in 1852—the latter race with "Poodle," carrying the extraordinary feather weight of 4st. 5lb.

The late Viscount married, on the 23rd September, 1861, Eliza Horatia Frederica, second daughter of the late Frederick Charles William Seymour, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Lord Hugh Seymour, great-uncle of the Marquis of Hertford, by whom he has a twin-daughter surviving, and a son, the Hon. Henry George, heir-apparent to the family honours, who was born on the 2nd September, 1863.

SIR H. PEYTON, BART.



Feb. 18. At Swift's House, Bicester, aged 61, Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., by Harriet, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq., of Plas Power, North Wales, and relict of

James Bradshaw, Esq., of Portland-place, London. He was born in London, on the 30th June, 1804, and was educated at Harrow and Christchurch, Oxford. He formerly held a commission in the 1st Life Guards, and was afterwards a Captain in the Oxfordshire yeomanry. He was also well known in sporting circles as an accomplished "whip," and a member of the Four-in-hand Club. In 1853, he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, and he was also a magistrate for Bucks, and patron of the wealthy living of Dodington, Cambridge-shire. He was for a short time member for Woodstock, having been brought in in 1837 by a majority of nine, in opposition to the then ducal interest. The late Baronet, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1854, married, in 1828, Georgiana Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of Christopher Bethell Codrington, Esq., of Dodington Park, Gloucestershire, by whom he had issue two sons. His younger and only surviving son, now Sir

Algernon William Peyton, Bart., was born at Woodstock in 1833, entered the army in 1851, and was appointed Captain 1st Life Guards in 1856.

The family of the late Baronet is descended, in the male line, from the Dashwoods, Baronets of Northbrooke, Oxon, and in the female line from the old Baronets Peyton. The title was conferred, in 1776, upon Henry Dashwood, Esq., who succeeded to the estate of Dodington on the demise of his uncle, Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart., whose title, which was conferred in 1666, had become extinct on his death, without issue, in 1771. Mr. Dashwood, in accordance with the injunction of his deceased uncle, assumed the surname and arms of Peyton; he was the grandfather of the Baronet now deceased.

REV. SIR J. PAGE WOOD, BART.



Feb. 21. At Belhus, near Romford, (the seat of his son-in-law, Sir T. B. Lennard, Bt.), aged 69, the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., of Rivenhall-place, Essex.

The eldest of three distinguished brothers, the other two being the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, and the late Mr. Western Wood (M.P. for the City), he was a son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., of Hatherley House, Gloucestershire (who was twice Lord Mayor of London, and its representative in nine successive Parliaments), by Maria, daughter of John Page, Esq., of Woodbridge, Suffolk. Born at Woodbridge in the year 1796, he was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his LL.B. degree in 1821. Ere this, however, he had entered into holy orders, and had been appointed chaplain and private secretary to Queen Caroline, who when she came from the Continent in 1820, to assert her rights, found in his father one of her warmest friends. When in the autumn of the following year, the unfortunate Queen died, the Rev. Mr. Wood closed her eyes for her and attended the coffin to its final resting-place at Brunswick. After this, he was for some years chaplain to

the Duke of Sussex; he was appointed by the Corporation of London to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in 1824; and in 1832 he became vicar of Cressing, Essex. In 1843 he succeeded to the baronetcy which had been conferred on his father in 1837, after the accession of Queen Victoria. It may be stated in passing that this honour was conferred on Sir Matthew Wood, not for political reasons, but as a mark of personal favour. It had been his good fortune to render an important service to the Duke and Duchess of Kent on the occasion of the birth of the Princess Victoria. Through the aid thus rendered, our Queen was born on English not on foreign soil, and when her Majesty came to the throne, she remembered the friendly act of Mr. Alderman Wood and made him a baronet.

Sir John Wood was very popular, and had great influence in North Essex, where he was the recognised leader of the Whigs. He took a warm part in political as well as other affairs, and, true to the principles of his family, was always found doing battle on the Liberal side. He was an able and eloquent speaker, fluent, bold, and fearless in his utterances. It is said that shortly before his death, though he knew himself to be dying, he dictated a letter on important business matters connected with the North Essex election—he having been chairman of the Liberal committee—to Mr. Rebow, one of his colleagues, in order that the affairs should be left clear and intelligible. He took an active part in the business of the county, was for five-and-twenty years chairman of the Braintree Board of Guardians, and for two-and-twenty years chairman of the Witham Bench. On his retirement from the Braintree Board, he was presented by the guardians (in conjunction with others of the gentry and farmers) with a handsome testimonial valued at 300 guineas.

In his magisterial capacity he displayed a courage which will long be remembered. Few residents in Essex have forgotten the terror excited eighteen years since by the outrages of a band of thirteen burglars, called the "Coggeshall Gang," headed by the notorious Crowe. These men escaped detection after frightful acts of cruelty in consequence of the unwillingness of the victims to give evidence against men so vindictive and unscrupulous. The evidence accordingly was so

vague and unsatisfactory that no magistrate but Sir John Wood could be found to commit the ruffians for trial; and Sir John said that he never was so nervous about any circumstance in his life as when waiting for the decision of the grand jury with regard to the finding of a "true bill." Nine out of the thirteen were transported. The others had lesser degrees of punishment. It was at this period that Lady Wood and one of her daughters were fired at from behind a hedge when taking an evening walk, awaiting Sir John's return from Witham, where the petty sessions were held. The shot, probably intended for Sir John, who drove up as it was fired, passed between the ladies, and landed in some fir-trees opposite.

To the literary institutions of his district Sir John Wood was a warm friend, and he always strove to secure a corresponding elevation in the moral and temporal position of the people. The good works he has helped forward, the institutions he has assisted to plant and support, having for their object the intellectual advancement of the people, and the promotion of the comfort of the poor, are known throughout Essex; while his affable bearing and cheerful mind will long endear his name to the wide circle in which he was personally known. He troubled himself little about the differences between religious parties. Highly cultivated, of a noble presence, of warm heart, of great social faculty, and of unaffected piety, he was one of the best specimens of a type of clergymen who were never very common, and are now fast disappearing—those who combine in their purity the character of a parish priest with that of the fine old English country gentleman.

Sir John, whose family is descended from the Woods of Tiverton, married, in 1820, Emma Caroline, youngest daughter of Admiral Michell, and has left surviving issue three sons and four daughters. His widow, Lady Wood, and his daughters have earned not a little distinction in literature and art. His youngest son, Major Wood, has, among other honours, obtained that of the Victoria Cross, for which he had been recommended on two different occasions. The eldest surviving son, who succeeds to the title, is Francis (late Lieut. 17th Foot), who was born at Cressing in 1834, and married

in 1854 to Louisa, eldest daughter of Robert Hodgson, Esq., of Appleshaw, and granddaughter of the late General Hodgson, by whom he has issue three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Matthew, born in 1857, becomes heir to the title.

SIR A. J. DOUGHTY-TICHBORNE, BART.



Feb. 22. At his residence, Fencote, near Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 26, Sir Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichborne, Bart., of Tichborne, Hants.

The deceased Baronet was the second but only surviving son of the late Sir James Francis Doughty-Tichborne, Bart., by Harriette Felicite, daughter of the late Henry Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts, and was born in Paris on the 4th Sept., 1839. He was educated at Downside College, near Bath, and succeeded his father in 1862 as 11th Baronet. He was lord of the manor of Tichborne, near Alresford, (of which the family of Tichborne have continued in possession from as far back as two hundred years before the Conquest); and was buried in the family vault in the parish church of Tichborne, on the 2nd of March.

The family of the late Baronet, which has always been one of considerable importance in the county of Hants, derives its surname from the river Itchen, at the head of which it had possessions, and thence was denominated De Itchenborne, which in process of time became changed to the present appellation of Tichborne. Several of its members formerly had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them, one of whom, Sir John de Tichborne, of Tichborne, Knt., for his loyalty and devotion to James I., was created a baronet in 1620. His four sons also were knighted in the same reign, and his great-grandson, Henry Tichborne, Esq., was created a baronet, and afterwards elevated to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Ferrard, but the honour expired with himself. The 9th Baronet assumed the name of Doughty in lieu of his patronymic in 1826, on succeeding to the estates of Miss Doughty, of Snarford Hall, Lincolnshire, and his next brother and successor,
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the father of the Baronet now deceased, obtained the royal licence in 1853 for himself and his heirs to bear the name of Doughty before that of Tichborne.

The late Baronet married, on the 17th April, 1861, the Hon. Teresa Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Arundell of Wardour, whom he now leaves a widow, with a prospect of succession to the baronetcy.

SIR G. J. PALMER, BART.



Feb. 22. At Wanlip Hall, near Leicester, after a short illness, from gout in the stomach, aged 54, Sir George Joseph Palmer, Bart.

The deceased Baronet was the eldest son of the late Sir Charles Thomas Hudson, Bart., of Wanlip Hall (who assumed the surname of Palmer in lieu of his patronymic, by sign-manual in 1813, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal grandfather, Henry Palmer, Esq., of Wanlip), by Harriot, third daughter of the late Sir William Pepperell, Bart., the eminent American loyalist. He was born at Wanlip Hall on the 20th December, 1811, educated at Harrow and Christchurch, Oxford, and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1827. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the co. Leicester, and filled the office of High Sheriff in 1840. The grandfather of the deceased Baronet, Charles Grave Hudson, Esq., was a director of the South Sea Company, and High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1784, and was created a baronet in July, 1791.

The late Baronet married, in 1836, Emily Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Peter Holford, Esq., of Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter. His eldest son, now Sir Archdale Robert Palmer, Bart., who was born in 1838, is at present serving as a Lieutenant with the Rifle Brigade in Canada, whither he had returned, after leave of absence in England, a few days prior to his father's death.

THE HON. SIR C. B. PHIPPS, K.C.B.

Feb. 24. At St. James's Palace, after an illness of only two days, from bron-

chitis, aged 65, Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps, K.C.B.

The deceased was the second son of Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, by Martha Sophia, daughter of Christopher Thompson Maling, Esq., of West Herrington, county Durham, and brother of Constantine, first Marquis of Normanby, K.G., some time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. He was born at Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, on the 27th December, 1801, and was educated at Harrow. He entered the Army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1820, and, rising by successive steps, was Lieut.-Col. from 1837 to 1847, when he was placed on half-pay. He acted as secretary to his brother, the late Marquis of Normanby, when that nobleman was Governor of Jamaica, from 1832 to 1834, and in that capacity it fell to him to go round from plantation to plantation in Jamaica, and to announce to the slaves that they were to be *free*, and he always spoke of the gratification he experienced on witnessing the reception of the news. On the late Marquis of Normanby going to Ireland, as Lord-Lieutenant, in 1835, Captain Phipps was appointed steward of the Viceregal household, which office he held up to 1839. After acting for a short time as Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance, he was, in August, 1846, appointed an Equerry to the Queen. In December, 1846, he was made Private-Secretary to the Prince Consort, and, on the death of Mr. G. E. Anson, was made Keeper of Her Majesty's Purse, and Treasurer to the late Prince Consort. In discharging the important duties attached to this office during a long period, his ability in the transaction of business, his strict integrity and untiring zeal in the Queen's service, were conspicuous in the highest degree, and were most highly appreciated by Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort. He became Treasurer and Cofferer to the Prince of Wales in October, 1849; was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1851, in recognition of his faithful services in the household of Her Majesty; and in the same year became a Colonel in the Army unattached. He was made Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1862, and in January the following year was appointed one of the council to the Prince of Wales. In February, 1864, he was appointed Secre-

tary, Chamberlain, Receiver-General, and Keeper of the Signet of the Prince of Wales, as Steward of Scotland.

Sir Charles was married on the 25th of June, 1835, to Margaret Anne, second daughter of the Ven. Henry Bathurst, Archdeacon of Norwich, and granddaughter of the late Bishop (Bathurst) of Norwich, by whom he leaves two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Charles Edmund, who was born in 1844, and was for some time a Page of Honour to Her Majesty, was granted a commission in the Scots Fusilier Guards (without purchase) in September, 1861.

Up to the evening of the 20th of February (three days preceding his death) Sir Charles Phipps was in the diligent discharge of his duties at Buckingham Palace, and on his return home complained of a cough and indisposition. After that time he gradually grew worse, and on the afternoon of the 23rd it was evident that there was no hope of his recovery. The Dowager Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Phipps and his family were with him at his death, which occurred at half-past five on the morning of the 24th.

As a testimony of the high opinion of the deceased entertained by Her Majesty, it may be mentioned that the Court appointed by Her Majesty to be held on Tuesday, the 27th Feb., was postponed by the Queen to Friday, the 9th of March. In obedience to the desire of Her Majesty, the deceased was interred in the catacombs of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 2nd of March. The body was brought from town by the Great Western Railway early in the morning, and conveyed to King Henry III.'s Tower, the residence of the deceased, and at one o'clock the procession proceeded thence on foot to the chapel. The body was followed by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Prince of Leiningen, and by almost all the members of the Royal Household. Before the coffin was sealed up in its narrow recess, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph brought several wreaths of *immortelles* from the Castle, which were sent by the Queen and Princesses, and deposited them in the tomb.

SIR W. G. OUSELEY, K.C.B.

March 6. At 31, Albemarle-street, after a tedious illness, aged 69, Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., D.C.L.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir William Ouseley, LL.D., by Julia Frances, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. John Irving, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., G.C.H., the famous Persian ambassador, and was born in London in the year 1797. He entered the diplomatic profession at a very early age, and served in many countries, including a prolonged residence at the Court of Rio Janeiro (1832), and also at Buenos Ayres (1844) and Monte Video (1846-7), whither he was specially accredited during a most eventful epoch in the annals of the Eastern States of South America, in whose prosperity he ever continued to take a lively interest. How much and how early he contributed to that prosperity will be recognised by those old enough to remember his persistent antagonism to the military despotism and commercial restrictiveness of Rosas; and that the opening up of the affluents of the La Plata was mainly due to the preliminary expedition upon which he despatched Capt. Hotham, years before that gallant officer, then become Admiral, was empowered by Lord Malmesbury to negotiate the treaty for that object. In common with most members of his gifted family, who for centuries gave conspicuous servants to the State, he was a ripe classic as well as a sound modern scholar, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1855. He was sent on a special mission to America in 1857, whence he returned in 1860. Her Majesty, whose artistic taste is well known, personally selected for publication from his portfolio those drawings which, with his attractive descriptions—for he was an admirable writer, and inherited literary aptitude in many branches of *belles lettres*—may be said to have familiarised England with the scenic peculiarities of Rio Plata. In all relations of private life his amiability and kind-heartedness endeared him to every one who knew him. Sir William married, while at the British Legation in Washington, in 1829, Maria, daughter of Governor Van Ness, of the State of Vermont, and afterwards Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Madrid, by whom, who survives her husband, he had issue two sons and one daughter. The elder son, William Charles, who was attaché to Sir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate in 1852, died in Paraguay in 1858,

under singularly distressing circumstances; whilst his other son, who was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, died during the British operations against Russia in the Baltic, in the same year. His only child now living, Frances, married, in 1861, the Hon. J. T. Fitzmaurice, of the Royal Navy, son of the Earl of Orkney. By Sir William's death, a vacancy occurs in the chairmanship of the Falkland Islands Company, as also at the boards of other companies of which he was an active director. His pension from the British Government, about 1000*l.* per annum, dies with him.

JEAN FRANÇOIS CAMILLE MONTAGNE.

Jan. 9. At Paris, aged 82, M. Jean François Camille Montagne, the eminent botanist. He was the son of a surgeon, and was born at Vaudoy (Seine et Marne), on the 15th Feb. 1784. His father died while he was yet an infant, under such circumstances that, from want of sufficient means, he was almost self-educated. At the age of fourteen he went into the navy, into which he entered at Toulon as a master's mate, and soon took part in the expedition into Egypt, where he was employed in the civil department, and ultimately as secretary to the military controller of the navy. In 1802 he returned to France with the army which had capitulated at Alexandria, and devoted himself to the study of medicine. He qualified as surgeon in 1804, and was attached to the military hospital at Boulogne, and from thence sent in 1806 to the army of Naples. In 1807 he was authorised by the Emperor to pass into the guard of King Joseph, and served in the regiment of Grenadiers, of which he became the following year, on the arrival of King Murat, surgeon-major, being at the same time nominated a Knight of the Royal Order of the two Sicilies. In 1814 he was charged with the surgical service of the Royal Guard of Murat, and in 1815 was designated, with the title of Surgeon-in-Chief, to superintend the medical service of his army. In consequence of a disastrous campaign, the French, in spite of the engagement entered into with the Austrians to respect their liberty, were all made prisoners of war and carried off into the fortress of Arad, in the depths of Hungary. In

1816 they were allowed to return to their country, where, after a year's anxious delay, he obtained his re-admission on half-pay as surgeon-major. After having practised medicine at Paris, and, in the intervals of leisure devoted himself to the study of Greek, for which he had an original predilection, he was recalled to the service as surgeon-major in 1819. He then took part in the Spanish campaign, and his conduct at the siege of Pampeluna gained for him the Cross of Honour. In 1830 he was made the head of the military hospital at Sedan. Two years later he obtained his discharge, and established himself at Paris. For a long time his taste had turned towards Botany, in which Laurent de Jussieu, Desfontaines, and Claude Richard had been his masters. While in service he visited successively Lorraine, the Vosges, Spain, Brittany, the isles of Hyères, Lyons, the Pyrenees, and Ardennes, where he made large collections. But on his return to Paris he found the study of Cryptogamic plants, to which he was especially attached, almost abandoned in France, or at least so far neglected that travellers were obliged to send their Mosses, Fungi, Lichens, and Algae to Sweden, Germany, and England, for determination. This was the case with Gaudichaud and Auguste de Saint Hilaire, both members of the Academy. Induced by a desire to be useful, M. Montagne devoted himself with as much zeal as disinterestedness to a branch of botany which had fallen into abeyance, and for 20 years gave up 10 hours a-day to it. He introduced, described, and figured in great measure almost 2000 species, and to arrive at this result he entered into the most active correspondence with the principal botanists of Europe and America. This perseverance met at last with its due recompense; after having had seven votes in 1837 as candidate for the institute, he was elected almost unanimously in 1853 as successor to Achille Richard, and finally, 1858, received the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honour.

His works are too numerous for detail here, but we refer those who wish for an epitome of his labours to his "*Sylloge*," published in 1853.

Notwithstanding his very limited means before his admission into the Academy, he was distinguished for his kind-

ness and hospitality to strangers, and for the total absence of anything like susceptibility or national jealousy, though his opinions as an old Napoleonist were naturally decided. Few persons were more generally respected or leave behind them a character so perfectly free from any taint of morals or disposition, while he retained to extreme old age all the vigour of mind and intelligence which distinguished his riper years.

THE REV. S. R. MAITLAND, D.D.

Jan. 19. At Gloucester, aged 74, the Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, D.D., F.R.S., and F.S.A. The deceased was the son of a London merchant of Scotch extraction, who for the greater part of his life, attended the worship of the English Congregationalists, as most nearly resembling that of the Scotch establishment. This accounts for the fact that, though the subject of this notice kept terms at Cambridge—for a short time at St. John's College, and afterwards at Trinity—he left the University without taking a degree. There, however, he cultivated that taste for miscellaneous research which was one of his chief characteristics throughout life; and there he formed an intimate friendship with the late W. H. Mill, afterwards Professor of Hebrew in that University, who was nearly of his own age. After leaving Cambridge, he studied for, and was called to, the bar at the Inner Temple. Though he soon gave up attempting to win a practice, it is certain that his legal studies left their impress on his character, and prepared him for sifting truth from error in the various subjects which he afterwards took up. In 1816, he married Selina, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Christopher Stephenson, vicar of Olney, Bucks; and in 1821, having been led to seek holy orders, he was admitted deacon by Bishop Bathurst, of Norwich, and priest by Bishop Ryder, of Gloucester. Shortly afterwards he was appointed the first incumbent of the newly-built church, dedicated as "*Christ Church*," in that city. Between this time and the year 1830 he began to make himself conspicuous as an author, having taken up the subject of the prophecies of Daniel and St. John, in opposition to the figurative interpretations then current. Having

thus found the vocation for which his talents specially fitted him, he resigned his incumbency in the year 1830. Early in 1838, after his father's death, he removed to London, having accepted an offer of the librarianship of Lambeth Palace from Archbishop Howley. The salary attached to this office was inconsiderable, but he retained it, fulfilling its duties with great energy, till the death of the archbishop in 1848, who conferred on him, a short time previously, the degree of D.D., as a token of appreciation of his talents and learning. About the end of 1849 he returned to Gloucester, to live in the house which his father had built. This was his last change of residence.

His principal works are—"First and Second Inquiries respecting the Prophetic Period of Daniel and St. John;" "Ervin, or Miscellaneous Essays on subjects connected with the Nature, History, and Destiny of Man;" "Facts and Documents relating to the ancient Albigenses and Waldenses;" "The Voluntary System;" "The Dark Ages, a series of Essays;" "Essays on subjects connected with the Reformation in England;" "Eight Essays on various Subjects;" and "False Worship, an Essay." In addition to these he published numerous pamphlets, on Milner's "Church History," "Fox's Acts and Monuments," &c. He was also for some years editor of the "British Magazine." His talents appeared in conversation no less than in his writings. He had a fine musical ear, and could play several instruments. He has left behind him a good many very characteristic sketches, and some pen-and-ink drawings which, from the delicacy of their execution, have often been mistaken for engravings.

REV. J. MAULE, M.A.

Feb. 17. At Hamilton-terrace, Greenwich, aged 95, the Rev. John Maule, M.A.

The deceased was the only son of the late Stephen John Maule, Esq. (a lineal descendant of the ancient Scottish family of the Maules, Earls of Panmure), by Arabella, daughter of Thomas Leigh, Esq., and was born at Greenwich in the year 1771. At an early age he went to Charterhouse, whence he proceeded to Oxford, and was admitted as a Commoner of Queen's College. Soon afterwards he was elected on the foundation of Merton College, of

which society he was a member when he graduated in the year 1792.

After having held the curacies of St. Philip's, Birmingham, Exning, near Newmarket, and other appointments, Mr. Maule became assistant minister of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Dover, in 1812, and in 1817 was elected minister by the ratepayers of that populous parish, with whom the patronage rests. Here for a quarter of a century he had the cure of nearly 10,000 souls, with an emolument amounting only to about 250*l.* a year; he nevertheless fulfilled the duties of his sacred office with unabated zeal, "winning," as has been observed in a local newspaper in which his decease is recorded, "veneration by his goodness, affection by his benevolence, and esteem by his urbanity."

On resigning the living of St. Mary's in 1842, he received many proofs of the respect and attachment of those amongst whom he had so long and so successfully laboured; and his portrait, which now adorns the walls of the Dover Town-hall, taken at their request, will serve to perpetuate his memory, and to testify to the esteem in which he was held.

Mr. Maule was a laborious, painstaking parish priest—an earnest, faithful, and impressive preacher—a polished and courteous gentleman. As an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and a firm friend, he secured the love and esteem of all who had the happiness to be connected with him. He outlived a large proportion of his early friends at Dover, but has left behind him a name which is revered by many of his late parishioners, and will, doubtless, be preserved in their families with affectionate regard for years to come.

The reverend gentleman married, in 1798, Louisa Mary, daughter of John Marsh, Esq., who survives him in the 97th year of her age. By her he had six children, of whom there is still surviving (besides four daughters) an only son, John Templeman, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Presidency of Madras, whence he has recently returned. Of the daughters of the deceased, Louisa Arabella married the Ven. Archdeacon Cox, who is deceased; Amelia Jane married Lieut.-Col. Thorp, late Col. 21st Fusiliers, who is also deceased; Mary is the wife of the Rev. W. Sibthorpe Coles, rector of Ryther, near Tadcaster; and Georgiana was married to the late John Drake Finch, Esq., of Greenwich.

JOHN LEE, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.

Feb. 25. At Hartwell House, near Aylesbury, aged 83, John Lee, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late John Piott, Esq., merchant, of London,—a descendant of the old Burgundian house, Piott of Dijon—by Harriott, daughter of William Lee, Esq., of Totteridge Park, Herts, and grand-daughter of Sir William Lee, who was Lord Chief Justice of England in 1754. He was born on the 28th of April, 1783, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was fifth wrangler in 1806, and took his degree of LL.D. in 1816. He was duly elected Fellow and Travelling Bachelor of his college, in which capacity he travelled extensively in the East and on the Continent, where he succeeded in amassing a very valuable collection of antiquities, which it was always the study of his after life to increase, as the collections at Hartwell will bear testimony. He assumed the name of Lee in lieu of his patronymic, by royal licence, in 1815, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, William Lee Antonio, of Colworth House, Beds, devisee of Sir George Lee, Bart. On the death of Sir George Lee, without issue, in 1827, the whole of the family property devolved upon the subject of this memoir.

Dr. Lee subsequently became a member of that defunct body, the Advocates of Doctors' Commons; but, with the exception of some cases in which he took a personal interest, we believe he never entered actively into the practice of his profession, although he had filled the offices of treasurer and librarian to the college. The break-up of that venerable establishment was a source of no small grief to him, and the chairs occupied by so many of the "learned in the law" now grace the large hall at Hartwell. In 1864 he was made a Q.C. by Lord Chancellor Westbury, an honour which, it is said, afforded him great satisfaction. Dr. Lee was one of the oldest magistrates in the county of Bucks, having been appointed on the commission of the peace in 1819, and his name stood first on the roll of High Sheriffs for 1867. He was Lord of the Manors of Hartwell, Stone, and Bishopstone, and patron of two livings. In politics he was an "advanced Liberal," and had been several

times an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Bucks. He was perhaps the last man in England that sported in public a blue coat with brass buttons, and yellow waistcoat. In this dress he stood against Mr. R. B. Harvey, in 1863, as a candidate for Bucks. He never succeeded in writing himself M.P., although he often went to the hustings. He was a most benevolent man, and his weaknesses were very harmless—antitobaccoism, ultra-Protestantism, female suffrage, and teetotalism. He could not, however, be considered a sound or consistent politician; his first political act was to propose a strong Tory against Lord Nugent, and one of his latest to support Mr. Bernard, the late Conservative candidate for Aylesbury. Dr. Lee was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was also a Fellow and for two years the President of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was also a member of the Geological, the Geographical, the British Meteorological, the British Archaeological, the Syro-Egyptian, the Asiatic, the Chronological, the Numismatic, and other learned societies. It will be remembered that when the members of the Archaeological Association, the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, and the Northamptonshire Architectural Society met on Bosworth Field in 1862, Dr. Lee was chairman of that congress. Among his services to science not the least is the erection at Hartwell of one of the best private observatories in the kingdom, where, for a series of years, competent observers have, at Dr. Lee's cost, been engaged in astronomical observations. It is somewhat remarkable that, busy as has been Dr. Lee's life, he has left little or no record of his own observations. His only published work of a scientific nature is the inaugural address as President of the Royal Astronomical Society. The livings of Hartwell and Stone were placed some years ago by Dr. Lee at the disposal of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Dr. Lee's benevolence as a landlord and a master are well known in the county of Bucks, and his munificent donation of one thousand guineas to the Bucks County Infirmary, which was opened mainly through his exertion in 1833, will be long remembered.

The late doctor, besides being descended from the famous Chief Justice Lee, was not a little proud of claiming descent

also from Hampden, whose figure, with those of Harcourt and Lee, are in the windows of the chapel erected at Hartwell by Sir Wm. Lee in 1756. Hartwell was the retreat of Louis XVIII., 1807-14, and has been in the possession of the Lees since 1617.

Dr. Lee was twice married: first, in 1833, Miss Cecilia Rutter, who died in 1854; and secondly, in 1855, to Louisa Catherine, elder daughter of the late Richard Ford Heath, Esq., of Uxbridge. Having had no issue by either marriage, the family estates devolve upon his nephew, Edward Dyke Lee, Esq., of Christ Church, Oxford. This gentleman is the younger, but only surviving son of the late Rev. Nicholas Piott, sometime vicar of Edgware, by Harriet Jenner, daughter of the late Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. He was born in 1843, educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, and assumed, in 1863, by royal licence, the name of Lee in lieu of his patronymic.

THE REV. WM. WHEWELL, D.D.

March 5. At the Lodge, Trinity College, Cambridge, from the effects of an accident, caused by being thrown from his horse some days previously, aged 72, the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., Master of the College.

The deceased, who was of humble parentage, was born at Lancaster, in the year 1794. It is said that his father, a joiner, intended to devote him to his own handicraft, but he was sent to the Grammar School of Lancaster, and entered, in 1812, as a sizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a scholar, and where he took his degree as Bachelor of Arts in 1816. His position in the Mathematical Tripos as Second Wrangler was followed by the acquisition of the Second Smith's Prize.

"That a Second Wrangler should be in due time Fellow and Tutor of his College, is," says a writer in the *Times*, "a matter of course; but Mr. Whewell possessed an intellectual vitality which was not satisfied with the mere work of a college tutor. In 1823 he was elected Professor of Mineralogy, succeeding to the chair which had been founded for Dr. Clarke; and when the British Association was formed, he was requested to draw up a report on the condition of that science. It was in connection with the British Association (of

which he was President in 1841) that he drew up the "Reports on the Tides," and on the "Mathematical Theories of Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity," which rank among the first of his mathematical productions. Before this he had been chosen to write the "Bridgewater Treatise on Astronomy;" and it was, perhaps, this circumstance which first suggested to him the "History of the Inductive Sciences," published in 1837, and followed in 1840, by the "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," which are undoubtedly the works by which he will be best known in after years."

In 1832 he resigned the Professorship of Mineralogy, but in 1838 accepted the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, which he held till 1855. In 1841, during the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, he was nominated to the Mastership of Trinity, on the resignation of Dr. Wordsworth; and in this position he took an active part in introducing into Cambridge the new studies which have since been recognised by the institution of the Natural and Moral Sciences Triposes. As Professor of Moral Philosophy, he founded prizes for the encouragement of that study, which he himself always pursued with avidity. He edited Sir James Mackintosh's "Introduction to the Study of Ethical Philosophy," and published a couple of volumes of his own on "Morality;" and among his latest productions were some translations of the "Ethical Dialogues of Plato." If we add to this list, in which we have taken no notice of mere University text-books, "Lectures of Political Economy," delivered at the desire of the late Prince Consort before the Prince of Wales and other students; an edition of the works of Richard Jones on "Political Economy," "Architectural Notes on Churches in France and Germany," and "Some Specimens of English Hexameters," published in a book containing similar efforts by Sir John Herschel, the late Archdeacon Hare, and Mr. Lockhart, we may give some idea of his extraordinary versatility and industry. The writer in the *Times* continues:—

"Men of such wide and varied attainments as Dr. Whewell possessed are always open to the suspicion of being but superficially acquainted with some of the branches of knowledge on which they write; and the Master of Trinity was sometimes disparaged, as Leibnitz was in his day. The saying that 'Science was

his forte and Omniscience his foible,' is well known, though it had, in truth, less real ground than even epigrams usually have. Dr. Whewell was doubtless not uniformly great, but he reached a high degree of excellence in everything he attempted. It is probable that defects in his manners encouraged those who were ready to disparage what they were unable to measure. Dr. Whewell was at times disposed to overbear opponents, and for some years his influence in the University was marred by resentment against this defect. At the same time, he often exhibited an urbanity which, coupled with his universal knowledge, made him a delightful companion. Much must be allowed to a man who is compelled to tolerate persons much his inferiors in ability; but Dr. Whewell must be allowed to have exhibited an occasional disdain of those who might fairly be deemed on some subjects his equals. This was in part, however, probably attributable to the high estimation in which he held the College of which he was the head, and which was wholly free from any alloy of personal vanity. He was prouder of Trinity College than of any of his works, and would have sacrificed everything to magnify it. And it must be added that he endowed it with almost royal munificence. Some seven or eight years since he built, at his own expense, a hostel for the reception of some of the overflowing students of Trinity, who had been compelled to live in lodgings for want of rooms in College; and at the time of his death he had commenced still larger works by way of addition to the former building, which he had unwillingly deferred in consequence of difficulties in obtaining the necessary site, but the completion of which, we have reason to believe, he took care to provide should be independent of the accident of his death."

The death of Dr. Whewell excited a wide-felt shock among Cambridge men all

over the world, who had associated him with their recollections of the University. The Master of Trinity was the head of the residents at Cambridge, no less by the vigour of his intellect and the range of his acquirements, than by his position as the head of its greatest College; and the place he held in academic society was due more to himself than to his office. His towering figure was one of those soonest known by the undergraduate, who had heard of his renown long before he came into residence; and when he quitted the University at the end of his career, the Master of Trinity was the man above all others whom he remembered as the representative of Cambridge learning and Cambridge dignity.

Dr. Whewell was twice married—first, in 1841, to Cordelia, second daughter of the late John Marshall, Esq., of Hallsteads, Cumberland, and sister of Lady Monteagle. She died in 1854; and he married, secondly, in 1858, Everina Frances, widow of Sir Gilbert Affleck, and a sister of the late Mr. Leslie Ellis, himself a Fellow of Trinity, whose virtues and whose rare abilities are treasured by his friends, and not least, when alive, by Dr. Whewell. His second wife died on the 1st of April last.

The funeral of the deceased took place, in the Chapel of Trinity College, on the 10th of March, and was attended by the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, the Bishops of Worcester and Ely, the representatives of the University, the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole and Mr. Selwyn, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart., General Sabine, the Astronomer Royal, General Malcolm, the Provost of Oriel, the Hon. G. Denman, M.P., the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses, the whole College, several former Fellows, and a large number of other members of Senate.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 1, 1865. At Berdera, Eastern Africa, Baron von der Decken, the African explorer. "It appears," says the *Moniteur du Soir*, upon the faith of information received from Zanzibar under date Dec. 2, "that the traveller left Zanzibar on the 15th of June last in his yacht, and made his way into the interior of Africa by ascending the river Djub, and on the 10th of September he arrived at Berdera, a town of the Somali tribe. He was at first well received by the ruler of that country; but upon his announcing his intention to continue his exploration up the river Djub, the disposition of that chief towards him was entirely changed. Persisting, however, in his intention, the Baron von der Decken had the misfortune to lose his steamer at the cataracts which close the Djub about 20 kilometres above Berdera. On the 1st of October his encampment was attacked by a horde of Somalis. An artist and a mechanic attached to the expedition were killed. The Baron himself, weakened by the effect of cholera, from which he had suffered in June, and surrounded by myriads of savages, for a time kept them off by the aid of his revolver, but upon his stooping to pick up some of his arms, the crowd rushed upon him and dragged him to the river's bank, where he was slain by the daggers of his barbarian assailants. His physician, Dr. Link, was also seized and killed the next day."

In the Waiira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, accidentally drowned in crossing a creek, Walter, third son of Thos. Riddell, esq., of Felton Park, Northumberland.

Nov. 17. At Christchurch, New Zealand, aged 53, the Rev. William Charles Fearon, late vicar of Hunstanton, and rector of Ringstead Parva, Norfolk. He was the second son of the late Rev. Dr. Fearon, of Oare, Sussex, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was appointed vicar of Hunstanton in 1847, and collated to the sinecure rectory of Ringstead Parva in 1849. He resigned the vicarage of Hunstanton in 1861.

Dec. 7. At Singapore, Phra Pawarendr Ramesr, the second King of Siam. His Majesty had been in ill health for the last five years, and last June the disease increased to such a degree that he could obtain no rest or alleviation of his sufferings, although the most scientific doctors were attending upon him. Letters from Singapore, dated Jan. 20, state that his

remains were deposited in a golden urn, enriched with diamonds, and placed upon a particular throne; and that after the usual period of lying in state, according to the Siamese custom, the funeral would take place with great ceremony.

Dec. 18. Drowned while bathing near the camp at Patea, New Zealand, aged 21, George Crichton Jenkins, esq. He was the second son of the Rev. Robert Charles Jenkins, rector of Lyminge, near Hythe, Kent, by Mary Franklyn, eldest dau. of the late Robert Finch, esq., of Dolly's Hill. He was born in the year 1845, and entered the army as ensign 18th (Royal Irish) Regt. in January, 1864.

Jan. 2, 1866. At Brighton, Canada West, William Evan Garrick Protheroe, esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Protheroe, of Dolewillin, Carmarthenshire.

Jan. 8. At Jacobabad, Upper Scinde, aged 39, Edmund King, Capt. Bombay Staff Corps, and Brigade-Major H.M.'s Scinde Horse, fourth son of the late Richard King, esq., of Fancy, near Plymouth, and of Bigadon, Devon.

Jan. 10. In Quito, aged 70, Colonel James Stacey. He was of Kentish family, and younger brother of the Colonel Stacey of the English army. Arriving in the Orinoco river in 1817, he was engaged in the whole War of Independence, driving the Spanish armies out of Venezuela, New Grenada, Ecuador, and Peru. He has left in Quito a wife and two sons.

Jan. 11. Lost in the Bay of Biscay, by the foundering of the steamship *London*, aged 19, Mr. Arthur Corfe Angel, third officer of that ill-fated vessel. He was a son of Mr. Angel, organist of Exeter Cathedral, and maternal grandson of the late Mr. Arthur Thomas Corfe, who was many years organist of Salisbury Cathedral, and whose death is recorded in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March, 1863 (see p. 394). He was a youth of high character and great promise, and the Chapter have determined to erect a tablet to his memory in Exeter Cathedral.

Jan. 14. At his residence, Raymond Hall, St. Andrew's, Jamaica, aged 81, the Hon. Hinton East, Member of the Legislative and Privy Councils of that Island. He was a son of the late Edward East, esq., of Whitehall, Jamaica, by his second wife, Mary, dau. of James Wilkins, esq.; he was also brother of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, bart., and uncle of the present baronet, and was born at Jamaica in the year 1784. He was

formerly an officer in the army, and married Anne, dau. of Thomas Daniel, esq., of Trelissic, Cornwall.

Near Berhampore, Ganjam, Madras, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, aged 41, Charles Gwynne Philips, esq., of Llwynerwn, Carmarthenshire, Capt. in H.M. Madras Staff Corps.

Jan. 19. At Peshawur, India, Capt. Bruce Neilson Smith, of 24th Regt. N.I., eldest son of the late Francis Curwen Smith, esq., of Frogual, Hampstead, leaving a widow and two infant children.

Jan. 25. At Wimbledon, aged 90, Mrs. Maria Hudson. She was the eldest dau. of the late Ralph Allen, esq., of Bath, and granddau. of Ralph Allen, esq., the friend of Pope, and married John Samuel Hudson, esq. (second son of Charles Grave Hudson, esq., afterwards Sir C. G. Hudson, bart., of Wanlip Hall), who died without issue in 1832.

Jan. 27. At Caledonia, Wisconsin, U.S., aged 141, Joseph Crele, the oldest man in the world, and probably the very last survivor of those who were alive when E. Cave founded THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. "Twice three score and ten years may be called a ripe old age. He attained an age greater by 20 years than that enjoyed by the next oldest man of modern times, Jean Claude Jacob, a member of the French National Assembly, who was called the 'Head of the human species,' and who died at the age of 121. This man bore arms at Braddock's defeat, was an old man when Jackson defeated Pakenham at New Orleans, venerable when Taylor whipped Santa Anna at Buena Vista, and yet was not too old to rejoice when Lee surrendered to Grant. Joseph Crele was born of French parents, in what is now Detroit, but which was then an Indian trading station, in 1725. The record of his baptism in the Roman Catholic church in that city establishes this fact beyond a doubt. He was a resident of Wisconsin for about a century, and was the 'oldest citizen' in the State beyond any dispute. Whenever the 'oldest citizen' was alluded to, every Wisconsin declared Joseph Crele was the man meant. He was first married in New Orleans in 1755, after having grown to be a bachelor of 30. A few years after his marriage he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the revolutionary war he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. A few years ago he was called as a witness in the circuit court of Wisconsin, in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to

events that transpired 80 years before, and many years before the litigants were dreamt of. For some years past he had resided at Caledonia with a daughter by his third wife. This child was a little over 70 years of age a couple of years ago, but it is not known whether she survives her father or not. He was 69 when she was born. Up to 1864, Mr. Crele was as hale and hearty as most men of 70. In person he was rather above the medium height, spare in flesh, but showing evidences of having been in his prime—a century or so before—a man of sinewy strength. Of late years a haunting sense of loneliness overwhelmed and seemed to sadden him. The only weakness of mind which he ever betrayed was in the last year or two of his existence, when he frequently remarked, with a startling air of sadness, that he feared that perhaps 'Death had forgotten him'; but he would always add, with more cheerfulness, that he felt sure 'God had not.'—*New York Herald*, Feb. 26.

Jan. 28. At Dulwich Common, Surrey, aged 79, James Hore, esq., solicitor, of Dulwich Common, Surrey, and of Lincoln's-inn-fields (see G. M., March, p. 450). He was the eldest son of the late James Hore, esq., solicitor, of London, and was born in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, in the early part of the year 1786, and served his articles with the late Mr. Fraser, of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. He was admitted in 1814, and practised in Serle-street, and afterwards in Lincoln's-inn-fields in partnership with Mr. Fraser for many years, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest members of his profession, to the active business of which he attended until about six years ago. As a solicitor he was largely engaged in the management of the family affairs of many clients of the highest respectability. In his professional career and in private life he was equally respected and beloved, and at the time of his decease he was, with only one or two exceptions, the oldest resident in the village of Dulwich, where he had occupied one house for upwards of forty years. He married, in 1812, Mary Ball, daughter of Peter Hyme, of Paignton, South Devon, surgeon, and of Anne, his wife, by whom (who died in December, 1861) he has left, out of a family of fourteen children, seven sons and four daughters surviving him. His sons were all brought up to and follow one or other of the active professions. His eldest son, James Fraser Hore, who was educated at Tonbridge and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was brought up to the Chancery bar, and is now a Judge in Bom-

bay; Charles was brought up to the law, and was afterwards in partnership with his father; Henry settled at Bristol as a surgeon; Edward, brought up to the law, was also in partnership with his father; his son Christopher was in the Navy at the time of his death, which occurred in 1852; Alexander, who was educated at Tonbridge and at Trinity College, Oxford, is now a chaplain in the Army; Fraser is a solicitor in Bombay; and Frederick is a Captain in the 39th Foot. Two of the late Mr. Hore's daughters are married: one to W. Cross, esq., surgeon, at Clifton, and the other to the Rev. J. O. Lord, rector of Northiam, Sussex. The deceased was interred in his family vault at Norwood cemetery on the 2nd Feb.

Jan. 29. At Malta, on his way home, William Dallas Bernard, esq., Deputy-Commissionary-General of Ceylon.

Jan. 31. At Clifton Grove, near Bristol, aged 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson, of Saffron-Walden, Essex, and Balder Grange, Yorkshire. She was the youngest dau. of the late Edward Pease, esq., of Darlington, county Durham, by Rachel, dau. of Isaac Whitwell, esq., of Kendal, and married, in 1829, Francis Gibson, esq., of Saffron-Walden, by whom she has left an only surviving child, Elizabeth Pease, the wife of Lewis Fry, esq., of Clifton.

Feb. 4. At Rome, the Rev. Francis Blake Woodward, who had for many years faithfully discharged the office of chaplain of the English church in that city. He was a son of the Rev. Henry Woodward, Rector of Fethard, Ireland, and grandson of the late Bishop (Woodward) of Cloyne. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was for some years curate in the diocese of Dublin, where he proved himself a most diligent and efficient parish priest. After resigning this curacy he accepted the chaplaincy at Rome, which he held for several years. It is intended to erect a handsome altar-piece in the English chapel at Rome, in his memory.

Feb. 5. At Belsize-park, Hampstead, aged 76, Joshua Bruckshaw, esq., of Harrytown Hall, near Stockport. He was the only son of the late Joshua Bruckshaw, esq., of Harrytown Hall, who died in 1816, by Frances, dau. of the late Alexander Hollingworth, esq., of Hollingworth, and was born in the year 1789. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cheshire, and married, in 1822, Susannah, dau. of the Rev. C. Prescott, late Rector of Stockport, but has had no children.

At Torquay, aged 83, Frances, relict of

Count Frederick Louis Dondi Orologio Amati, of Padua, many years resident at Brighton.

Feb. 6. While on his journey to Nice, aged 65, the Rev. Charles Luck, of West Farm, East Barnet.

Feb. 7. At his residence, 11, Ladbrooke Villas, Notting-hill, aged 73, the Hon. Judge Des Barres, late of the Supreme Court, Newfoundland.

At Helensburgh, aged 60, William Hamilton, esq., late of Minard, Argyleshire. He was the only surviving son of the late John Hamilton, esq., of Middleton, by Helen, dau. of William Macleroy, esq., and was born in 1806. He was educated at Glasgow University, and was a magistrate for the counties of Argyll, Lanark, and Dumbarton. He was twice married: first, in 1839, to Margaret Buchanan, dau. of George Henderson, esq., who died in 1850; and secondly, in 1859, to Louisa, dau. of James Smith, esq., of Jordan Hill, Renfrewshire, which lady died in 1863. He has left, with other issue, by his first wife, a son William, born in 1843.

At 23, Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, Robert Sheddin Patrick, esq., of Trearne, and Hessilhead.

At Hampstead, after a long illness, aged 40, the Rev. Richard Voysey, second son of the late Amesley Voysey, esq., of Newington-green, late curate of St. Philip's, Bethnal-green.

Feb. 8. At St. Mary's Parsonage, Norton-folgate, London, aged 65, the Rev. Richard Samuel Clifford, M.A., incumbent. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and proceeded M.A. in 1827; he was vicar of Teynham, Kent, from 1852 to 1862, having previously been for many years rector of Outragh, co. Leitrim, Ireland.

At the Mount, York, aged 67, the Rev. William Kay, B.D., late incumbent of Kirkdale, Yorkshire, and late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Feb. 9. At Ford Hall, near Sunderland, aged 52, William Hay, esq.

At his residence, South-quay, Great Yarmouth, very suddenly, from apoplexy, aged 44, John Bessy Hylton, esq. He was the eldest son of the late John Hylton, esq., of Felmingham, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bessy & Hylton, largely engaged in the shipping trade. At the time of his decease he held several public offices in Yarmouth, and was remarkable for his assiduity and attention to his duties, and for the clearness and shrewdness of his judgment. For many years Mr. Hylton had represented the

North (St. Nicholas) Ward in the Town Council, and about a twelvemonth ago he was elected Chairman of the Local Board of Health; he was also a member of the Board of Guardians, and a supernumerary Haven and Pier Commissioner. Mr. Hylton was twice married: his first wife died about two years ago, leaving him with a young family of seven children, and two months have scarcely elapsed since his second marriage.

At Easter Kincaple, Fifeshire, Alexander Meldrum, esq., of that place. He was a magistrate for the county of Fife, and married Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Charles Maitland, esq., of Rankeilour, N.B.

At Folkestone, Kent, aged 64, Major-General Shortt, Bombay Army.

At 11, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, N.W., aged 70, Robert Wakefield, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.

Feb. 10. At his residence, Gleadale House, near Preston, Lancashire, aged 61, Henry Bazett Jones, esq., formerly of London.

At Monk Okehampton Rectory, Devon, Georgiana, the beloved wife of the Rev. H. Mowbray Northcote.

Feb. 11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, William Thomas Brande, esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., of the Royal Mint. He was born in 1786, and was the grandson of a physician who came from Hanover with George III., and was that king's physician. After an education at Westminster he was sent to Hanover, but in 1803, on the panic of Bonaparte's invasion, he returned home and entered St. George's Hospital, attending the lectures and the dissecting-rooms, and communicating several papers to *Nicholson's Journal*, notably one on guaiacum, which was read before the Royal Society. In 1808 he examined the calculi at the Hunterian Museum, and lectured on chemistry at Dr. Hooper's, in Cork-street. Then he became connected with the new medical school in Windmill-street, and fairly embarked as a teacher and demonstrator of chemistry. In 1809 he became F.R.S., received the Copley Medal in 1813, and from 1813 to 1826 was Dr. Wollaston's successor as senior secretary to the society. In 1812 he became a Professor of Chemistry and *Materia Medica* to the Apothecaries' Company, and in 1851 was elected Master. In 1813, on Sir H. Davy's recommendation, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, and delivered lectures for many years in conjunction with Mr. Faraday, who was [also associated with

him as editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* for many years. In 1825 he was appointed Superintendent of the Die Department of the Mint; in 1836 Fellow, and in 1846 Examiner, of the London University. Besides Professor Brande's famous "Manual of Chemistry," which has been translated into many foreign languages, he was author of "Outlines of Geology," "Dictionary of Science and Art," &c. In 1853 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

At 31, George-square, Edinburgh, aged 7, Henry Cornwallis Cartwright, eldest son of Henry Lushington, esq., B.C.S., and grandson of Sir Henry Lushington, bart.

At Faversham, aged 62, Frederick Francis Giraud, esq., surgeon.

At Roos, near Hull, aged 66, the Rev. Charles Hotham, rector of that place, and Honorary Canon of York. He was the third son of the late Col. Hotham, 3rd Regt. of Guards, by Caroline, dau. of Roger Gee, esq., of Bishop Burton, Yorkshire, and was born at Beverley in the year 1800. He was educated at Westminster; graduated B.A. at University College, Oxford, in 1821, and proceeded M.A. in 1824. He was appointed Rector of Roos in 1841, and Honorary Canon of York in 1842. The deceased was formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. He married, in 1837, Lucy Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Sykes, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Duncombe.

At 7, Queen's-parade, Bath, aged 79, Mrs. Harriett Rogers, of Stanage-park, Radnorshire. She was the daughter of the late Charles Rogers, esq., of Stanage-park, who was formerly High Sheriff of Radnorshire, and who died in 1820. She succeeded her brother, Edward Rogers, esq., in the property of Stanage-park, in 1852.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 72, George William Finch, esq., solicitor, formerly of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Feb. 12. At Bishop's Tawton, Devon, aged 62, Rev. J. D. Baker, B.A., vicar.

At 10, Brunswick-road, Brighton, aged 54, the Rev. Thomas Baker, M.A. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and proceeded M.A. in 1838; and was formerly assistant minister of St. Andrew's Chapel, Hove, Brighton.

At Hucking-hill, Kent, Bryan Edward, second son of the late Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of Hollingbourne House, Kent.

Feb. 13. At Loose, near Maidstone, aged 82, the Rev. Richard Boys, incumbent. He was the fourth son of the late John Boys, esq., of Eastry, Kent, by Mary, dau. of the Rev. Richard Harvey, vicar of Eastry, and was born in the year 1783. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, whence he proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1807, and M.A. in 1818. He was appointed incumbent of Loose in 1854, having been previously a chaplain at St. Helena, curate of Tudley, Kent, and incumbent of Platt, in the same county. He married, in 1807, Agnes, dau. of James Graham, esq., of Carlisle, by whom he has left surviving issue one dau. and two sons, one of whom, the Rev. Mark Boys, incumbent of Brixton, Surrey, was formerly archdeacon to H.M.'s forces in India.

At Walton Rectory, Somerset, aged 36, the Rev. Henry Tudway. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1851, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He was appointed rector of Walton in 1855, having previously held the curacy of Priddy, near Wells.

At Leighton Buzzard, Beds, aged 58, Frederic Willis, solicitor.

Feb. 14. At Merrion-square, Dublin, aged 74, the Hon. Mrs. White. She was the Hon. Juliana, eldest dau. of Charles, second Viscount Gort, and married, in 1819, Col. Thomas White, eldest son of the late Mr. White, of Woodlands, co. Dublin, and brother of the present Lord Annaly. She had an only son, who died shortly after his birth.

At Stockholm, the Baroness A. C. de Raab, dau. of the late J. Young, esq., of Rowmore, near Helensburgh, N.B.

At Rugby, Mary Anne, the third and beloved dau. of James Atty, esq.

At Whitburn Rectory, near Sunderland, aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Baker, rector of Whitburn. He was the second son of the late Capt. Baker, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, by Amelia, fourth dau. of Sir Francis Bernard, of Nettlecombe, Lincolnshire. He was born in Ireland, in the year 1784, and educated at Winchester, where he was highly distinguished for his classical and mathematical attainments. He went thence to Oriel College, Oxford, where, in 1806 or 1807, he took a first-class in classics and a second class in mathematics, being the highest degree taken by any man of his year,—which was, by the way, the first year of the examinations under the improved and present system of granting degrees. He was ordained in 1808, and Bishop Barrington having discovered his

great abilities, brought him into the diocese of Durham, rapidly promoted him, and finally bestowed upon him the living of Whitburn, which he has held for the long period of fifty-six years. Mr. Baker was for many years a most assiduous magistrate, and was one of the most distinguished and active of those who assisted Bishop Barrington in his many educational schemes. He was a kind and genial host, most charitable to his poorer parishioners, and always ready to assist with his counsel and advice any who might come to him for consolation and encouragement. He continued until the last few months to do his duty in his church, and only discontinued it when he was absolutely physically incapable of the exertion. A day rarely passed without his being seen carrying in his hands some little luxury of comfort for a sick or aged parishioner; and his fondness for young children made him encourage their advances, so that in his walks his steps were frequently impeded by them crowding round him to attract his notice. Whitburn was one of the first places where a lifeboat was established, and for many years it was maintained at the sole expense of Mr. Baker and a few friends; and he was also one of the first to recognise the value of the rocket apparatus for saving life. Mr. Baker married, in 1809, his cousin, Julia Baker, second dau. of the Rev. Richard King, rector of Worthen, Salop, but by her had no children.

At Epsom, after a lingering illness, aged 66, Peter Blackburn, esq., M.A., formerly of Exeter, and of Steeple Langford, Wiltshire.

Suddenly, from heart disease, aged 65, Major-General Charles Alfred Browne, of 43, Harewood-square, London. The deceased, who had served forty years in India, was a leading member of the Church Missionary Society, and was a brother of Mr. Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz"), the artist. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appears he was returning home on foot from dining with a friend, when he was discovered seated on the pavement in King's Head-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand, surrounded by a large crowd. He was removed to the hospital, but died before his admission.

At Chaplin Villa, Forest-hill, aged 74, Robert Foreman, esq., for 35 years a solicitor at Tunbridge Wells.

Aged 45, Watson Gooch, esq., of Great Yarmouth.

At Bellamoor Lodge, near Rugeley, Staffordshire, aged 28, Riland Wolsley Oldham, esq., late of the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry.

At an advanced age, Madame Musurus, mother of the Ottoman Ambassador in London. Her funeral took place the next day (Feb. 15), at Constantinople, with considerable pomp, the procession being headed by the ex-Patriarch of Constantinople. The present Patriarch was prevented from attending, but most of the other ecclesiastical chiefs of the Greek community at Constantinople paid the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

Feb. 15. At Bombay, from the effects of an accident, aged 49, Spencer Compton, esq., registrar of the Supreme Court of Bombay, eldest son of the late Sir Herbert Abingdon Compton, chief justice of that presidency.

At Surbiton, aged 88, John Dean, esq., late H.E.I.C.S.

At Eton College, aged 62, Julia Maria, wife of the Rev. George John Dupuis.

At 52, Queen-street, Edinburgh, aged 17, Jessie, eldest dau. of Professor Sir J. Y. Simpson, bart.

At Ridgway House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, aged 89, Clement William Whitby, late Lieut.-Col. H.M.'s 17th Regt., and fifth son of the late Thomas Whitby, esq., of Cresswell Hall, Staffordshire.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 58, Rev. Jacob Wood, M.A., rector of Syde, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford (B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832), and was appointed rector of Syde in 1846.

Feb. 16. At Balham, Surrey, after a few days' illness, aged 63, Samuel Jasper Blunt, esq., of the Colonial Office.

At the Archdeaconry, Kilgobbin, Tralee, Ireland, of inflammation of the lungs, Catherine Denny, the beloved wife of the Archdeacon of Ardfert.

At 32, Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoey, widow of Captain John Parsons Hoey, of Knuzden, Lancashire, and Marlborough-buildings, Bath.

At Ruckley Grange, Shropshire, aged 59, Mrs. Anne Jones. She was the only surviving child of Benjamin Badger, esq., and married, in 1834, John Jones, esq., of Ruckley Grange, and Shackerley Hall, Salop.

At Brighton, Julia Jane, wife of Charles Lushington, esq.

Aged 72, Robert Milnes, esq., of Collingham, Nottinghamshire.

At 9, Union-crescent, Wandsworth-road, aged 54, Henry Andrews Simon, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of the late Peter Simon, esq., of Cork, by Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Collins, esq., of Cork, and was born at Sunday

Well, Ireland, in 1812. He was educated at Cork, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and was the author of works on "Interpleader," "The Law of Railway Accidents," &c. He married, in 1842, Sarah Sophia, dau. of the late Samuel Tarrant, esq., of Croydon, by whom he has left issue four daughters.—*Low Times*.

At 9, Esplanade, Dover, aged 88, Eliza Ellery, widow of Lieut.-Col. Spicer, late of the 12th Lancers.

At Hill House, Dartford, Kent, aged 82, Charles Spurrell, esq.

At Rogate, Sussex, aged 69, Colonel Charles Wyndham. He was the third and youngest son of George O'Brien, third earl of Egremont, and brother of George, first Lord Leonfield, and was born at Petworth, in the year 1796. He entered the army in 1811; was present at the battles of Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, and received the Peninsula war medal with three clasps. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Sussex, and a colonel in the army (retired); he was M.P. for West Sussex from 1841 to 1847. He married, in 1835, the Hon. Elizabeth Anne, third dau. of Hugh, fourth Lord Polwarth, by whom he has left, with other issue, George Hugh, second Secretary to H.M.'s Embassy at Berlin, who now succeeds to the family estates.

Feb. 17. At her residence, Great Missenden, Bucks, suddenly, aged 97, Mrs. Frances Hoare, the last surviving dau. of the Rev. John Livett, M.A., formerly vicar of Heston, Middlesex.

Samuel Day, the eminent jockey. After a long career he rode his last race at Doncaster, on Mr. Gully's "Mathematician," for the Glasgow Stakes, and retired on a liberal pension from his employer. Lately he became a private trainer, and was very successful in his new vocation.

At 31, Lower Brook-street, Ralph Neal Jones, esq., of Oriel College, Oxford.

At 34, St. George's-road, Finsley, Anne Catherine, third and last surviving dau. of the late Richard Goldolphin Long, esq., of Rood Ashton, Wiltshire, and many years M.P. for the county.

At Hamilton-terrace, Blackheath, aged 95, the Rev. John Maule, M.A. See QUARTY.

At Lawn-terrace, Lee, Kent, the Rev. H. McMillan, late Presbyterian minister at Bournemouth.

At Aynsme, Newton-in-Crinal, Lancashire, aged 68, Henry Remington, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Reginald Remington, esq., of Melksham, Wiltshire, by Catharine, youngest dau. of Thomas Machell, esq., of Aynsme, and was born

in the year 1797. He was a magistrate for the co. Lancaster, and married, in 1826, Mary, only child of George Ashburner, esq., by whom he has left, with other issue, a son, Reginald, in holy orders, who was born in 1827.

At 34, Rutland-gate, Hyde-pk., Eleanor, dau. of Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B.

At Crosby Hall, near Liverpool, aged 75, Henry Stanley Massey Stanley, esq.

At Cowthorpe Rectory, Wetherby, Yorkshire, aged 62, Anne Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev. Thomas White.

Feb. 18. At St. Clair, Torquay, aged 80, the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull. See OBITUARY.

At Forfar, N.B., aged 59, Charles Booth, esq., late of the *Montrose Standard* newspaper. He began life in a law office in Edinburgh, where he held a responsible situation for several years. He visited the West Indies in the employment of a mercantile house, and after finishing his business there, was appointed secretary to the chargé d'affaires for the British Government at Guatemala, Central America. Soon after his return he edited a Berwick newspaper for some time, removing to Montrose in 1854 to manage the *Standard*. He had an intimate acquaintance with French, Spanish, and Italian literature. His acquirements in many branches of science were thorough and solid, and even as a practical mechanic his expertness was rather that of a trained craftsman than an amateur.

At Boughton Hall, Chester, aged 38, William Ferguson Currie, esq.

At Hartford, Cheshire, aged 32, Esther, wife of the Rev. Edmund Eddowes, incumbent of Hartford.

At Clifton-villas, Paddington, aged 84, Capt. William Elliott, formerly in the 2nd Life Guards.

At Lowood, near Melrose, N.B., of abscess in the left lung, aged 40, Robert Charles Kidd, esq., late 9th Lancers.

At 5, Chichester-terrace, Brighton, of bronchitis, aged 69, John Lee, esq., late of Camp's-hill, Lewisham.

At Bournemouth, aged 61, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of the Rev. Edmund T. Prust, of Northampton.

At Brancepeth, Dorothea Ann, the wife of the Rev. A. Duncombe Shafto.

At Tynemouth, aged 68, Cornelius Stanton, esq.

At Vienna, aged 69, Ferdinand Wolf, the great German author. He was born at Vienna in 1796, and with the exception of a residence at Grätz, in Styria, from 1809 to 1819, partly as a student at the University, he remained at Vienna all his

life. His death will be a loss not only to German literature, but still more perhaps to Spanish and Portuguese, to the cultivation of which he had devoted himself with particular energy and success.

Feb. 19. At 29, Alfred-place-west, South Kensington, suddenly, Charles Greenstreet Addison, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the youngest son of W. Dering Addison, esq., of Newark House, Maidstone, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1842, and in June of that year was admitted a barrister on the Home Circuit. He was subsequently appointed revising barrister for East Kent by Sir E. Vaughan Williams, and at the time of his decease attended the Kent sessions, of which he had lately become the leader. He was also revising barrister on the West Kent Circuit, having sat last year for the first time. He also held the appointment of Crown counsel for the Mint prosecutions at the West Kent Sessions. Mr. Addison, very shortly after his call to the bar, published a book on "Contracts," which, meeting with success, he has since greatly enlarged; and in 1860 he brought out a treatise on "Wrongs and their Remedies." He married, in 1848, Frances Octavia, twelfth child of the Hon. James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie, one of her Majesty's Senators of Justice in the Supreme Court of Scotland, by whom he has left issue seven children.—*Law Times*.

At Milton, Kent, aged 76, Mary, relict of the late Rev. J. E. Lateward, rector of Perivale, Middlesex.

At her residence, 4, Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, aged 76, Henrietta Montefiore, widow of the late Abraham Montefiore, esq. She was sister of the late Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the founder of the Rothschild family in London, and also mother of Lady Anthony Rothschild. Her property is supposed to have been very large, probably not less than 1,500,000*l*.

At Somerset, Staffordshire, aged 65, William Neilson, esq.

At Edge-hill, near Liverpool, the Hon. Charles Richard Ogden, a Member of the Executive Council of Canada, formerly H.M.'s Attorney-General of the Eastern Portion of that Province, H.M.'s Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, and Registrar of H.M.'s Probate Court for the District of Liverpool.

At Southfield, Romanby, near Northalberton, aged 95, Miss Ann Squire.

Feb. 20. Aged 73, John Burrill, esq., of Stubbington Lodge and East Cosham, Hants.

At Eckington Vicarage, Worcestershire, aged 78, the Rev. James Irwin, M.A. He

was educated at Trinity College Dublin, where he passed as first-class prizeman in 1807, taking the degree of B.A. in 1809, and proceeding M.A. in 1812. He was appointed vicar of Eckington in 1851.

At Windhill Lodge, Bishop Stortford, Herts, aged 87, Edward Beldam Johns, esq.

At Frankfort, aged 28, the Baron von Kahlden, LL.D., godson of His Majesty the late King of Prussia, and son-in-law of D. G. Goatley, esq., of Highfield House, near Sheffield.

At Whitby, aged 73, the Rev. Geo. Mackereth, vicar of Bilton, near York.

Aged 84, the Rev. Hugh Rigg, for fifty-six years incumbent of Patrick-Brompton, Yorkshire.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenées, France, Lena Margaret Campbell, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Spencer Login.

At Kensington, aged 81, Mr. John Thompson, the eminent wood-engraver. As far back as 1817 Mr. Thompson's name was attached to works of considerable merit; and many years ago, together with his brother Charles, was much employed by French publishers, when scarcely a wood-engraver existed in France. Mr. Thompson engraved the whole of the drawings for Mulready's "Vicar of Wakefield;" also the postage-stamp designed by Mulready.

At 12, James-street, Buckingham-gate, aged 79, Andrew Spottiswoode, esq., lately head of the famous house of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Queen's printers. He was a son of the late John Spottiswoode, esq., of Spottiswoode, in the county of Berwick, by Margaret, dau. of William Strahan, esq., and was born in London in the year 1787. He was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and was formerly M.P. for Saltash, and afterwards for Colchester for a short time in 1831, as a Tory, but was unseated, as holding a government contract. He served the office of sheriff of the city of London in 1828-9. Mr. Spottiswoode married in 1819, Mary, dau. of Thomas Norton Longman, esq., by whom he has left issue two daughters and two sons. He is succeeded by his son, Mr. William Spottiswoode, of Balliol College, Oxford, F.R.S., the distinguished mathematician.

Feb. 21. Aged 70, John William Bridges, esq., of Tavistock-square, London, and Birch, Essex. He was the second son of the late George Bridges, esq., of Lawford, Essex, by Mary, dau. of William Wilson, esq., of Durham, and married, in 1823, Harriet, dau. of John Hanson, esq., of Woodford, Essex.

After a short illness, aged 54, John

Carden, esq., of Barnane, Templemore, co. Tipperary.

At Brighton, aged 26, Julia Beetham, and on the 26th Feb. Alexander George, aged 11 months, wife and child of George Henry Hooper, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

At 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieut.-Col. Christopher Hampden Nicholson, late of the Grenadier Guards.

At Sheffield, aged 47, Mr. Charles Pitt, theatrical manager, and son of the late Mr. Dibden Pitt, the well-known author and actor.

At the residence of his father, of consumption, aged 23, Horatio John Pollard, late of the Accountant-General's office, Court of Chancery. He was the only son of Commander John Pollard, R.N., Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

Feb. 22. At Cannes, aged 20, the Earl of Harrington. See OBITUARY.

At Wanlip Hall, aged 54, Sir George Joseph Palmer, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Grove House, Fulham, aged 64, Charles Bagley, esq.

At Newbridge, Wolverhampton, the residence of her father, T. Walker, esq., aged 34, Maria, wife of the Rev. J. Hulbert Glover, M.A., incumbent of Kingsthorpe, Northampton.

At Cambridge, aged 74, Maria, wife of the Rev. John Orman, M.A.

At Watford, Herts, aged 86, Mary, relict of the late John Parsley, esq., of The Manor House, Chipperfield, Herts.

At Paris, suddenly, of apoplexy, the Count de Beaumont, Senator.

At 1, Drayton-terrace, Old Brompton, aged 72, Revell Phillips, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of the late Revell Phillips, esq., of Shiffnal, Salop, by Hannah, dau. of Thomas Hall, esq., and was born at Shiffnal, in the year 1793. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1822, and practised successfully as a conveyancer for a period of upwards of forty years, having retired from his profession after Trinity Term, 1864. He married in 1825, Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Grime, D.D., rector of Marston Bigott, Somersetshire, by whom he has left issue three sons and one dau.—*Law Times*.

At Madras, of cholera, after a short illness, aged 30, Lionel Uniacke Steele, esq., barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1860, and was the first judge of the Madras Small Cause Court.

At Braithwaite Hall, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, aged 83, Mary, second dau. of the late Samuel Thorp, esq., formerly of Banks Hall, in the same county.

At Tendring, near Colchester, aged 75, Lieut. I. Vesey, late of the 76th Regt.

Feb. 23. At 17, Great James-street, Bedford-row, after a long and lingering illness, aged 41, Robert Anderson, esq., solicitor, eldest son of the late Robert Anderson, esq., of 17, Park-road, St. John's-wood. He was born in the year 1824, admitted a solicitor in 1846, and married, in 1855, Elizabeth, dau. of John Blake, esq., of Portsmouth, by whom he has left four children.—*Law Times*.

Aged 81, Robert Ellis Cunliffe, esq., of Leaf-square, Pendleton, Manchester.

At De Beauvoir, Guernsey, aged 90, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fiott de Havilland, late Madras Engineers. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Peter de Havilland, knt., of Havilland Hall, Guernsey, by Carteretta, dau. and heir of the Rev. Thomas Fiott, and was born at Havilland, in April, 1775. He entered the service of the East India Company, as a Madras cadet, in 1791, and, having become a distinguished engineer, he was employed in the construction of important military works at Seringapatam and elsewhere. In 1814 he was appointed superintending engineer and architect of the Madras Presidency, and in this position he constructed numerous civil works of great magnitude and utility, the chief of which were the Madras bulwark and pier, which was completed 1822. Mr. de Havilland, on the death of his father, in 1823, left the service, with the rank of lieut.-colonel, and devoted the rest of his long life to the public service of his native island, of which he was one of the justices, and member of the insular legislature. He married in 1808, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas de Saumarez, esq., of Guernsey, and had issue two sons and two daughters. He succeeded in the family estates by his grandson Thomas John Ross de Havilland, only son of the late Rev. Charles Ross de Havilland.

At Bath, Adela, wife of the Rev. Francis H. Du Boulay, rector of Heddington, Wilts.

At Burton-green, near Christchurch, Hants, aged 72, Meshach Pike, esq., late of H.M.'s Paymaster-General's office.

At Horfield Barracks, near Bristol, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 31, Thomas Sharkey, esq., Royal Artillery, son of the late Michael Sharkey, esq., Abbey-town, Roscommon.

At Brighton, aged 84, Molyneux Shuldham, esq., Commander R.N., of Melton, Suffolk, only surviving son of the late Arthur Lemuel Shuldham, esq., of Deerpark, Devon, and Dunmanway, co. Cork.

At 14, Old Steyne, Brighton, in her third year, Constance Marion, fourth N. S. 1866, Vol. I.

dau., and on March 3, in her ninth year, Mary Olivia, eldest dau. of Edward Latham Ormerod, esq., M.D.

Feb. 24. At the Cavalli Palace at Venice, aged 50, the Duke de Blacas. He was the son of the Duke de Blacas who was the companion and friend of Louis XVIII. during his long exile, and afterwards his favourite Minister. The deceased cherished to the last moment the tradition of his family, but he took no part in political affairs under the various governments France has had since 1830. The late duke has left three children, and a brother, born in 1816, who is in holy orders.

At the Red House, Youghal, Ireland, Susanna, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Faunt, late of the 34th Regt.

At Paul's House, Taunton, aged 67, William Edward Gillett, esq., M.D. He was formerly proprietor of the private lunatic asylum at Fairwater; but a few years ago transferred his interest in that institution to another medical gentleman. Dr. Gillett thenceforward devoted his time and abilities almost wholly to objects of public usefulness; and there is hardly an institution or association in the town, or connected with it, with which he was not concerned. He was a warm supporter of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, and to his excellent advice and unceasing efforts, in conjunction with the labours of other friends, much of the recent success of that institution may fairly be attributed. For some years chairman of the Board of Health, he exercised the influence which that position gave him in favour of some of the most beneficial town improvements that have been effected by that body since it came into existence. By his death the council of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society have lost a member whose suggestions and recommendations had great weight at their meetings; and although it was only a short time ago that Dr. Gillett was invested with magisterial honours, the manner in which he acquitted himself when on the judicial bench was such as showed that he was well calculated to fulfil the important duties involved in that position.—*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*.

At 15, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Capt. George Murray, H.P. 52nd Regt. He was the fourth son of the late Sir Patrick Murray, bart. (Baron of Exchequer, Edinburgh), and Laird of Ochertyre, co. Perth, by Lady Mary Anne Hope, daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetown, and half-sister of the fourth Earl of Hopetown. He was born at Ochertyre, in

November, 1813, educated at Edinburgh Academy and Sandhurst Military College, and was appointed Ensign 52nd Regt. in 1830, from which he retired on half-pay, in consequence of his becoming A.D.C. to Lord Seaton, in 1843. He was for some years resident at Ithaca, Zante, and Paxo.

At Rothsay House, Britannia-square, Worcester, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. Charles Rayner Newman, retired full-pay 14th Regt. Foot.

At 100, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, aged 15, Henry John Butler, the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Penton, of Pentonville, Middlesex.

At 4, Notting-hill-square, Eliza Sophia, relict of the late Joseph Price St. George, esq., and dau. of the late Colonel Leeds Booth.

At Hull, Mr. William Stephenson, founder and proprietor of the *Eastern Counties Herald* and the *Hull News*.

Feb. 25. At 19a, Grosvenor-square, aged 79, Lady Douglas, widow of James, the last Lord Douglas. The deceased, Williamina Lady Douglas, was the second dau. of the late Hon. Lieut.-Gen. James Murray, brother of Alexander, 7th Lord Elibank. She married, May 18, 1813, James, the last Lord Douglas, which title, in default of male issue, became extinct on his death in April, 1857.

At Clevedon, Somersetshire, the Lady Henrietta Charlotte Law. She was the eldest daughter of George Harry, 6th Earl of Stamford and Warrington, by Lady Henrietta Charlotte Charteris, dau. of Francis, Lord Elcho (eldest son of Francis, 5th Earl of Wemyss, who predeceased his father). She was born in London, Sept. 12, 1798, and married, in 1820, the Rev. James Thomas Law, eldest son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, and nephew of the 1st Earl of Ellenborough, by whom she has left issue four children.

Aged 36, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Arthur Frederick Egerton. The deceased was the youngest son of Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, K.G., by Harriet, dau. of the late Mr. Charles and Lady Charlotte Greville. He was born 6th of Feb., 1829, entered the army as Ensign in the Grenadier Guards in Dec., 1845, and obtained his rank as Captain in January, 1851. He served with the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and was extra aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Rokeby, when commanding the 1st division of the Eastern army. He retired from the army 11th Sept., 1857. The hon. colonel married, in 1858, Helen, dau. of Martin Tucker Smith, esq., by whom he has left issue four sons and one dau.

At Hyères, France, aged 26, Jane,

youngest dau. of the late John Campbell Douglas, esq., of Mains, Dumbartonshire.

At 5, Clifton-terrace, Edinburgh, Wm. Edwin Cotton Fell, late of Lochrin House, eldest son of the late Capt. Michael Edwin Fell.

At Hartwell, Bucks, John Lee, esq., LL.D., Q.C. See OBITUARY.

At 9, Taunton-place, Regent's-park, aged 77, Wm. Owen Lucas, esq., M.R.C.S. Suddenly, Thomas Brand Graham Scott, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Bordeaux.

At Kilburn, George Tate, esq., C.E. Feb. 26. At Chipping Norton, Oxon, aged 75, George Anstice, esq.

Aged 58, Cornelius Bourne, esq., of Stalmyne Hall, Lancashire. He was the eldest son of the late John Bourne, esq., of Stalmyne, who died in 1841, by Mary, dau. of J. Bury, esq., of Salford. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1837; was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire, and married, in 1842, Alice, dau. of William Sharp, esq., of Linden, Lancashire, by whom (who died in 1860) he has left, with other issue, a son and successor, John William, who was born in 1845.

On board the Messageries Impériales steamer, within a short distance of Suez, on his voyage home from India, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Bruce, C.B., youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

At Adare Manor, Ireland, aged 50, Col. the Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P. He was the eldest son of the late Charles John Herbert, esq., of Muckross Abbey, co. Kerry, who died in 1836, by Louisa Anne, dau. of Nathaniel Middleton, esq., and was born at Muckross in the year 1815. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He had represented the co. Kerry in the House of Commons since 1847. He was a Liberal in politics, and a firm supporter of the late Lord Palmerston's Government. He was returned at the last general election, but, owing to his prolonged illness, had not taken his seat in the present Parliament. He was chief secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from June, 1857, to February, 1858, on accepting which appointment he was made a privy councillor. The late right hon. gentleman was lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the co. Kerry, for which county he served the office of high sheriff in 1836, and colonel of the Kerry Militia. He married, in 1837, Mary, dau. of the late Mr. James and Lady Emily Balfour, of Whittingham, East Lothian, by whom he has left, with other issue, Henry Arthur

Herbert, Capt. Coldstream Guards, now of Muckross Abbey, who was born in 1840, and has succeeded to his father's seat in Parliament.

At Dublin, aged 70, Lieut.-General Alexander MacLachlan, R.A., Colonel of 2nd Brigade.

At Springbank, Ferry-road, Leith, aged 62, Robert Sinclair, esq. He was a native of Orkney, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Macgregor, Sinclair, & Co., the eminent shipowners at Leith. Captain Sinclair, who was assistant-master of the Trinity House, has left a widow, and three sons and three daughters.

At King William-place, Portsmouth, aged 76, Major-General John Harvey Stevens, late Royal Marine Artillery.

Feb. 27. At Barmouth, North Wales, aged 62, Jennet, widow of the Rev. William Bolland, M.A., late vicar of Swineshead and Frampton, Lincolnshire, and minister of Trinity Chapel, Waltham-cross, Herts.

In London, aged 73, Richard Lovell Browne, esq., barrister-at-law.

Aged 59, Esther Maria Crellin, relict of the late William Crellin, esq., M.D., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and eldest daughter of H. W. Pickersgill, esq., R.A., having survived her husband four months.

At Hoe Hall, Norfolk, aged 61, William Grounds, esq.

At Mutley, Plymouth, aged 75, Herbert J. Jones, esq., retired Captain R.N.

After a lingering illness, aged 53, Andrew Melville McWhinnie, esq., F.R.C.S., formerly assistant-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and of the Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

At Brighton, Samuel Deacon Welch, esq., of Westerham, Kent.

Feb. 23. At Chiselhurst-common, Kent, the Hon. Caroline Townshend, eldest dau. of Charles, first Lord Bayning, by Annabella Powlett, dau. of the Rev. Richard Smyth. She was born in Sept., 1778.

At Ramsgate, aged 19, Lionel Calverley, second son of the late Calverley Richard Bewicke, esq., of Ripple House, Kent.

At Pulteney Villa, Bath, aged 56, Major A. H. Corfield, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At 1, Adelaide-terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William Crighton, esq., solicitor.

At 12, St. George's-terrace, Canterbury, aged 74, Lewis Crow, esq., late of Davington.

Aged 46, William Christian Kettlewell, esq., of Moor House, Stanley, near Wakefield.

At Folkestone, aged 83, William Major, esq., J.P.

At 5, Brick-court, Temple, suddenly, aged 47, Charles Newton, esq., barrister-at-law. The deceased, who was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in 1846, had attended the Northern Circuit and the Hull Sessions for many years. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appears he had been spending some hours with Dr. Reed, a friend, to whom he complained of being very feverish. Dr. Reed left him at 10 o'clock on the night of the 28th Feb., and he was not seen alive afterwards. Three hours later he was found by Mr. Lock lying dead at the foot of the staircase. It is supposed that while walking downstairs in the dark he missed his footing, and fell forward upon his head. It is believed that his neck was dislocated by the concussion, and that his death was instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

At Llantysilio Hall, Llangollen, Alexander Reid, esq.

At his residence, Solsborough, Ennis-cortly, co. Wexford, the Rev. Solomon Richards. He was the eldest son of the late Solomon Richards, esq., by Martha, dau. of Francis Gorman, esq., of Ballynahessen. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was a magistrate for the county of Wexford. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Sewell, senior co-heir to the barony of Athenry, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and successor, Solomon Richards, Capt. in the Indian army.

At Salisbury, aged 70, Capt. Robert Shebbeare, R.N.

At 2, Rich-terrace, Old Brompton, aged 41, Godfrey Sykes, decorative artist at the South Kensington Museum. About five years ago Mr. Sykes came to London from the Sheffield School of Art, where he had been successively student, teacher, and master, to undertake the decoration of the arcades in the Royal Horticultural Gardens. His success in that task was such that it has given an impetus to the revival of the use of terra-cotta, which has since been largely employed by Mr. Barry, R.A., and other architects. But Mr. Sykes' greatest achievement is the production of a series of columns now being erected in front of the new lecture theatre of South Kensington, which for style and size are worthy of being placed on the Certosa at Pavia, or in the Hospital at Milan. Those columns were Mr. Sykes' last work, and they were being fixed in their places while he was drawing his last breath. Besides being a sculptor and a modeller, he was also a skilful painter, and he was perhaps the first artist who has ventured to take

the mere structural forms of ribs and bolts of ironwork, and to make them decorative on their own surfaces. A specimen of his success in that direction may be seen in the south court of the Kensington Museum. Before his death he had nearly matured designs for the decoration in majolica of the new refreshment-rooms attached to the building, a kind of work which has not been attempted in modern times, except in the royal dairy at Frogmore. Mr. Sykes was the most eminent designer whom the national art schools have produced. At the request of the late Mr. Thackeray he designed the well-known cover of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

At Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, aged 99, Eleanor, relict of Charles Mason White, Commander R.N.

March 1. At Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, aged 29, John Taylor Casson, esq., late of her Majesty's 14th Foot, and second son of the late William Casson, esq., of Leamington, Warwickshire.

At 7, Gloucester-road, Old Kent-road, Mr. Edward Fuller, an old naval veteran. He was supposed to be nearly the only man living who served under the banner of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. He was also with Admiral Parker at the Mutiny of the *Nore*.

At Southampton, aged 92, Grace Millard, relict of the late John Millard, esq., of Leighton Buzzard.

At Clapton, aged 79, Sophia, dau. of the late Robt. Nicholas, esq., F.S.A., of Ashton Keynes and Roundway, Wilts, M.P. She was sister of Major Griffin Nicholas, R.F.P., 5th Fusiliers, Gentn.-at-Arms, and Lieut.-Colonel Richard Nicholas, H.M.'s Indian Forces.

At the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham, aged 70, the Rev. Hodgson Richard Shepherd. He was the only son of the late Rev. Henry Shepherd, D.C.L., who was many years senior Presidency Chaplain at Calcutta, by Ann, only dau. of John Hall, esq., of Bombay, and grandson of the Ven. Richard Shepherd, D.D., Archdeacon of Bedford, and rector of Helmingham and Wetherden, Suffolk. He was born about the year 1795, and at the age of fourteen he entered the army as an officer in the 24th Dragoons, with which regiment he served in India, until through failing health he was compelled to return to England, when he matriculated at Oxford and entered the Church, receiving the appointment of curate of Horringer, in Suffolk. Shortly afterwards, a vacancy occurring in the chaplaincy at Dacca, in the East India Company's service, he received the appointment in 1823,

and held the same for many years. He married in 1827 Miss Jane Christopher, by whom he had issue an only child, who married to W. Allen, esq., of the East India Civil Service. Of the grandfather of the deceased, the Ven. Archdeacon Shepherd, an obituary notice will be found in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for February, 1809, and at Cliburne Church, Westmoreland, where the deceased's great-grandfather was for fifty years rector, there is a curious old epitaph to his memory.

At Bridgend, Glamorganshire, aged 89, John Morgan Williams, esq., M.R.C.S.

March 2. At No. 10, York-place, Portman-square, after a few days' illness, James Campbell, esq., Q.C., one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, and a Commissioner of Charities for England and Wales. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's-inn in 1821, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1851. On his appointment as Commissioner of Charities he ceased to practise at the bar.

Aged 82, John Kendall, esq., of Towton Hall, Yorkshire.

At Rockmount, Dundrum, co. Dublin, aged 29, Emily Roche, the beloved wife of John Maunsell, esq., and only child of A. J. Stephens, esq., Q.C., LL.D.

Aged 80, John Mayo, esq., of Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey. He was the second son of the late Rev. James Mayo, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, and vicar of Avebury, Wilts.

Major-General George Marmaduke Reeves, C.B., late Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's 99th Regt. The deceased was educated at the Royal Military College, entered the army as ensign July 1, 1824, and had been constantly on full-pay until his promotion to the rank of major-general. Among other active service he served throughout the campaign of 1860 in the north of China, commanded the 4th Brigade at the action of Sinho, the taking of Taugku, and storming the nearest North Taku fort, and was wounded severely in three places and slightly in two, but did not quit the field until all the remaining North Forts had surrendered. He commanded the advance from Tientsin, and the 4th Brigade in the actions of the 18th and 23rd of August, and surrender of Peking. The gallant officer, in recognition of his military services, was made a Companion of the Bath in 1861. He had received a medal and clasp for his services in China, and a reward for "distinguished services."

At Sherborne, Dorset, of bronchitis, with pneumonia, aged 47, Henry Curling Tryon, esq.

At Great Malvern, of apoplexy, aged 58, Col. Paul Wynch Willis, late of the Bengal Engineers, H.E.I.C.'s Service.

At Athelhampton, Dorset, the residence of her brother-in-law, G. J. Wood, esq., aged 60, Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Vaizey, esq., of Star Stile, Halstead, Essex.

March 3. At Delrowe House, Herts, aged 82, Gen. Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Hamburg, of diphtheria, aged 21, the Hon. Robert White, third and youngest son of Lord Annaly. The deceased was about entering the diplomatic service.

At 22, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, S.W., aged 5, Maude Isabella Claude FitzRoy, the eldest child of Orlando Charles and Ella Radford FitzRoy.

At Southwold Lodge, Suffolk, aged 60, Alfred Lillingston, esq. He was the third son of the late Abraham Spooner Lillingston, esq., of Elmnden, Warwickshire, and Elizabeth, only child of Luke Lillingston, esq., of Ferriby Grange, Yorkshire, and was born at Elmnden, in 1805. He was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and was a magistrate for Suffolk. He was twice married: first, in 1832, to Anne Maria, second dau. of J. Thorp, esq., of Chippenham Park, Cambridgeshire, which lady died in 1854; and secondly, in 1857, to Mary Grey, dau. of Capt. Monck Mason, R.N., by whom he has left issue a son, Charles Alfred George, born in 1857.

At Burghill Lodge, Herefordshire, aged 78, Thomas Martin, esq.

At Portsmouth, suddenly, aged 35, Frederick George Charles Paget, Comm. R.N., Knight of Medjidie. He was the second son of Lord William Paget, by Fanny, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis de Rottenburgh, and grandson of Field-Marshal William Henry, 1st Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. He was born on the 14th of Jan. 1831.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, Rebeckah Cresse, widow of James Potter, esq., late of Heavitree, Exeter, and formerly of Jamaica.

At Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 77, Maria, second dau. of the late Sir Charles Wilkins, LL.D., F.R.S.

At Tolerton, co. Carlow, aged 107, Mrs. Moore. She had resided for many years on the property of Mr. William Edge, and retained her faculties up to the period of her death.

March 4. At 13, Belgrave-square, aged 37, Henry, 5th Earl Beauchamp. See OBITUARY.

Aged 77, the Rev. George Augustus Baker, M.A. He was the second son of

the late Sir Robert Baker, bart., of Dunstable House, Richmond, by Dinah, dau and heir of William Hayley, esq., M.P. alderman of London. He was born at Nancy, in France, in 1788, and educated at Harrow and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and proceeded M.A. in 1815. In 1835 he was appointed perpetual curate of the chapelry of Godney Meare, Somerset; and in 1841 he was presented to the united rectories of Fingest-cum-Ibstone, near Henley-on-Thames, which he held up to the time of his decease. Mr. Baker married, in 1812, Sophia, dau. of Peter Sherston, esq., of Stoberry Hill, by whom he has left a son, Henry Sherston, Barrister-at-Law, and a dau., Georgiana Sophia. His son, who is heir-presumptive to the baronetcy of his cousin, was born in 1814, and married, in 1842, Maria, dau. of the late John Burke, esq., and has issue George Edward, born in 1846; Robert Henry, born in 1848; and Chicheley John, born in 1850.

At Gordon House, Turnham-green, aged 78, Thomas How, esq.

At Reading, after six weeks' illness, aged 55, Charles James Butler, esq., ex-Mayor of Reading.

At Thorpe Malsor, Northamptonshire, aged 84, Col. Thomas Philip Maunsell. He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Maunsell, by Lucy, dau. of Robert Oliver, esq., of Clonoddy Castle. He was born in 1781, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Northamptonshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1821; he was also a Colonel in the Northampton Militia, and represented the northern division of the county in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, from 1835 to 1857. He succeeded to the Lordship of the Manor of Thorpe Malsor on the death of his uncle in 1818, having married, in 1811, the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Cockayne, dau. of the late Hon. William Cockayne, and sister of the last Viscount Cullen (a title now extinct), and by her, who died in 1860, he has left, with other issue, George Edmund, in holy orders, rector of Thorpe Malsor, who was born in 1816, and married, in 1846, Theodosia Mary, dau. of the late Sir John Palmer, bart.

At Blackett-street, Newcastle, aged 48, Dr. J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S. He was a pupil of Dr. Humble at the Newcastle Dispensary, and shortly after completing his necessary studies at that institution he was appointed medical officer for the Gateshead district and the Union Workhouse. On the resignation of Dr. Humble as the house surgeon of the Newcastle Dispensary, he was succeeded by Dr.

Pearse, who held that very important and responsible office for seven years, on leaving which to start as a private practitioner he was complimented by the officials of the institution upon his general efficiency, and for the zeal and assiduity with which he discharged the duties appertaining to the office. In 1864 he was elected the medical officer for the St. Andrew's district, in the place of Dr. MacNay, deceased, and who, we may remark, was Dr. Pearse's successor in the Chair of Anatomy at Neville Hall College. The deceased gentleman, who was a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society, London, and officer to the No. 1 (or St. Andrew's) district, in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union, has left a widow and four children.

At Pymacles, Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 83, Col. Hamilton Tennent (late Tovey), of the India Service, Bombay Presidency.

At Hamburg, aged 69, William Waddilove, esq., Her Majesty's Consul.

At Broadstairs, Kent, aged 79, Charlotte, widow of Thomas Newman Ward, esq., late of Oare, Sussex.

At Pheasant Lodge, Willesden, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright. She was the eldest dau. of the late John Errington, esq., of Masborough, co. Derby, and Elizabeth his wife, and married, in 1819, Richard Seaton Wright, esq., of Pheasant Lodge, Willesden.

March 5. At Gascoigne Villa, Leamington, Ellen, dau. of the late Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington.

At Garsdon Rectory, Wilts, aged 78, the Rev. James Chambers, M.A., of All Souls' College, Oxford. He was for twenty-nine years curate of Garsdon and Lea.

At The Lawn, Hanwell, aged 71, John Conolly, M.D., D.C.L., Oxon. He was the son of the late John Conolly, esq., and was born at Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, his mother being of the name and family of the present laureate. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1821. He was for many years Consulting Physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, &c.; and he was the author of "An Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity," "The Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums," and he also contributed extensively on this class of subjects to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," the Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, and to the *Lancet* and *British and Foreign Medical Review*. Dr. Conolly's signal services to humanity by his advocacy of the humane or non-restraint system of treatment of the in-

sane; his adoption of the system in its fullest extent in the largest asylum in this country, in 1819, under his own personal care and responsibility, and his many and most important works on the subject, have long placed his name in the foremost rank of the benefactors of the human race; and it is principally to his teaching and example that are due the substitution of kindness and solicitude for force in the treatment of those afflicted with mental maladies, which have so greatly mitigated the sufferings of patients, and promoted the chance of their cure. His whole life was one of active benevolence; and few have had the power or the opportunity to render such great services to suffering humanity. In addition to his profound medical studies, Dr. Conolly was gifted with unusual literary abilities; and his works are not less remarkable for the charm and elegance of the style than for his masterly treatment of the subjects to which they relate.

After a lingering illness, Capt. Walter Davison, late 1st Bengal Fusiliers, youngest son of J. Davison, esq., of Snowdenham, Bramley, Surrey.

At 28, Upper Dorset-street, Dublin, aged 82, Mary Perrin, sister of the late Right Hon. Louis Perrin.

Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Rylands, esq., of Banshee House, Newport, Salop.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 89, Sarah, wife of the late Mr. J. Sandilands, and second dau. of the late Henry Hammond, esq., Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At 8, Suffolk-square, Cheltenham, aged 91, Mary Moore Cassmajor, widow of Lieut.-General Skelton, H.E.I.C. Bombay Army.

At Arras, France, aged 70, Monseigneur Parisis, bishop of Arras. He was born at Orleans in 1795, and, after passing through the usual preparatory course in the ecclesiastical seminary of his native city, was ordained priest in 1819. He subsequently taught rhetoric in several of the seminaries of his diocese; was appointed vicar of St. Paul d'Orleans, and soon after curé, or parish priest, of Gien. In 1834, being then only 39 years of age, his zeal, piety, and learning having attracted the attention of his superiors, he was raised to the episcopacy, and appointed to the diocese of Langres, in the department of the Haute-Marne. He was translated from that see in 1851 to Arras. In 1853 he was named by the Emperor officer of the Legion of Honour. The bishop for some time took a prominent part in the political affairs of the country, and in the first election after the proclamation of the Republic in 1848, he was

returned as a member of the Constituent Assembly, and soon afterwards chosen President of the Committee of Public Worship. He retired altogether from political life after the *coup d'état* of 1851, and confined himself to his episcopal duties, occasionally relieved by composition. Among his various productions, his letter to M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1860, "*Du Spirituel et du Temporal dans l'Eglise*," attracted considerable attention at the time. His last performance is said to have been the "*Demonstration of the Divinity of Jesus Christ*," published in 1863, and which, as well as the work, "*Freethinkers Disavowed by Common Sense*," was written in refutation of the doctrine of the Renan school. He also composed or edited several works on piety and on the Liturgy.

At Dover, aged 76, William Sankey, esq., F.R.S.C. He was the eldest son of a medical practitioner at Eythorne, near Dover, and was born in 1789. At the age of twenty-one he became Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and was then appointed on the medical staff of the army serving in Sicily, and in Spain under Sir John Moore. After four years of this service he was invalided home; and directed to join the rifle brigade when at Shorncliffe in 1814. At the close of that year, being advised a sea-coast residence, he took up his abode, and the beginning of his long practice, at Dover. For upwards of fifty years he exercised his profession in that town, highly esteemed by all who ever became acquainted with him, not more for his medical skill than for his amiable and kindly disposition, while his cheerful and agreeable manners were appreciated in every social circle, in and around Dover, during the lapse of nearly two generations. In politics he was a strong Conservative, and for some years was chairman of the committee.

At Nether Heworth, co. Durham, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of Major Robert Smart, 31st Regt., and dau. of the late John Russell, esq.

At Mount Pleasant, Linacre, near Liverpool, aged 54, James Starkey, esq., merchant. He was the second son of the late James Starkey, esq., of Higher Whitley, Cheshire, by Catherine, dau. of Bayley Peacock, esq., and was born in the year 1812. He married a dau. of the late Thos. Mellor, esq., merchant, by whom he has left issue five children.

March 6. At 31, Albemarle-street, aged 68, Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., D.C.L. See OBITUARY.

At 58, Regent-street, Cambridge, aged 83, William Bishop, esq.

At Hillesdon, Torquay, aged 77, Thomas Harris, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, Rear-Admiral Frederick Hutton. The deceased admiral, who was on the active list of flag-officers, entered the navy at the early age of 13 years, in 1813, and served on the East Indies and South American stations. He took part in the Burmese war of 1825, where he commanded an armed transport. After various employments afloat he was, in November, 1846, appointed governor of Ascension and captain of the *Tortoise* store-ship. Since he obtained his flag rank he has not been employed. He had seen service for nearly 40 years, and became a rear-admiral 1863. He was also an officer of the Tower and Sword.

At 21, East-street, Chichester, aged 83, William Mason, esq., alderman of that city, and for 30 years poor-law auditor for the West Sussex district. He died where he had lived for more than sixty years, the earlier half of that period having been the chief publisher and bookseller of a wide district. He was one of the last remaining to the present generation who could illustrate, out of the stores of a powerful memory, the eventful political and social changes of his long life.

At 15, Alexandra-terrace, Lower Durnford-street, Stonehouse, aged 80, Margaret, relict of the late Major John Moore.

At 57, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, aged 69, Thomas Mountjoy, esq., J.P. for co. Down, Ireland.

At 31, Bryanston-square, aged 37, Charlotte Elizabeth Agnes Sophia, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel Francis W. Newdigate, late Coldstream Guards, and dau. of General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., &c.

At Ely, Cambridgeshire, aged 86, Wm. Rayner, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Rayner, esq., of Ely, by Sarah, dau. of John Lavender, esq., and was born in the year 1781. Mr. Rayner, who was educated at Ely grammar school, was descended from the very ancient families of Rytter, of Harwood Castle, Yorkshire, and John, Lord Saville of Pontefract. On two occasions he declined the honour of being high sheriff of his county. He was unmarried, and the whole of his landed estate, and very large personal property, came into the possession of his nephew-in-law, Dr. Brady, M.P., and his two daughters. Dr. Brady has for some years past managed the affairs of the deceased gentleman.

At the Lodge, Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 72, William Whewell, D.D., Master of the College. See OBITUARY.

March 7. At the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, Sir John Roger Kynaston, Bart., of Hardwicke Hall, Shropshire. See OBITUARY.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 79, Col. Charles Cadell, K.H., third son of the late John Cadell, esq., of Cockenzie. His military career commenced with the first siege of Copenhagen. He commanded the grenadiers of the 28th Regt. for fourteen years, and was wherever that distinguished corps fired a ball cartridge from that time to Waterloo.

At Trunkwell House, near Reading, Ann, relict of the late Robert Mayne Clarke, esq., of Cold Harbour, Wallingford, Berks.

At Aston Hall, Oswestry, aged 81, Louisa, relict of Wm. Lloyd, esq., of Aston Hall, Shropshire, and Rolls Park, Essex. She was the eldest dau. and co-heir of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, K.C.B., of Rolls Park (who was many years M.P. for Essex), and married, in 1804, William Lloyd, esq., of Aston Hall, who died in 1843, leaving, with other issue, a son, Richard Thomas, who was born in 1820, and married, in 1852, Lady Frances, third dau. of Thomas, 10th Earl of Kinnoull.

At Ardeer House, Ayrshire, aged 79, Mrs. Caroline Smith-Neill. She was the eldest dau. of the late George Price Spiller, esq., of Middlesex, by Caroline, youngest dau. of John Bladen Tinker, esq., of Ketton Hall, co. Rutland, Commodore R.N., and married, in 1807, Lieut.-Col. Smith-Neill, of Barnweill and Swindrigemuir, Ayrshire, by whom she had issue three sons and four daughters. Of her sons, the eldest was the late James George Smith-Neill, Brigadier-Gen., the eminent hero of the Indian mutiny, who was born in 1810. He fell at Lucknow, 27th Sept., 1857, having married, in 1835, Isabella, dau. of Col. Warde.

At Montpelier-road, Brighton, aged 89, Moses Ricardo, esq.

At Dove Cliff, Staffordshire, aged 65, Edward Thornehill, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Thornehill, esq., of Dove Cliff, by Mary, dau. of Thomas Harvey, esq., and was born in the year 1800. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Staffordshire, and married, in 1829, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. J. Batteridge Pearson, by whom he has left issue eight children. He is succeeded in the family estate by his eldest son, Edward John, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was born in 1836.

At Castle-street, Reading, aged 84, George Tyrrell, esq.

March 8. Aged 51, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Kenyon, of Macefen, Cheshire. She was Caroline Susan Catharine, youngest dau. of Lord George Beresford, and niece of Henry, 2nd Marquis of Waterford, and married, in 1840, the Hon. Edward Kenyon of Macefen, second son of George, 2nd Lord Kenyon, by whom she has left issue one son and one dau.

At Wellow Hall, Notts, the residence of W. Squire Ward, esq., aged 48, W. B. Aspinall, of Bunbury, Cheshire.

At Reading, Mary Ann Ruth, widow of the late George Clark, esq., of Rotterdam, and niece of the late Sir John Hall, K.C.H.

At the house of her brother, C. S. Dubourg, esq., 25, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico, Miss Frances Dubourg. She was the eldest dau. of the late George U. Dubourg, esq.

At 16, Woodside-terrace, Glasgow, William Hamilton, esq.

Aged 68, John Kenward, esq., of The Friars, Battle.

At 1, Upper Berkeley-street West, Hyde-park, Julia Augusta, wife of the Rev. L. S. Litchfield, Buckland Rippers, Dorset.

At Louvaine-road, St. John's-hill, Wandsworth, aged 55, Frances, the wife of Charles Lucas, esq., Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.

At Bedworth, Warwickshire, Mary Hannah, the wife of the Rev. Edward Lewton Penny, M.A.

March 9. At Whitehaven, aged 82, George Buckham, esq., a magistrate for Cumberland.

At 120, George-street, Edinburgh, aged 75, Thomas Campbell, esq., Hailes House, fifth son of the late John Campbell, sen., esq., Glasgow.

At Pembroke-road, Dublin, aged 65, Ellen Maria, wife of Michael Keogh, esq.

At Grosvenor House, Southampton, aged 65, Lieut.-General Archibald Brown Dyce, col. of H.M.'s 105th Light Infantry. He was a son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Dyce, of the Madras Army, and brother of the Rev. Alexander Dyce (whose literary labours, particularly as a commentator on Shakspeare, are well known), by Frederica Maria Meredith, fifth dau. of the late Neil Campbell, esq., of Duntroon and Oib, co. Argyll, and sister of the late Col. Sir Neil Campbell. He was born at Trichinopoly, in Oct. 1800, and entered the Madras Service in 1817, and from that period till 1821 served as A.D.C. and military secretary to his father, then commanding the army at Madras, and in 1822 he served with the force sent to Gheretty. In 1824 he served in the Burmese war as brigade major to the

5th Madras Brigade, in the column under Brigadier-General Morrison in Arracan. He commanded the 6th Madras Native Infantry with the field force employed in Goomsoor in 1837. He also commanded the Chichasole Light Infantry, with the force under Major-General Wilson, at Adoni, in 1838. He was selected to command the field force under the special orders of the political commissioner to seize the Nawab of Kurnool, and commanded the action at Zorapore, on the 18th of October, 1839. For this he was thanked by the government, and presented by the officers of the force with the sword of the captured Nawab. In 1842 he commanded with much distinction the Madras Native Infantry in China. In 1847, in consequence of the rebellion in Goomsoor, he was selected to command the northern division, with the rank of brigadier-general, and was vested with the full political authority in the disturbed districts. On the suppression of the outbreak the gallant general received the warm thanks of the government. He married, in 1834, Jane Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Macleachlan, and by her, who died in 1838, he has left issue two daughters.

At Waterside House, near Coupar Angus, John G. Murray, esq.

At Maida-hill West, aged 72, John Palmer, esq., of the Stock Exchange.

At Wisborough Green Vicarage, Sussex, aged 78, the Rev. John Thornton, D.D. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1808, proceeding M.A. in 1813, and B.D. and D.D. in 1824, and was appointed vicar of Wisborough Green in 1820, and collated to the rectory of Combes, Sussex, in 1824.

Agnes Norris Isabel, fourth surviving dau. of Sir John Pollard Willoughby, bart., of Baldon House, Oxfordshire.

At Brownhills, Stoke-upon-Trent, aged 78, Mary, relict of the late John Wood, esq.

At the Vicarage, Middleton, near King's Lynn, Norfolk, aged 80, Mrs. Francis Wood, of Middleton. She was the youngest dau. of the late Edward Penrice, esq., of Droitwich, Worcestershire, by Ann Dannett, dau. of Edward Bookey, esq., and married in 1810, the Rev. Peter S. Wood, D.C.L., rector of Littleton, Middlesex, Vicar of Middleton, and Dean of Middleham, Yorkshire, by whom she has left issue two sons and two daughters.

March 10. At Belswardyne Hall, near Shrewsbury, aged 73, Sir George Harnage, bart. See OBITUARY.

At 37, Park-street, Bath, aged 76, Jane, only dau. of the late Dudley Ackland, esq., of Boulston, Pembrokeshire.

At Heversham Vicarage, Westmoreland, aged 76, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans. See OBITUARY.

At No. 2, Palace-gardens, Bayswater, aged 66, William Powell, esq.

At Darby House, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex, aged 89, John Twells, esq.

In Upper Church-street, Chelsea, aged 81, Miss Caroline Denman, sister of the late T. J. Denman, esq.

March 11. At 24, Arlington-street, aged 44, Emily Julia, wife of the Hon. Robert Curzon. She was the dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, bart., by Anne Beatrix, dau. of Eusebius Horton, esq., of Catton Hall, Derbyshire, and married, in 1850, to the Hon. Mr. Curzon, eldest son of the Baroness de la Zouche, by whom she has left issue two sons.

At Birmingham, aged 39, William S. Bartlett, esq., solicitor.

At Bath, aged 93, Mrs. Bruce, relict of the late James Bruce, of Kinnaird, Stirlingshire.

At Great Portland-street, aged 74, the Rev. William Joseph Hutchings, M.A., formerly minister of Brunswick Chapel and Christ Church, Marylebone.

At Matlock, Bath, aged 6, Edith Clara Brabazon, only child of Arthur C. Innes, esq., M.P.

At Spalding, aged 81, the Rev. William Moore, D.D., prebendary of Lincoln. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Moore, esq., of Stockwell House, Surrey, by his second wife, Sarah Gray, dau. of Joseph Saunders, esq., of Ealing, and was born at Stockwell in the year 1784. He graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1807, proceeded M.A. in 1810, and D.D. in 1826. He was appointed incumbent of Spalding in 1825, vicar of Moulton in 1834, and a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral in the same year. He was a magistrate for the county of Lincoln, and for forty years was chairman of quarter sessions. Dr. Moore married, in 1807, Anne Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Maurice Johnson, D.D., of Ayscough-Fee Hall, Lincolnshire, by whom he has left two sons and two daus.

At 30, Salisbury-street, Marylebone, of dropsy, aged 106, the widow of a ground labourer. Mr. Wilson, the Registrar, writes:—"This woman was a Creole, a native of Jamaica. The informant had always during twenty years heard her state her age in accordance with that now recorded. There appears, however, to be no written evidence, and her relations are all dead."

March 12. At 2, Portland-place, Bath, aged 94, Lady Popham. She was Elizabeth

Moffat, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Prince of the E.I.C.S., and married, in 1783, Admiral Sir Home Popham, K.C.B., K.C.G., K.M., F.R.S., by whom (who was knighted in 1815, and died in 1820) she has left one son surviving.

At Long Ditton, near Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, aged 52, the Rev. Ebenezer Bates. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, and proceeded M.A. in 1849, and was head master of the West Riding proprietary school at Wakefield from 1853 to 1855, and subsequently held the curacy of Wold Newton, Lincolnshire.

At Headingley, near Leeds, aged 70, William Bishop, esq.

At Fitzroy Mansion, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, after a short illness, aged 82, Capt. George Edwards, late Quartermaster of H.M.'s 85th Regt.

At Preston Villa, Tunbridge Wells, aged 76, Harriet, widow of Rev. John Finley, who was for more than forty years minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, Tunbridge Wells, and ministerial trustee of her ladyship's connexion.

At Coberley, Gloucestershire, aged 91, the Rev. William Hicks. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1795, and proceeded M.A. in 1800. In 1811 he was appointed to the united rectories of Whittingham and Coberley, near Cheltenham, which he held up to the time of his death.

At Notton, Wilts, aged 2 years and 10 months, John William, fifth son of the Hon. G. A. Hobart, of the Bombay Civil Service, and grandson of Augustus, 6th Earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Bath, aged 73, Roger Staples Horman-Fisher, esq.

At Southam, Warwickshire, aged 76, Thomas Williams Oldham, esq.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 36, the Rev. Arthur S. Pott, rector of Northill, Beds. He was the third son of the late Charles Pott, esq., of Freeland, Bromley, Kent, by Anne, eldest dau. of Samuel Compton Cox, esq., and was born in London in the year 1829. He was educated at Eton, graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1851, and was appointed rector of Northill in 1858. He married, in 1856, Gladys, daughter of W. Jones Williams, esq.

At Southsea, aged 84, Catherine Penelope, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Edward Bancroft, D.C.L., F.R.S., author of "The Philosophy of Permanent Colours," and other works.

At Kirkcaldy, N.B., after a short illness, aged 60, Mr. J. Jeffers Wilson, proprietor and conductor of the *Fifehire Advertiser*.

He was a member of the burgh trustees, and one of the governors of Philips' trust, and also took an active share in the management of the town's affairs. Several years ago he was also appointed one of her Majesty's heralds or pursuivants for Scotland. He was widely esteemed in Kirkcaldy, and throughout the county of Fife.

March 13. At Sarbiton, aged 86, Anne, widow of the Rev. Richard Buller, formerly of Lanreath, Cornwall, and daughter of the late James Templer, esq., of Stover, Devon.

At Mackney, near Wallingford, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Cozens, esq., of East Hendred, Berks.

At Coombe Lodge, Whitechurch, Oxon, suddenly, aged 45, Samuel Weare Gardiner. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Wright Gardiner, esq., of Coombe Lodge, by Mary Anne, dau. of Thomas Chase, esq., and was born at London, in the year 1821. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Oxon, for which county he served the office of high sheriff in 1849, and he was formerly an officer in the Oxfordshire militia. Mr. Gardiner married, in 1848, Isabella Malet, second dau. of the late Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, bart., by whom he has left issue two children. He is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, Charles Lawrence Weare, who was born in 1849.

At Oare, near Marlborough, aged 39, Maria, wife of Edward Goodman, esq., of Oare House.

At 12, Haddington-terrace, Greenwich, aged 74, Thomas Holloway Holman, esq., retired Captain R.N.

At the Manor House, Upton Bishop, near Ross, Herefordshire, aged 77, J. Proctor, esq.

At Billfield House, Clifton, aged 90, Charles Reed, esq.

At Shorestone Hall, aged 85, Anna Maria, dau. of the late Colonel Horace St. Paul, of Ewart Park, Northumberland, Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

At Auburn Villa, The Park, Hull, aged 75, Ann Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Thompson, of Hull.

At Liston Hall, near Sudbury, Suffolk, Henriette Philippine, relict of the late John Thornhill, esq.

March 14. At Balerno-hill House, co. Edinburgh, aged 86, Sir Alexander Morison, knight, M.D. See OBITUARY.

At Osborne House, Wokingham, Berks, aged 70, John Hulme, esq.

At Park House, Guernsey, aged 73, the Rev. W. H. King, of Barra House, Largs, Ayrshire.

At Ramsbury, Wilts, aged 80, Mary Ann, relict of the Rev. Arthur Meyrick.

At The Green, Kinross, Miss Hay Morison, of West Errol and Coupar Grange, Perthshire. She was the second dau. of the late Rev. James Hay, D.D., of Kinross, N.B., by Janet, dau. of James Morison, esq., of Perth, and is succeeded in the family estates at West Errol and Coupar by her nephew John Brown Brown-Morison, esq., of Tindrie, N.B.

At Exmouth, aged 70, Matthew Munro, esq., Commander R.N., late of Fritton, New Forest.

At 19, Burlington-road, Bayswater, aged 10, Andrew Bainbrigge, youngest son of the late Rev. Arthur Andrew Onalow, vicar of Newent, Gloucestershire.

At Chipping Norton, Oxon, the Rev. John Harvey Ranking. He was the eldest son of John Ranking, esq., of Wandsworth-common, and was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858; he was subsequently appointed curate of St. Mary's, Birkenhead.

At Killarney, aged 90, Dr. O'Reardon, first cousin and once the physician of Daniel O'Connell. In 1803 he visited France, where he was the pupil of Baron Cuvier. He was detained there during the war for nine years, residing with his grand uncle, General Count O'Connell. Having returned to Ireland in 1814, he became physician to some public institutions, and ultimately settled in Cork, where for thirty years he was medical attendant to the Fever Hospital. Dr. O'Reardon was the oldest member of the Irish College of Physicians, and though he had retired from practice for some years he continued healthy and active almost to the last.

At Greenheys, Manchester, aged 67, Arnold Julius Wolff, esq.

At 15, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, after a short illness, aged 42, Alexander Wood, esq.

At Beeston, near Leeds, of typhus fever, aged 54, Mr. Barnett Blake. The deceased was the editor of the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* from 1843 to 1852, during five years of which period he was secretary of the Exeter Literary and Scientific Institution. He subsequently became editor and manager of the *Liverpool Standard*, and in 1856 he was appointed Secretary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes.

March 15. At Walmer, Maria, widow of the late Sir James S. W. Lake, bart., and dau. of the late Samuel Turner, esq.

At Privot House, Dundrum, near Dublin,

aged 84, Mrs. Creighton, relict of the late Rev. D. H. Creighton.

At 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, aged 82, the Rev. William Digby, rector of Clongish, co. Longford, and formerly Archdeacon of Elphin.

At 13, Cambridge-road, Kilburn, after a long and severe illness, contracted in India, Albert Dixon, late Lieut. H.M.'s 27th Inniskillings, second and only remaining son of the late Kenneth Dixon, esq., by the Hon. Juliet Sugden, dau. of Lord St. Leonards.

At Court Lodge, Gillingham, Kent, aged 69, Mary Ann, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Melville Glenie, 60th Royal Rifles.

At Castramont, Gatehouse, N.B., aged 83, Thomas McClure, esq.

At 25, Royal-crescent, Bath, aged 72, Henry Johnson Middleton, esq., late H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service.

At South Petherton, Somerset, suddenly, aged 81, John Nicholletts, esq.

At Stapleton House, Martock, Somerset, suddenly, aged 60, Mary Besly Richards, widow of William Haggett Richards, esq.

At 31, Palace-garden Villas, Kensington, Catharine, wife of the Rev. James Sedgwick, M.A., vicar of Seably, near Scarborough.

At Vallis Way, Frome, after a few day's illness, aged 79, William Sewell, esq.

March 16. At Salisbury, much respected, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Bromage, for upwards of half a century a compositor in the office of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*.

At Rock Park, Rock Ferry, aged 84, David Cannon, esq.

At Guildford-street, Russel-square, aged 39, Joseph Montague Gaudet, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General.

At Belgrave-place, Brighton, aged 67, Joshua Lomax, esq., J.P., late of Childwickbury, Herts.

After a short illness, at Herne-hill, George Gouge Maxted, esq., of Swanton Court, Bredgar, Kent.

At Ochertyre, Crieff, N.B., aged 15, Charles Hope Keith Murray, fifth remaining son of the late Sir William Keith Murray, bart., of Ochertyre.

At Leonard House, Upper Tulse-hill, aged 81, Thomas Powis, esq.

At Colville Hall, Wisbech, aged 62, Thomas Steed Wilson, esq. He was for many years a member of the town council, and thrice mayor of Wisbech.

At Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 89, Mr. John Sydenham, a famous freemason.

March 17. At 14, Hyde-park-square, aged 23, the Hon. Mrs. Romilly. She was Emily Idonea Sophia, dau. of the late

Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Le Marchant, bart., by the eldest dau. of John Carey, esq., of Guernsey, and married, in 1865, the Hon. William Romilly, eldest son of Lord Romilly. The deceased lady gave birth to a son on the 1st of March, and was thought to be going on favourably.

At 8, Ely-place, Dublin, aged 76, Walter McGeough Bond, esq., of The Argory, co. Armagh. He was the third son of the late Joshua McGeough Bond, esq., of Drumsill, co. Armagh, by Elizabeth, second dau. of Joseph Johnston, esq., of Knappa, co. Armagh, and was born in the year 1790. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1814. In 1819 he filled the office of High Sheriff for the county of Armagh. He was twice married: first, in 1826, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Henry Joy, esq., of Belfast; and secondly, in 1830, to Anne, second dau. of the late R. Smyth, esq., of Gaybrook, co. Westmeath. By his second marriage he has left, with other issue, Joshua Walter McGeough, who was born in 1831, and who was M.P. for the county of Armagh in 1855-7 and 1859-65. He married in 1856, Albertine Louise, dau. of F. Shanahan, esq., barrister-at-law, and has issue.

At Vanbrugh House, Blackheath, aged 36, Eliza, widow of the late Edwin R. Bremridge, esq., of South Darent, Horton, Kent, and younger dau. of Josiah Rolle, esq., of Pennis House, Fawkham, near Dartford, Kent.

Aged 72, Henrietta Ann, wife of Daniel Campbell, esq., of Fullwood Park, Aigburth, Liverpool.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, very suddenly, Frederic Edwards, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Pennerley Lodge, Beaulieu, Hampshire, aged 55, Mrs. Richard Hodgkinson.

At No. 1, Crescent-place, Plymouth, aged 71, J. L. Parkin, Capt. R.N.

At 28, Denbigh-place, St. George's-road, aged 40, Alexander Traill, esq., late of Blackcreek, Collaroy, New South Wales.

At Cannes, after a short illness, aged 60, General Jusuf, commander of the military division of Montpellier. The deceased officer, who was a native of Algeria, first served as private in an Arab cavalry regiment, and obtained his grades, followed by his naturalisation, for distinguished services, at the taking of Bougia especially, and for his devotedness to France. He was the author of several works on affairs of the colony.

March 18. At Plymouth, Nathaniel Barwell, esq., formerly of Ashfold, Sussex,

and late of East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight.

At Dublin, Mary Vaughan, wife of the Ven. Henry Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel, and dau. of the Most Rev. Richard Laurence, formerly Archbishop of Cashel.

At 20, Portman-square, after an illness of four days' duration, aged 54, Frederick David Goldsmid, esq., M.P., of Somerhill, Kent. He was the fifth, but second surviving son of the late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, bart., by Isabel, second dau. of Abraham Goldsmid, esq., of Morden, Surrey, and only brother and heir presumptive to Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, M.P. for Reading, and Baron de Goldsmid and de Almeida in Portugal. He was born in 1812, educated at University College, London, and was elected M.P. for Honiton in the Liberal interest at the general election in 1865, his colleague being Mr. Baillie Cochrane. The deceased gentleman, who was a magistrate for Kent and Lord of the Manor of Honiton, married in 1834, Caroline, only dau. of Philip Samuel, esq., of London, by whom he has left surviving issue, five daughters and an only son, Julian, who was born in 1838, and who is now heir-presumptive to the baronetcy of his uncle.

At Carreglwyd, Richard Trygarn Griffith, esq., of Carreglwyd and Berw, Anglesey, North Wales.

At Grafton Lodge, near Shrewsbury, aged 55, George Kenyon, esq., Commander R.N. He was the fourth, but second surviving son of the late Hon. Thomas Kenyon, who died in 1851, by Louisa Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. J. R. Lloyd, of Aston Park, Salop, and nephew of the present Lord Kenyon. He was born in the year 1811, and entered the navy as first-class volunteer on board the *Jasper*, in 1823, and after serving with distinction in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, retired on half-pay, with the rank of Commander, in July, 1843. He married, in 1856, Mary, dau. of the late Robert Usherwood, esq., of Bagdale House, Whitby, by whom he has left issue, two sons and one dau.

At Packington, aged 8 months, Francis Arthur, second son of Robert Levett, esq., of Packington Hall, Staffordshire.

At The Old Hall, Kirkcintetham, Yorkshire, aged 78, Eliza, widow of Col. Forbes Macbean, Royal Artillery.

At Teddington, aged 81, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. John Harcourt Skrine, B.A.

March 24. At Claremont, near Bexar, Surrey, aged 84, Marie Amélie, ex-Queen of the French. See OBITUARY.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Births and Deaths Registered, and Meteorology in the following large Towns.

BOROUGH, &c.	Estimated Popula- tion in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).			Rain-fall in inches.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).			Rain-fall in inches.				
			Deaths registered during the week.	Births registered during the week.	Highest during the week.		Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Highest during the week.		Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.		
FEBRUARY 17.														
Total of 11 large Towns.														
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39.3	4143	3098	46.5	25.9	36.8	0.91	4444	3422	49.5	25.2	36.9	0.55
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94.8	2093	1365	48.1	28.9	38.9	1.79	2150	1630	51.7	24.2	36.2	0.04
Manchester (City)	358,855	80.0	333	468	..	25.0	36.9	0.45	401	367	48.8	33.4	41.0	0.45
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21.8	260	231	46.4	24.0	35.0	0.51	273	244	50.9	32.8	34.9	0.84
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42.9	88	66	48.5	24.0	38.2	1.09	86	77	49.3	32.8	36.2	0.77
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10.6	244	204	46.4	29.5	35.7	0.82	270	217	51.0	26.5	39.5	0.14
Bristol (City)	163,680	34.9	274	164	49.0	29.5	39.7	0.90	164	168	52.9	26.5	39.0	0.53
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29.5	129	85	49.7	29.5	39.7	0.90	102	98	49.5	23.9	36.4	0.64
Glasgow (City)	175,128	39.6	101	53	41.7	27.0	34.7	0.70	75	55	..	..	..	0.60
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	432,265	85.4	106	93	42.1	24.4	33.7	1.36	122	126	45.7	29.0	36.2	1.18
	318,437	32.7	354	252	..	24.4	..	..	411	251	46.0	19.0	32.2	0.31
			170	177	..	..	..	..	190	179	51.9	25.0	38.1	0.31
MARCH 3.														
Total of 11 large Towns.														
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39.3	4140	3389	45.8	21.6	33.6	0.37	4347	3935	45.9	22.5	34.9	0.31
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94.8	2087	1545	48.0	22.5	34.4	0.74	2372	1859	47.7	27.5	36.8	0.10
Manchester (City)	358,855	80.0	420	421	45.1	27.3	35.7	0.05	416	315	45.0	30.5	37.3	0.03
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21.8	262	253	46.2	26.0	31.0	0.01	256	218	46.8	13.0	33.4	0.45
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42.9	79	81	46.2	19.7	33.3	0.04	100	70	45.5	16.3	33.2	0.40
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10.6	240	215	46.2	19.0	33.5	0.73	252	214	44.6	29.2	32.3	0.38
Bristol (City)	163,680	34.9	177	172	48.5	19.0	33.5	0.73	189	179	45.3	20.8	34.8	0.28
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29.5	108	90	45.3	22.0	33.4	0.45	126	117	46.2	25.6	36.1	0.38
Glasgow (City)	175,128	39.6	85	53	45.3	22.0	33.4	0.45	75	63	..	..	..	0.60
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	432,265	85.4	119	89	40.7	25.0	33.2	0.80	120	142	43.7	21.0	33.4	0.16
	318,437	32.7	376	274	43.6	23.3	33.5	0.92	355	291	47.0	20.8	34.3	0.16
			187	194	46.5	17.6	34.3	0.30	186	212	49.0	21.2	34.8	0.30

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From February 24, 1866, to March 23, 1866, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.				Barom.	Weather.		Day of Month.	Thermometer.				Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.						8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.				Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
24	37	48	43	29. 82		fair, rain		10	37	43	39	30. 25		fair
25	43	46	41	29. 45		rain		11	40	45	41	30. 22		foggy.
26	41	46	41	29. 26		clo., showers		12	37	50	39	29. 68		clo., fair
27	36	38	37	29. 23		do., sleet		13	37	43	40	29. 47		do., sleet
28	32	37	29	30. 11		do., do., snow		14	32	42	37	29. 43		do.
M. 1	27	36	32	29. 40		do., snow		15	36	42	40	29. 20		do.
2	32	39	33	29. 54		fair		16	41	52	46	29. 09		do.
3	31	41	35	29. 62		fog., clo.		17	46	52	43	29. 18		rn., clo., fr.
4	37	41	36	29. 61		do.		18	45	51	43	29. 16		do., do.
5	36	41	37	29. 63		do., fair		19	39	48	44	29. 18		clo., sleet
6	41	42	36	29. 24		clo., rain		20	43	47	39	29. 28		do., do.
7	33	43	37	29. 07		do., do.		21	33	38	33	29. 38		do., sno., sleet.
8	36	40	38	29. 44		do., snow, hail		22	36	42	41	29. 74		do., fair
9	39	44	38	29. 89		do., sleet		23	42	49	39	29. 57		do., do., in rn.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 3 per Cents.
F. 22	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6 2 dis.	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	6 3 dis.	208 11	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	6 2 dis.	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6 dis.	210	10 pm.	...
27	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6 3 dis.	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	87	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	247	7 3 dis.	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. 1	87	87	87	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	15 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 50	2 dis.	208 11	15 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6 dis.	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	...	5 3 dis.	210	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 3 dis.	210	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	85	249 51	6 3 dis.	208 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	250 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 3 dis.	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	85	251 3	...	208	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	253	...	210	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	87	85	85	251 3	6 2 dis.	208	10 17 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	87	85	85	252	6 2 dis.	208	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	...	208	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	87	85	85	...	...	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	87	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	...	5 dis.	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	87	85	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	5 dis.	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$...	6 3 dis.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$...	7 4 dis.	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 17 pm.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1866.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.*—*Hor.*

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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London, E.C.

er has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid
his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of
country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New
s, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communica-
t: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected
ies and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topo-
y, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and
al Literature.

nd Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper
and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of
MS

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—Hor.

A LITERARY FORGERY: RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER'S TRACTATE ON BRITAIN.

(Continued from page 308.)

BEFORE we leave this part of the evidence, it may be as well to note the fact that there is no reference in this Tractate to any of the genuine works of Richard of Cirencester; nor in those works is there any mention of, or reference to, this. No one can tell the place which it is supposed this work should hold in the chronological series of the writings of the monk of Westminster. But it adds to the suspicion already awakened, when we find that the only reference to the treatise on Britain is that made by Bishop Nicolson (if, indeed, it refer to *anything* at all)—“It seems he treated too of much higher times.” And yet again, as Bertram did not call his author Richard of Cirencester till after Dr. Stukeley had supplied him with that name, and as Bishop Nicolson called *his* author Richard of Chichester, though Stukeley appropriates him most characteristically in a parenthesis —“(he means our *Cirencester*)”—the suspicion is rendered far more grave.

Turning now to what we may properly call the “internal evidence,” we meet with more weighty reasons for regarding this Tractate as “a literary forgery.” If this work were written by a monk of the 14th century, even though he had, as Bishop Nicolson says his Richard of Chichester did, “travelled to most of the libraries in England,” and (as Widmore showed Stukeley, the real Richard of Cirencester) had “obtained a licence to go to Rome” (which our Doctor translates thus: “He travelled all over *England*,

the monastic libraries : his eager thirst prompted him to (and he probably spent some years there"),—even then, to be expected that, forgetting his monkish Latin, he wrote words in the fashion of a grammar-school-boy of the 18th century. The translation by Hatcher, by which this Tractate is now made accessible, conveys no notion of the original, beyond a general impression of the nature of the matter contained in it. It is so *liberal*, that it preserves nothing of the Latin text. In this we perpetually find the Latin employed by the mediæval writers at all, or used as the writers alone employed them, or set to do duty in ways which no other classical writer nor monkish Latinist would have done; and, in fact, the Latinity throughout has the flavour of a school exercise, very badly done.

It must be added the rather startling fact, that the style and feeling displayed in certain parts of the work, where it is not treating of Britain, but of himself, is strangely at variance with that of his age. Had "this truly great man," as we call the supposititious author of the treatise before us, written such "apologies" for his studies as we find here, he would have been distinguished as one of the forerunners, and perhaps the first "martyr" of the Reformation in England.

Only a few *illustrations* of these several charges can be

dical visitor a "publican," because the Bible translation named the tax-gatherer so.

Supplementum, in later times, has acquired the signification of "appendix," and so does "Ricardus Corinensis" use it. But it formerly signified a "supply" (as, *e.g.*, of provisions), or a "filling up" alone.

Diaphragmata. This word "Ricardus Corinensis" employs as the title to his Itinerary, or description of routes and roads from one part of this island to another, in the times of the Romans. The original meaning of the word is very well known, and the modern scientific extensions of it. How it came to be applied by our author (whether Richard or Bertram) to a "Road-book," we beg to propose as an exercise for the ingenuity of those of our readers who are sufficiently interested in this investigation to be willing to take part in it. We will offer our own solution when we speak of the Itinerary. Meantime, the word may be noted as one used neither in classical nor in mediæval times, as it is used here.

Other instances may be found in the following specimens of the Latinity, which serves as the cement to unite the numberless quotations from the classical writers, and others, that form the substance of the book.

Lib. I., c. ii., 5 :—"Si Ptolemæo . . . aliisque . . . habenda fides, litteram Z, sed inversam, repræsentat hæc insula, nec tamen ex omni parte exactè quadrare hoc simile sufficienter præbet recentiori ævo descriptarum mapparum inspectio."

— *c. v., 7* :—"Sed de Britannia Brittonibusque in genere satis prolixè commemoravi, res ipsa requirit ad particularia tandem descendere."

— *c. vi., 37* :—"His borealiores nationes istæ validissimæ olim sub nomine Mæetarum venientes."

— *c. vii.* (Introduction to the *Diaphragmata*) :—"Ex fragmentis quibusdam à Duce quodam Romano consignatis, et posteritati relictis sequens collectum est itinerarium, ex Ptolemæo et aliunde nonnullis ordinem quoque, sed quod spero in melius, mutatum hinc inde deprehendes."

— (Conclusion) :—"Quod hætenus auribus, in hoc capite percipitur pene oculis intuentibus. Nam huic adjuncta est mappa Britannicæ artificialiter depicta, quæ omnia loca cet. [*sic.*] evidenter exprimit, ut ex ea cunctarum regionum incolas dignoscere detur. †Locus Mappæ Britannicæ.†"

Lib. I., c. viii., 25:—"Reliquæ Albioni circumfusæ minoris peripheriæ et momenti insulæ ex depictæ adjectæque mappæ inspectione melius, quam ex nudo quodam recensu, censeri ac dignosci possunt."

Lib. II., c. ii., 1:—"Veritatem, quoad fieri licuit, sectatus fui, si quid occurrat fortè, illi non exactè congruum, illud michi ne imputetur vitiove vertatur rogo. Me enim ad regulas legesque historiæ sollicitè componens, ea bona fide collegi aliorum verba et relationes, quæ sincera maxumè deprehendi et fide dignissima."

We cannot but regret the absolute impossibility of making the value of these passages evident to all our readers. They are, in fact, nothing but more or less good idiomatic English put into Latin words, and apparently by the help of a dictionary! One or two of them we must look at again, from other points of view.

These are but *specimens*; but the difficulty has been to select, where every page presents such abundance. If any reader doubt, this will speedily resolve him: let him read the conclusion to *Lib. i., c. vi.*, or the commencement of the following chapter; and then any part of the *Speculum Historiale* of the genuine Richard of Cirencester, and then the preface to Bertram's own edition of his "discovery." That Bertram and his Richard were one and the same Latinist; and that his Richard and the true Richard were connected solely by Dr. Stukeley's bestowing on the former a name which did not belong to him, will be made so manifest, that it will be difficult indeed for him to doubt any longer.

But we are bound to go further. It was Dr. Stukeley, as we have seen, who named Bertram's writer "*Richard of Cirencester*," and Bertram adopted the name with eagerness enough; but he did not take the trouble to ascertain the formula employed by the true Richard in describing himself, and so he wrote thus: "*Ricardi Corinensis Monachi Westmonasteriensis De Situ Britannię Libri Duo*," and "*per manum meam Ricardi famuli Christi et Monachi Westmonasteriensis*;" whilst the true Richard wrote in this manner: "*Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale*," and "*ego frater Ricardus ecclesię beati Petri Westmonasterii prope Londonię, monachus*." It was a bold attempt of Bertram to attribute such a writing to a mediæval monk at all; but the audacity of accepting Stukeley's name for the supposititious writer, without ascertaining how Richard of Cirencester was accustomed to describe himself, was greater still. And yet this was a small feat compared with what remains to be told.

A few matters deserving notice, though not closely connected with each other, may be spoken of here. The perfectly modern cast of thought and feeling which shows itself in the moralisings, which Bertram deemed it needful occasionally to indulge in, can be seen as well in the translation as in the original. Let one example suffice. He is vindicating himself against the charges of inventing what he professes to describe, and of bestowing on mere trifles attention due only to more grave affairs. And thus he writes: "The vestiges of many ancient nations have perished, and yet we believe that they formerly existed; but the neglect and inattention of our ancestors in omitting to collect and preserve such documents as might have been serviceable in this particular [the preservation of the vestiges of the ancient state of Britain] are not deserving of heavy censure, for scarcely any but those in holy orders employed themselves in writing books, and such even esteemed it inconsistent with their sacred office to engage in such profane labours;" and, "Is, then, every honest gratification forbidden? Do not such narratives exhibit proofs of Divine Providence? Nor is it too much to know that our ancestors were not, as some assert, Autochthones, sprung from the earth; but that God opened the book of nature to display his omnipotence, such as it is described in the writings of Moses. The remainder of the work is only a chronological abridgment, which I present to the reader, whom I commend to the goodness and protection of God, and at the same time request that he will pray for me to our Holy Father, who is merciful and inclined to forgiveness."

No extract from the genuine Richard can be required to display, by contrast, the absolute want of so much as verisimilitude in the sentiments expressed here. The spirit and feelings of mediæval monastic writers are so well known now, that to cite these passages is sufficient for the purpose in view.

Readers of the English translation, unsatisfactory as it is, may nevertheless follow us in another line of observation, more subtle, and so more distinct in its proof of the true character of this work before us. Richard of Cirencester himself might certainly have written a treatise on early Britain, derived from classical writers; but he could never have been at a loss to know whether he was simply describing his own country as he knew it, or was describing it from the reports of others at a much earlier period. Bertram's Richard, however, was in this difficult position: the genuine monk and the classical writers were both in feeling equally remote from

him; and so it happens, that he uses those writers and carries his mask in such a way as to indicate with perfect clearness *who he was*. And besides, he uses the extracts he makes from his authorities, and introduces his own remarks, precisely as one *not in England* must; as if he knew, of his *own* knowledge, nothing of the things he describes. Stukeley indeed cites, triumphantly, what he says of Cirencester, "the most venerable of all, Corinium, a famous city, supposed to have been built by Vespasian;" but any man, in any corner of the world, might have written this. And it is especially to be observed, that in no single passage do we find any reference of any sort which associates the time and place of the writer with his subjects; although had it been written by such a one as Richard of Cirencester, references of this nature,—and the more slight, perhaps, the more valuable,—could not have failed to occur.

Looking in the same direction, we may just note the reference to the three forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, which occurs in Book I., chap. iii., 19. It *might* have been written by a monk of the 14th century,—by one so largely acquainted with classical authors as Bertram's Richard was; but it is very improbable. And, in fact, this Tractate bears scarcely so close a resemblance to the language and thought of its alleged writer, as Chatterton's "Rowley Poems," or the commencement of "Childe Harold," do to the works they were written to represent or imitate. The resemblance is very much of the same sort as the pretended facsimile bears to a genuine MS. of Richard of Cirencester's own age.

And now it is time to turn to Carl Wex and the Prolegomena to his edition of "Tacitus' Life of Agricola." It is not needful to commend this work, nor would it be becoming, for its worth is known. For the present purpose it will be sufficient to relate as clearly as possible the conclusion to which he was led respecting this Tractate on Britain, and the steps by which he arrived at it. And if it should be little complimentary to the scholarship of this country, it is to be feared that we must admit the justice of the censure, even whilst we feel its smart.

It is well known that the Agricola of Tacitus was first printed by Puteolanus, near the end of the 15th century; and that the MS. authority, though amply sufficient, is *very* scanty. In this first edition, by the sleepiness or inattention of the transcriber (or compositor), a curious error occurs. In a particular place (cap. 16), having to

write (or set up) "*cognito*," the first two letters were written, and then in forgetfulness of them the whole word; so that it reads "*co cognito*." Other learned editors followed, to whom the edition of Puteolanus was as good as a MS., and they, meeting with this quite unintelligible expression, by a bold, but not a happy, conjecture, changed the "*co*" into "*eo*;" and the whole sentence then read thus:—"Quod nisi Paulinus eo cognito provinciæ motu propere subvenisset, amissa Britannia foret." Wex, of course, and the editions based on his researches, omit the word thus remarkably inserted into the text; but most or all of the editions before Wex give it. The appearance of the first form, "*co*," was in A.D. 1497; that of the amendment, "*eo*," A.D. 1512.

Now the probabilities against the coincidence of an error so originated, with one of mere transcription, must be infinite; and yet if we are to accept Bertram's Tractate as a genuine work of Richard of Cirencester, the ancient monk committed precisely this mistake. In Lib. II., c. ii., 8, we find it:—"Quod nisi Paulinus eo cognito provinciæ motu prospere [*sic*] subvenisset amissa Britannia foret." Words fail to express the intense astonishment provoked by such a fact! Or, would do so, did we not find in Lib. I., c. iii., 2, the conjectural emendation of another modern editor, whose work is dated A.D. 1533; "*positu contra Hispaniam*," in place of the true reading, "*posita contra Hispania*." And, in fact, throughout the quotations from Tacitus, it is quite evident that Bertram's unhappy monk of the 14th century had no better copy to use than a very badly edited printed one of the 17th or 18th century!

It is not necessary to follow him up through his large quotations from other classical authors; but there can be no doubt whatever, that if they did not show in every instance a similar result, it could only be ascribed to the accident of Bertram's being possessed of a better edition of one than of another. Indeed, were the game worth the candle, the very editions he used might easily be discovered.

Wex points out another charming blunder, the transformation of "*D. Julius*," in Agricola, into "*Dictator Julius*," in Richard of Cirencester; a mistake, excusable, perhaps, had Richard truly been guilty of it; but of quite another value when regarded as the work of Charles Julius Bertram. Another point still he dwells on, the marvellous fact which, in accepting this Tractate, we are required to believe; viz., that a monk of Britain in the 14th century, even if he did visit Rome (as Stukeley holds to be proved, because he

obtained a licence to go), should be able to quote so largely from so many classical works, including this one of Tacitus. And after noticing some matters already treated of, and the map, which has yet to be spoken of, the indignant and contemptuous German concludes thus :—"Sed satis multa de isto nebulone, qui quamquam Stukeleio et anglicis antiquariis imponere potuit, non tamen puto philologum quemquam ejus auctoritate abusurum esse ad Puteolani errores defendendos." For our part we profoundly regret, as we have already said, that we know of no plea by which we can divert or alleviate the severity of this censure. We cannot so much as appeal to the Society of Antiquaries for protection.

Not to mingle the several lines of argument, we must defer our examination of the materials we find in this precious Tractate and the Itinerary; whilst the Map also must receive the attention it merits. There is one word more remains to be said. The concluding observation in the preceding part, respecting the spelling of "*Brittania*" with a double *t*, which was called a modern blunder, was intended to apply thus alone. Richard, in his genuine works, uses but one *t*: but in Bertram's time, the double *t* was commonly employed. In far earlier times, on coins, and in inscriptions, it is well known that the double *t* occurs. Bertram, from his *notes* to his own performance, seems to have been aware that objections might be made on this account; as indeed may be seen by referring to his edition, p. 157.

B. B. WOODWARD.

Royal Library, Windsor Castle,
March, 1866.

(To be continued in our next.)



SYMBOLISM OF AN ANCIENT STONE AT KIRK-MICHAEL, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

By GEO. DODDS, D.D., VICAR OF CORRINGHAM, NEAR GAINSBOROUGH.

“Les mystères de l'antiquité nous sont demurés presque interdits ; les vestiges de ses monuments manquent le plus souvent de sens pour nous, parceque, de siècle en siècle, les savants ont voulu leur attribuer un sens.”—DE SACY.



THE Isle of Man abounds with monuments of antiquity. The largest sculptured stone in it stands in the front of Kirk-Michael Churchyard Gates. It is about seven feet high, and three feet broad, and has been frequently but incorrectly sketched. Bishop Wilson in his *History of the Island* refers to it, and gives a view of it almost correctly.

There is an attempt at the drawing of one side of it in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, and also in Dr. Wilson's “*Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*.”^a Both sides of it are imperfectly represented in the “*Archæological Journal*.”^b The Rev. Geo. Cumming, however, has had a cast made of it in plaster of Paris. From this cast a rubbing was taken, and a drawing the full size of the original made. It was then photographed, and a tracing made in anastatic ink, and transferred to the zinc plate from which it was printed. The annexed sketch is a copy of it. Therefore we presume we have a correct likeness of the original stone.

On the front side of this monolith, at the upper part, is seen a broad circle or zone, upon which is inscribed the “*crux immissa*” of Lepsius. This cross is ornamented with chainwork similar to the “*opus interrasile*” of the ancients. On the dexter side of the fust of the cross, are inscribed the figures of a buck and doe, pursued by two “*canes venatici*,” or hunting-dogs. On the sinister side of the fust are inscribed a horse and his rider, followed by a mare.

Below the cross are two dracontile figures united by a cord. At the base or lower side of the stone is the figure of a buck with branching horns trippant. At the outside of the circle are four trefoils formed of cord.

On the reverse side of the stone, at the top, are sculptured two birds,

^a Dr. Wilson's *Prehist. Ann.* vol. ii., p. 296.

^b *Archæol. Journ.* vol. ii., pp. 75, 76.

the one in the act of flying, and the other resting on the back of a doe trippant. Below this group are the zone and the cross, with ornamental chain-work. On the dexter side of the fust of the cross are sculptured a sheep, an ox, and a horse and his rider. On the sinister side of the fust are two kids butting at each other, an owl, and a quadruped.

On the edge of the stone, at the upper end, is the figure of a dung-hill cock, and below him chain-work. On the opposite edge of



Stone at Kirk-Michael.

the stone, at the top, is the figure of a warrior with a shield in his left hand, and a weapon in his right, and below him is a Runic legend:—

“*Signa sunt verba visibilia,
Verba signa audibilia.*”

Hector Böethius tells us that “the Isle of Man was the fountain of

all honest learning and erudition." Ederius and Corbredus, kings of Scotland, were both educated in this island, even before the times of Christianity. Buchanan says that Lismorus, Gormachus, and Ederus, the sons of Dochamus, son of Durstus, were educated in the Isle of Man.^a

Durstus was slain in battle about 95 years before the birth of Christ, after having reigned nine years king of Scotland. He was the eleventh king of Scotland, reckoning from Fergus the First, B.C. 330.

Corbredus II. was the twenty-first king of Scotland, and was surnamed Galdus, because he had been educated abroad. The Scots, according to their ancient custom, called all strangers Galds or Galls, as the Germans call them Wals. Some imagine that he was the Galgacus mentioned by Tacitus.

The Isle of Man, rather than the Isle of Anglesea, was considered in early times the only seat of learning, and was called "Sedes Druidarum," and "Insula Druidarum." The Scotch esteemed it "the mansion of the muses, and the royal academy for educating the heirs apparent to the crown of Scotland."^d

It may be asked who were the Druids, for they do not seem to have been known out of Gaul and the British Islands. The original and primitive inhabitants of Britain, at some remote period of antiquity, revised and reformed the national institute. Their priest or instructor had hitherto been simply named *cwyz* or *gwydd*, as the term is retained in Taliesin—"Bûm Gwŷdd yngwarthan:"^e—"At last I became a sage."

But it was deemed advisable to divide the sacred office between the national or superior priest, and a subordinate character, whose influence was more limited. From henceforth the former became *Der-wydd* or Druid, which, in the language of the people to whom we owe the term, is a compound of "*Dar*," superior, and "*Gwydd*," a priest or inspector. The latter was "*Go-wydd*," or "*Ovydd*," a subordinate instructor.

The name then of Druid was local, but the religion had a very

^a Rerum Scot. Historia, a G. Buchano Scoto, lib. iv., p. xviii.

^d See Introduction to the Account of the Isle of Man, by W. Sacheverell, Esq., p. 7. Also Hector Bœthius and Holinshed.

^e The word "*Gwŷdd*," when plural, signifies trees; if singular, a sage or philosopher. This word is still used in Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire. "*Cyn geni Gwyddion*," before the birth of the sages.—Taliesin.

Indeed, under this name, the influence and authority of
once extended over *the whole of Gaul*. It covered this
country as one nation.^f

Druids themselves were *Celtæ* of the *patriarchal* or equestrian
their disciples were "nobilissimi gentis," sons of the noblest
the *nation*.^g These alone could in their turn become
The Druids are never represented as *inventors*. They
jealous preservers of early and primitive discipline, tra-
ctrines, customs and opinions, which their Celtic parents
with their families into Gaul.

r periods, however, they modified some particulars and
ome innovations. The Mosaic history informs us that the
th was divided between the three sons of Noah. Japheth,
the eldest of them, inherited Europe, or the isles of the

He was, therefore, the progenitor of the Gauls.^h The
f instruction used by the Druids, was by *symbols and by*
or dark allegories,ⁱ by ancient songs and maxims orally
and in private; but which they deemed it unlawful to
o writing, or communicate out of their own pale.^j They
eneratores lapidum, accensores facularum, et excolentes
ium et arborum."^k

one now under consideration, is covered on both sides with
which are truly enigmatical and belong to an age whose

stone? The answer given is, that it is a symbol of the *Druidical Jupiter*.¹

Valerius Soranus,^m among other titles, calls Jupiter the *mother of the Gods*.

"Jupiter omnipotens, Regum Rex ipse, Deūmque
Progenitor, Genetrixque Deūm : Deus unus et idem."

Synesius speaks of him in nearly the same manner.ⁿ

"Ζὺς πᾶτερ, σὺ δ' ἴσσι μήτηρ,
Ζὺς δ' ἄρσεν, σὺ δὲ θῆλυς."

"Thou art a father, and thou art a mother,
Thou art a male, and thou art a female."

All individual beings were represented as proceeding from the essence of the universal Deity by a mystical generation, which is described under various types. Sometimes by that of Jupiter, who is feigned as above, and in the following verses, to be both male and female, and is said to produce all things from himself.

"Ζεὺς πρῶτος γένετο, Ζεὺς ὕστατος ἀρχικέραυνος,
Ζεὺς κεφαλὴ, Ζεὺς μεσσα, Διὸς δ' ἐκ πάντα τεύκεται.
Ζεὺς ἄρσεν γένετο, Ζεὺς ἄμβροτος ἔπλετο νόμφη."^o

"Jupiter is the first, Jupiter is the last, the ruler of thunder ; Jupiter is the head and the middle ; all things are produced by Jove. Jupiter is a male, Jupiter is an immortal nymph."

Hence the epithet, so often given to Jupiter, of *ἀρσενοθηλὺς* or *masculo-feminine*.^p

Thus the title of Jupiter or Zeus is applied to the *solar orb* in the following Orphic verses :—

"Ἀγλαὸς Ζεῦ, Διώνυσε, πᾶτερ πόντου, πᾶτερ αἰῆς,
Ἥλιε παγγενέτωρ, πανάλοε, χρύσεοφεγγής."

"Glorious Jupiter ! Dionusus, father of the sea and of the land ! *Thou Sun!* who art the genial parent of nature, splendent with various hues, shedding streams of golden light."

Thus we learn that *Jupiter* signified *the sun* ; he is often described as the god who fertilizes the sublunary world. *Ο ἥλιος σπερμαίνει*

¹ Appian. Catalecta.

^m August. de Civ. Dei, lib. iv. and vii.

ⁿ Hymn 3.

^o Gesner's Orphica, p. 365.

^p Vossius has observed that this idea holds a principal place in the mythology of the ancients. He says, "In natura attendentes vim activam et passivam eam et marem et foeminam dixere ; marem illud quod vim in alia exercet ; foeminam quæ vim alienam recipit, et quasi foecundatur."—Vossius de Orig. et Progr. Idololatriæ, lib. i.

says Eusebius.⁴ "The sun is said to render nature
Macrobius asserts the same thing—"Deus hic inseminat,
fovit, nutret, maturatque."⁵

ne or circle upon which the cross is placed, has been
represent the Zodiac, where the sun is to be found every
year.⁶ Proclus, from Porphyry,⁷ teaches us that the
shadow forth by the circle and cross, *ἡ Ψυχὴ κοσμική*,
a mundi," or the living spirit which was supposed in the
philosophy,

"— Ire per omnes

Terrasque tractusque maris coelumque profundum."⁸

it, it is the symbol under which all nations represent the
Deity. The Brachmans of India consider the supreme
ould everywhere be worshipped in the temples, under the
e "Lingam and Yoni," because "sexus utriusque partes
representant."⁹

godas of Benares and Mattered, the two principal ones in
built in the form of vast crosses, and the "crux ansata"
in the most majestic shrines of their deities.

agi of Persia, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Orphic
of Thrace, as well as many others, consider this emblem
symbol of the Almighty by whatever name he is called.

Thus viewed, then, it would appear that the origin of the institution may have been comparatively harmless. God being invisible, or only appearing to mortals through the medium of His acts, it was natural that *man*—left to the workings of unaided reason—should look on yon mysterious luminary with mingled sentiments of gratitude and awe. We have every reason, accordingly, to think that solar worship at first was only emblematical, recognising in the effulgence of the orb of day the creative power of Him, the

“Father of all, in every age,
In every clime adored
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord”—

who sent it forth on its *beneficent* errand.

The fust of the cross is covered with chain-work.* It is a representation of those gold chains which were worn by the initiated in the mysteries of the Druidical worship.

This chain is not forged into rings, but is formed of flexible gold, twisted into loops, which pass through each other and form oblong links.

Taliesin calls the wearers of this chain “the Diviners of the land, the sedulous Druids of the splendid race, *wearers of gold chains*,” *Eudorchogion*.†

In the fatal battle of Catteraeth, in which the Celtic tribes sustained a decisive defeat from the Saxons, there fell 300 chieftains, all of whom—from the elegy Aneurin, a sad survivor of the slaughter—wore Torques or chains of gold. Before a candidate for the mysteries is admitted into the society of the initiated, “he swears by the sacred circle of the sun, the unequal courses of the moon, the powers of the planets, and by the twelve signs of the zodiac,” that he will not divulge the secrets of that sacred body.‡ After taking the oath, he is religiously invested, and permitted to bear “*the yoke of God*.”§

* Hicksius makes the following observations on this ornament :—

“In his autem monumentis, ut in id genus fere omnibus inscriptionum Runæ in nodis sive gyris nodorum insculptæ leguntur, propterea quod apud veteres septentrionales gentes *nodus amoris fidei amicitia symbolum* fuisse videtur ut quod *insolubilem pietatis et effectus nexum* significabat.”

By the ancient Danes this chain-work was called a true-love knot, or emblem of plighted fidelity. This name, I suppose, is from the Danish word “*Trulofa*,” *I plight my troth or faith*.

† W. Archæol. p. 212.

‡ Selden, De Diis Syris.

§ Fabricius Bibliotheca.

To this chain was attached a key, the figure of which was like the cross worn by the Jewish Doctors of the Law, the Lacedemonians, and the Egyptians. It was called "Lambh"—*i.e.*, a cross—the badge of their being Ministers of the Mysteries.^b Tacitus, speaking of the Semnones, who were a Celtic tribe, says: "Those people have no other temple than the forest, where they discharge all the duties of religion. Nobody enters this wood unless he brings with him a chain as a badge of *his dependence, and of the supreme dominion which God has over him.*"^c

The Druids only entered the sacred groves.

On the outside of the quadratures of the circle and cross is a triquetra, in the form of a trefoil of twisted cord. It is a well-known emblem in the East, called by the Brachmans "Trimurti." The word "murti" or "form" is exactly synonymous with εἰδωλον, and in its secondary sense it means an image; but, in its primary signification, it denotes any shape or appearance assumed by a celestial being. It is remarkable that every mysterious system practised on the habitable globe contains a triad of Deity. The oracle in Damascus asserts, that "throughout the world a triad shines forth which resolves itself into a monad:" and the uniform symbol of this threefold Deity is an equilateral triangle. The trefoil or shamrock was used by the Persians as a censer on which they laid their offerings to the Deity.^d When St. Patrick explained to his hearers, in the Isle of Man, the doctrine of the Trinity, he made use of the shamrock or trefoil as an example of the Trinity in unity, because he knew perfectly well that the trefoil was used by the Druids for the same purpose. The Druids taught the unity of the Godhead; they were not Polytheists.^e

Borlase assures us that every tenet and rite which the Druids taught and practised, every Deity which they are said to have worshipped, was common to them and the most ancient idolaters of the East. How can this be accounted for? Very satisfactorily. As all nations came from one stock originally, and at an age when the habits of society were developed, so it is reasonable to conclude that some general customs and opinions of the human race were naturalised in the land, by the first families who settled in it. The distant branches of a spreading oak, notwithstanding the diversity of shape

^b O'Brien's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 489.

^c Tacit. Germania, c. 39.

^d Herod. Clio. cxxxii.

^e Ledwick's Ireland, p. 33.

which they acquire from their exposure to different winds, have still a mutual resemblance in their texture, their foliage, and their fruit : which they derive, not from each other, but from the *parent acorn*.

Hence it is that the Druids of the Western Hemisphere hold the same general opinions of the Deity as the Magi, the Brachmans, &c., of the Eastern Hemisphere.

"Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri." ^c

Dr. Borlase has demonstrated the general and close analogy there is between the rites of the Magi of Persia and the Druids of the British Isles. It almost constitutes identity : they differ only in name. Pliny calls the *Druids the Magi of the Gauls and Britons*.^c He expressly says: "*Britannia hodie eam* (sc. Magiam) *attonitè celebrat, tantis ceremoniis, ut eam Persis dedisse videri posset.*"

It is highly probable that the Kirk-Michael stone now under consideration was erected by a body of Cuthite priests who came from Cutha, in Persia. After the dispersion of the ten tribes, the Cuthites were carried off from Cutha and other cities of that empire into Phœnicia, by Salmanezar King of Assyria ; and their posterity were, for the most part, so called, because the greater number came from the city of Cutha. Being intermixed with the Phœnicians, they introduced into their cities the worship of the idol Nergal—*i.e.* the Dunghill Cock. On the top of one side—or rather edge—of the Kirk-Michael monolith is the effigy of this bird. It is said "the men of Cuth made Nergal."^a The word נֶרְגַּל, "Nergal," seems to be a compound of the Hebrew word נֵיר, "ner," fire, a luminary ; and of גָּל, "gal," to roll, to roll round—as denoting the sun illuminating the world by his circular motion.^b

Now no one is ignorant that the sun was the principal god of the Persians, and that his symbol, fire, was religiously worshipped by them ; whence their priests were called by the Greeks Πυρᾱῖδοι, and their temples Πυρᾱθεῖα, in which the inextinguishable fire was preserved, &c. &c.

Mr. Layard gives a drawing of Nergal, which is on a cylinder in the British Museum. Hence we may infer that the Cuthites did not worship immediately either the sun or the fire, but a graven or molten image, as an emblem of God. The modern Parsees in

^a Horace.

^c Lib. xxx. c. i.

^e 2 Kings, xvii. 30.

^b Steph. Monnus. Selden, De Diis Syris, syntag. ii. c. 8.

India,ⁱ who are descended from the ancient fire-worshippers of Persia, pay a religious regard to the cock.

In the "*Vendidad Sadi*,"^j one of the works of Zoroaster, the great prophet or teacher of the Magian or Persian religion, he celebrates the cock, who, next to the angel Serosch, is the guardian of the world, and secures mankind against the snares of the devil.

Noah was denominated by the Babylonians Gallus, on account of his having been the means of preserving his family from the waters of the Deluge.^k The Romans also called the cock Gallus, either from this circumstance, or from its being a name of the helio-arkite deity, Gal or Nergal.

It perhaps may be asked, how could the Cuthites, admitting that they had intermixed with the Phœnicians, in that early age, find their



From a cylinder in the British Museum, from Babylon.

way to the Isle of Man, which, from its extreme position, must have been the very last place thought of?

Strabo informs us, "that the Phœnicians imported into Britain earthenware, salt, and all sorts of instruments of brass;" and that "they received in exchange shoes, leather, and tin." He also says that "the Phœnicians carried their religion into far distant regions;" and, if so, why not to the Isle of Man? That they did so, I think it may be fairly inferred from what has been adduced. Hereen says, that "a piece of sugar, or a morsel of pepper, in a neglected corner of a village inn, would be a certain proof of the trade with either Indies, even if we possessed no other evidences of the commerce of the Dutch and English with these countries."

May it not be affirmed, then, that "the effigy of Nergal, or the

ⁱ Mod. Univ. Hist., vol. vi, p. 214.

^j Vend. Sad., c. 19.

^k Xenoph. de Equu., fol. 113.

Dunhill Cock, upon an ancient monument at Kirk-Michael, is a certain proof that the sculpture is of Cuthian or Persian origin, although it may be found far distant from the land of Persia or Assyria? We must never forget that Asia is the cradle of the human race, and thence, as its population overflowed, migratory hordes—in different states of civilisation, and with different forms of religious culture—poured their successive colonies, with multitudinous inundation, into other continental lands; but with more zeal, and with stronger preference, into those compact little nests denominated *אי הנריים*, “the Isles of the Gentiles.” Having shown that the Kirk-Michael sculptured stone is a Druidical relic, the workmanship of the Cuthites, let us now endeavour to give the signification of the symbols which are upon it:—

“For all that meets the bodily sense, I deem
Symbolical, one mighty alphabet
For infant minds.”

Before we attempt to translate the remaining symbols which are on this stone, it will be necessary to bear in mind that Jamblicus plainly declares that the language used in the mysteries was not that of Greece, but of Egypt and Assyria.¹ Accordingly, he highly censures the folly of those who imagined that barbarous words possessed no inherent signification, and tells us that the language of the Mysteries was the language of the gods—the first and most ancient language which was spoken on earth. Hence we may learn the meaning of that constant and curious distinction made by Homer, between the dialect of the gods and the dialect of men. These gods were the famous Arkite ogdoad, and their language was *Chaldee*, or *Hebrew*; while that of mortals was the modern dialect of Greece. Therefore, in order to understand these symbols, we must turn them into their equivalent Hebrew or Chaldee words. It is the plan that Champollion adopted in translating the Egyptian hieroglyphics. He first translated the symbols into Coptic, and thence into French.^m

On one side of the stone at the lower end is seen, separated by a broad line from the other symbols, a stag trippant with his branching horns. He is the embodiment or subject of the rest of the symbols: he is the exponent or index of the representations above him.

¹ It is remarkable, that he styles these nations *sacred*—*τῶν ἱερῶν ἔθνων, ὡς περ Αἰγυπτίων τε καὶ Ἀσσυρίων*.—Jamb. De Myst., sect. vii. c. 4.

^m Champollion's Grammar, a. p. 409.

rd for a stag, hart, or deer, in Hebrew, is אֵיל.ⁿ The
ers this word, whether masculine or feminine by *Ελαφος,
tes both a *stag* and a *hind*. Dr. Shaw understands אֵיל in
5, as a name of the *genus*, including *all the species* of the
whether they are distinguished by *round* horns, as the stag,
nes, as the fallow deer, or by the *smallness* of the branches,

xv. 9, xxii. 13, xxi. 38, et al. freq., the English trans-
r אֵיל by the word *ram*. Thus it appears that אֵיל sig-
a *stag* or a *ram*.

ldean zodiac, as well as the Egyptian, commenced with
n the former, as soon as the sun arrived at the vernal
e was called אֵיל־פֶּאֶשׁ;^p that is, the "*ram*, or leader of
t." The latter personify the sun, and call him Amun,
he ram. Aratus tells us, "the Egyptians very properly
their zodiac with the *ram*. They place their animals in
ner in the zodiac as that they shall have some agreement
embers of the human body. They compare the *ram* with
hich is the chief member. The ram is the chief and
e sheep. And the sun in the sign of the Ram makes days
equal." It leads on the light from that time, and thus
he day.

THE LACYS: A MONOGRAPH.

An ancient tale new told.—*King John.*



IN 1069, William the Conqueror marched into Yorkshire on his grand errand of conquering Northumbria. Ordericus Vitalis tells us the Conqueror, hearing of the assembly of Northumbrians at York, hastened thither from Nottingham, but was stopped at Pontefract by the river Aire, which was not fordable, and could not be crossed without boats. On its banks, it is said that he met with serious resistance, and was compelled to remain in the town for the space of three weeks ere he was able to carry his army across the river. At length, however, the river was crossed, York captured, and the English beaten into submission.

With the fall of York, the Conqueror's supremacy in Northumbria was with little difficulty established. Among his various lieutenants who spread themselves over the face of the ancient kingdom to complete the conquest, was Ilbert de Laci, who received from his chief the domain of Pontefract, and the vast tract of land stretching westward into Lancashire, which had been conquered by the column under his command. The Norman at once established himself in his new home, and to secure his possession, built or laid the foundation of that noble old fortress which afterwards became the palace and prison of kings, and the last stronghold from which a monarch could offer defiance to a people raging for his downfall. Ferne says this Ilbert de Laci was a gentleman of blood, coat-armour, and estate, but that Panther, the herald of Normandy, whom he quotes, cannot affirm that he claimed the rank of Baron, until he was so created about 1072, for the service he had rendered to the Conqueror. Two Normans of the name of Laci were sharers in the spoil of the conquest, and it is not improbable that they were brothers, Ilbert being the younger. This Ilbert is said to have been lord of Bois l'Evêque, near Darnetal,^a in Normandy. He married a lady named Hawisa, by whom he left three sons: Robert, his successor to the estates in England; Hugh, a monk, who afterwards became abbot of the Benedictine abbey of St. Germain of Selby; and

^a See Bohn's "Ordericus Vitalis," vol. iii. p. 277.

Enguerrard FitzIlbert, who in 1080 gave to La Trinité du Mont two-thirds of the tithes of Bois l'Eveque. Another member of this family, Emma de Laci, when she took the veil at St. Amand of Rouen, some time before the year 1069, gave to that abbey twenty-two acres of land in Boos, on Mount Mainart, which the abess sold to a monk of La Trinité du Mont.

Robert de Laci, or, as he is commonly called, Robert de Pontefract, succeeded his father, and about the year 1090 founded the priory of St. John of Jerusalem in Pontefract, placing there monks from the abbey of La Charité sur Loire. This Robert entered into the conspiracy in favour of Robert Curthose, along with his cousin, Roger de Laci, the son of Walter, Lord of Lassi. Their machinations were frustrated, and in 1102, Robert and his insurgent comrades were brought to trial for their treachery, disinherited of their lands, and driven into exile. Robert had married a lady named Matilda, and he and his son Ilbert retired into Normandy, the castle and honor of Pontefract being given to one Henry Traverse, or Transversus. He, however, did not long enjoy them. In a few days after his accession to honour and wealth, he was mortally wounded by one of his servants named Pain. Perhaps the assassin was one of the family of Paynel, feudatories of the Lacies, and lords of the manor of Leeds. After having received his death wound, the dying man became a monk in the very priory founded by Robert at Pontefract, and so died in the bosom of the Church. He was succeeded by Guy de la Val, who at once entered into possession of the vast estates of the exiled Robert.

Peace cannot long subsist among men whose bosoms are consumed by a desire of revenge, and who have the power to inflict injury upon the object of their hatred or the author of their suffering. Normandy was the asylum of the banished conspirators, and Normandy offered them a field upon which to wreak their vengeance. After their expatriation, their hatred of Henry increased in proportion to their suffering and loss. Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, the most desperate of Henry's opponents, after having been defeated and driven out of England, resolved to convert Normandy into a theatre where he might punish the friend who had deserted and the foe who had defeated him. For three years Normandy was the scene of endless crimes and enormities. Some few Normans ventured to oppose him, but their opposition served rather to increase his rage that destroy his odious power. At length his brother

Arnulph, in a moment of disgust and indignation, deserted the earl, and joined the Duke of Normandy, ceding to his new lord the castle of Almenèches, which he had before taken by surprise. Arnulph carried over with him many of his brother's partisans, who gave up their castles to the duke. This disaffection filled the earl with terror, but it only increased his military vigour. In the month of June, 1103, Duke Robert assembled an army at the convent of Almenèches, and there the desperate earl determined to attack his opponents. By setting fire to the monastic buildings, he compelled their evacuation, and the duke's army, then commanded by Robert de Laci, marched to Exmes, for the purpose of protecting their adherents. In point of skill and vigour, Duke Robert was no match for the earl; and in a short time he got possession of the castle of Exmes. At length Duke Robert was compelled to purchase peace by granting the conditions of the earl. Robert of Normandy had become entangled by the blandishments of Agnes Giffard, widow of Walter, Duke of Buckingham, and for the sake of her illicit love he would sacrifice his honour. He was unworthy of the men who supported him.

The children of Ilbert de Laci appear to have manifested the most devoted attachment to Robert of Normandy. Roger de Laci, the son and heir of Walter de Laci, had espoused the cause of Robert as early as the accession of William Rufus, for which he was banished England, but he did not continue steadfast in his allegiance; he joined Robert de Belesme, and waged fierce war against the very prince for whom he suffered. It was not so, however, with the children of Ilbert. Although Robert de Laci's name does not connect him with any events in Normandy after the peace concluded with the Earl of Shrewsbury, it is certain he continued his service under the duke for many years. When, in the spring of 1105-6, King Henry visited Normandy for the purpose of chastising the rebellious duke, the king found the city of Caen governed by Enguerrard de Laci, who determined to resist the king's authority at any cost. The townsmen of Caen, however, had heard of Henry's success at Bayeux, and they treacherously communicated with him. The issue was that Enguerrard and his troops were expelled, and the fortress delivered to the king. Darlington, in Durham, "with eighty pounds of yearly rent," was given by Henry to the four delegated traitors, as the reward of their treachery, "and it is called the traitor's village to this day."

ope Calixtus and Henry met in conference in 1119, he
he oppressions committed by Roger de Laci under the
he earl, and the defence of Caen by Enguerrard, but no
made to the name or exploits of Robert of Pontefract.
mstance may be accounted for in the supposition that
ctory of Tenchebrai, Robert sought for and obtained the
is offended monarch. In truth that supposition is ren-
e probable, when we know that about 1121 Robert de
not only in England, but to some extent in possession of
estates.

left two sons, Ilbert and Henry. Ilbert married Alice,
Gilbert de Gaunt, who took as her second husband,
lowbray. He appears to have died childless. He fought
e of Lincoln in the cause of King Stephen, by whose side
l to the last, and was then taken prisoner along with him.
believe the author of the *Gesta Stephani*, he "was a man
y, and cautious and indefatigable in military undertakings."
e of the principal leaders at the battle of the Standard, and
at a brother of his, whose name is unknown, was the
slain there. He, however, seems to have renounced his
o Stephen, and entered Bristol along with the other barons
ed the cause of Matilda. A story is told of him being
coffrey Talbot, his cousin, chosen to reconnoitre the city of

Navarre in 1177. Another of the name of Laci is mentioned as a Knight Templar of eminence in 1163.^d The commander of the Christian forces at the battle of the castle of the Curdes is said to have been Gilbert de Laci, and it was perhaps for his kinsman's sake that Henry became so large a benefactor to the newly-founded preceptory established upon his fee and within a few miles of his home. This may have been the same Gilbert de Laci who became custodian of the castle of Winchester, under the terms of the treaty made in 1191 between the Chancellor of England and John, Earl of Mortaigne, afterwards the king. Henry de Laci is said to have left an only son, Robert, who died in 1193. At this period there is something inconsistent in the received pedigree of the family. From it we learn that Albreda de Vesci, the widow of Henry de Laci, married as her second husband Robert, or Eudo,^e de Lizours, by whom she had a daughter, Albreda, who married Richard FitzEustace, baron of Halton. The son of this daughter, the Baron of Flamborough and Constable of Chester, is said to have assumed the name of Laci, to have been the founder of the second line, and to have died in the Holy Land as early as 1179, after leaving issue three sons, Roger, Richard, and Peter, and two daughters, Sarah and Albreda. But, as we have seen, Henry de Laci was living in 1177, and therefore when the pedigree tells us the grandson of his wife died in 1179, the father of five children, we know something is seriously incorrect. If the year of his death should be taken as 1199, it is difficult to conceive that three generations could have sprung up in twenty-two years. That some members of the old line of Laci still flourished upon some parts of the Laci fee is proved by the following entries:—

1st John, 1199. Agnes de Laci and Sibilla, her daughter, gave the manor of Quennington (? Wennington, co. Lanc.) with its appurtenances to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Gift confirmed Aug. 30th, 1199. Rot. Chart. p. 16.

6th John, 1205. At London, May 3, Henry de Laci tests a charter of *concessimus* to the church of the B. M. of Waverley. Ibid. p. 149.

John de Laci married Alice, daughter of William de Mandevile, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

^d James's "*Cœur de Lion*," vol. ii. p. 29. Bohn.

^e "*Burke's Extinct Peerage*."

de Laci, Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester. In
n, King of England, "gave in charge to Roger de Laci,
of Chester, his castle of Pomfret, having first received from
n and heir as hostage."^f In the same year, Roger, Con-
Chester, gives to the king five hundred marks of silver for
land of Guy de la Val, which he claims to be his right.^g
t doubt the accuracy of the entries in the records, but to
truth of them is to prove an error which we know no
rectifying. The probability, indeed, is, that the Henry de
m Hoveden gives as witness to the treaty in 1177, is not
r of Kirkstall Abbey,^h and that the son mentioned in the
ither died at an earlier date, or he was not the son of
it is scarcely probable that a lineal descendant would be
by one whose assumed name was his only claim to the
received.

ng, however, is definitely settled; that is, the period when
estates of the De Laci were finally surrendered by the
De la Val. And it was undoubtedly the distinguished bravery
de Laci which won back to his name the possessions of the
Pontefract. He was renowned as a warrior, both at home
Holy Land. The Welsh called him "Hell," because he
terror, scourge, and conqueror. In 1191 he was appointed

1199, and on the 24th of June of that year, the king was at Rouen with an army to make war upon the King of France and his ally and *protégé*, Arthur, Duke of Brittany. Along with that army went Roger de Laci, to whom the castle of Chinon was delivered, "until such time as the king should have found another custodian for the same." As yet, the lands of the honor of Pontefract had not been fully restored to the race of the De Laci; Guy de la Val still possessed them. In that same year, Roger was appointed with other Barons, to accompany the King of Scotland with letters of safe conduct to Lincoln, where it was arranged that he should meet the King of England. On Tuesday, the 21st of November, the two kings met, and Roger witnessed the act of homage performed by the King of Scotland. The fortunes of the house of De Laci were now in the ascendant. Guy de la Val appears to have taken umbrage at the concession made to Roger, and on that account he took service against the king in Normandy. In May, 1201, William Marshal and Roger de Laci, each at the head of one hundred knights, were sent over to Normandy to punish the rebels; and on the 16th of December, 1202, the king gives to Thomas de Camera the vacant church of Eston, which is in his gift by reason of Guy's rebellion. Roger de Laci, still fighting in Normandy, had proved himself worthy of the king's gratitude and generosity; and neither were denied him. On the 27th of February, 1203, the king commands all the knights and free-tenants, and all others of the fief which Guy de la Val held in England belonging to the barony of Pontefract, to obey his faithful subject Roger de Laci, Constable of Chester, in all things except in the matter of their allegiance to the king. This concession determines the exact time when the honor of Pontefract reverted to its original lords. Roger was still in Normandy when his baronial estates were restored to him. In 1197, Richard I. had carefully fortified the rock of Andelys, a position strong by nature, which he had received from the Archbishop of Rouen, and there Roger found himself besieged by the French King. For twelve months did the valiant De Laci, with a small garrison enfeebled by famine and disease, hold his trust, until at length his provisions failed him, and death from starvation was the only alternative of surrender.¹ But the knight and his soldiers alike preferred

¹ This account is given fully by Roger of Wendover.—See his "*Chronicle*," vol. ii. pp. 208, 213, *et seq.*

battle to death by hunger; they were soldiers, and they
to accept a soldier's death. In the hope of cutting their
ugh the lines of the besiegers, the garrison made a
sally on the 6th of March, 1204, but they were over-
taken prisoners, and detained on parole. His noble defence
k of Andelys had raised John's admiration, and on the 7th
, 1204, the king commands the treasurer to free Robert
r from the bond by which he was pledged to the amount
as a warranty for his father's fidelity, and in acknowledg-
oger's great services other lands were bestowed upon him;
was an old fine of 500 marks upon lands in his possession,
belonged to Richard de Muntfichet, and on the 14th of
5, we find the following entry in the Rot. Claus.: "We
to Roger de Laci, Constable of Chester, until the feast
ichael, 1205, for the payment of the fine which he made to
ing seisin of the land which belonged to Guy de la Val
rd de Muntfichet. He is therefore to enjoy those lands
until that time." In the same year he was made keeper
cles of Carlisle and York, which he was to hold during the
asure. On the 3rd of March in the same year the king
a visit at his castle of Pontefract, and afterwards in the
7, 1209, and 1210. It was this Roger who became a
the abbot of Stanlaw, whose monks afterwards changed

triumphal processions of the same State, with the comedy of Greece, with the improvised farces of Italy, and with the pasquinades which went from mouth to mouth in later times. Further, as there have been few institutions which have done more for liberty on the Continent and in England than the trade guilds and corporations, so there have been few forms in which satire has been used with greater effect than in the performances of these bodies. They have always assumed a considerable degree of liberty, and used generally it with great effect. Governments and peoples have alike quailed beneath their lash. Their motto was *castigantur ridendo*, and they appear generally to have acted fully up to its spirit.

Prominent amongst those corporations of early times was that which bore the title at the head of this paper. This society is at once the best and the worst known amongst the numerous confraternities of the kind with which the middle ages abounded. Almost every author who treats of the 14th and 15th centuries introduces its name; but, except in sundry dry-as-dust encyclopædia articles, it is nearly impossible to get a clear idea of what the society really was, and what was the work which it set itself to do. There is, however, really some interest in the subject, even for our own day, and there are still people so behind the age as to sigh for a restoration of the privileges which the society in question enjoyed, but which an enlightened and "paternal" government, with its neat machinery of prefects and sub-prefects, cannot now be expected to tolerate.

The "Clercs of the Basoche" appear to have been of two kinds—the real and the imitation. By the first is implied the basoche of the palace, and by the second that of the *châtelet*. The basoche of the palace was, as its name implies, simply the corporation of the clerks of that old semi-judicial, semi-legislative Parlement of Paris, which was amongst the first representatives of a popular assembly on the Continent. Its first object was purely a business one, somewhat resembling that of the Law Society of England, but to that it speedily superadded another of a much more agreeable kind. The basoche of the *châtelet* was an institution of almost precisely similar description, and its fate was much the same. Instituted to guard the professional interests of its members, it began before long to occupy itself with other and less tedious pursuits, and ended by becoming the rival of the elder society in scenic and theatrical representations. In spite, however, of a brave struggle, the basoche of the palace conquered it and absorbed its fame in its own. Two or three

times in the course of the 14th century they make some appearance, but they never seem to have been of any great importance. Their insignificance saved them, however, for a somewhat longer life than that enjoyed by the basoche of the palace. Under Henry III., the latter was shorn of its privileges one after another, until it finally disappeared; but the king, though he suppressed some of their peculiar features, allowed them to continue in existence as a corporate body; and thus it came to pass that they dragged on a lingering and feeble life until the Revolution, which put an end to them, as to many other pleasant institutions. It is, however, with the original and greater society that the chief associations are connected. This was founded under Philippe le Bel, who was pleased to bestow upon it a variety of unusual privileges. The other corporations of the same class were allowed to call their leader by the title of king, but the clerks of the basoche were permitted by special grace to crown their monarch with a royal cap. His officers bore titles indicative of their rank, taken from those of legal dignitaries. There was a chancellor, who was supported by a vice-chancellor, a master of requests, a grand crier, a procureur-général, a grand referendary, secretaries, sheriffs, and beadles. The society was permitted even to strike money of its own, and the heralds granted it a coat of arms—three inkstands or, on a field azure.

Their office was at first to exercise jurisdiction over the clerks of Paris. They settled all their disputes and watched over their interests, exercising thus the functions for which such societies are generally formed. Soon, however, they added to this duty that of catering for the pleasure of the citizens, by presenting them with plays of a special kind. These were all satirical, and their objects were the various officers of the courts, from the judges downwards. Reading being an uncommon art, they thus exercised the function now fulfilled by our satirical papers, with the single difference that the subject of their sarcasm was always of one description—the abuses of the administration of justice. Later on they extended their range over the whole comedy of human life, and though they played only thrice a year, they managed to hold up to ridicule most, if not all, of the follies and fashions of the time. The representations of the clerks took place first on the Thursdays before and after the Epiphany; second, at the beginning of May; and thirdly, soon after the grand festival of the society. They performed, however, at uncertain periods besides, such as royal festivities of all kinds, wed-

dings and the like, and whenever the king made a solemn entry into the city. At first their performances were given at any place where they could find room, sometimes in the palace of justice itself, sometimes in the courts of private houses, and sometimes in a large field on the left bank of the Seine, then called Santsaye, but afterwards, from their connection with it, the *Pré aux Clercs*. Louis XII. granted them an odd privilege—that of performing on the great marble table of the palace, which was generally used for the court banquets, when the king dined in public. Their expenses were defrayed from a variety of sources, prominent amongst which were certain special grants from the parliament, a tax upon hawks, and subscriptions from the royal privy purse and from the general public.

In spite of all this encouragement, they generally spoke pretty freely of the people by whom they were paid. The parliament dreaded them far more than the king, and was perpetually interfering to prohibit their plays. Occasionally they made use of the calamities of the time to excuse themselves for this piece of tyranny; but as a rule, the only assigned reason was “certain considerations thereto moving us.” Very probably they had a good deal of ground for their repressive measures. The clerks not only said sharp things, but held their masters up to ridicule in other ways, with all the licence of the Roman *Saturnalia*. The likeness to this festival was still farther carried out by the manner in which the most offensive of their plays was performed. Once every year they had a show, when they paraded the streets with music, banners, and grotesque dresses. This procession was ordered by their first charter, and always took place towards the end of June or at the beginning of July. Every one over whom the King of the Basoche could claim jurisdiction was pressed into the service. With the usual semi-military organisation of those early days, the clerks were distributed in companies of about a hundred men, each of which was commanded by a captain, lieutenant, and ensign. The first duty of the captain was to choose a fashion and a colour for the dress of his band, who called themselves by some fantastic title in harmony with their appearance. On the day before the procession a solemn gathering was held, and a mock proclamation uttered by the chancellor of the basoche, imposing a fine of ten crowns (which, however, was no mockery) upon every one who failed to fulfil his engagements.

The great day came at last, and the procession set forth to the

sound of drums and trumpets, hautboys and fifes. At the head came the King of the Basoche, wearing the royal cap and the other robes of his position. Behind him followed the chancellor and the rest of the officials, in order of precedence, followed by the whole of the rank and file. The first company was dressed in yellow and blue, the official colours of the basoche, the remaining companies were dressed according to the pleasure of their captains, while before each was carried the banner of its particular colour, and embroidered not only with the emblem chosen by that particular company, but with the three inkstands of the society. Last of all came the recently-admitted clerks—the “yellow beaks” (*bejaunes*)—so called, it is to be supposed, since they were so soon to develop into birds of prey. The procession having reached the court of the palace, the king took up his position on one side and halted, whilst the whole of his subjects defiled before him to the sound of music. After paying their respects in a rigidly defined fashion to the chief legal dignitaries, they entered the hall, where their plays and a general dance concluded the day. This ceremony lasted until the reign of Henry III., who prohibited it, amongst many other harmless and some good things. It was always exceedingly popular with the people, as indeed its magnificence might well make it. The number of those who took part in the procession was seldom less than six thousand, and sometimes half as many more.

This was not, however, the only occasion on which they were accustomed to show themselves in public. A somewhat similar procession took place at the Epiphany, but the great feast was that which was held at the beginning of May. For this the king and the parliament found the money, and the festivities were consequently prolonged throughout almost the whole of the month. The first part of the ceremony consisted in serenades by torchlight, which were performed by a portion only of the basoche, headed by their chancellor and some other officers. These commenced on the Wednesday before the first Sunday in May, on the morning of which last day all the officers, dressed in their richest clothes and brilliant with gold and jewels, went with their band at their head to the house of their chancellor. Him they brought to the palace, and entered with him into the hall, where, by this time, the great body of the basoche was assembled. There they listened to a discourse from one of the clerks, and then arranged themselves in order of procession to march to the Forest of Bondy. The royal officers of the forest met them

there, also on horseback, and in gorgeous dresses. They breakfasted together, after which the officers conducted their guests to an appointed place. On approaching it they all closed up together, and a second discourse was delivered by the procureur-général of the basoche. Then, to the sound of trumpets and the clash of cymbals, they advanced, marked two trees for the use of the basoche on a future occasion, and quitted the place. Some days afterwards these trees were cut down and brought to Paris, where they were kept in the court of the palace until the second Sunday. On that day the old tree from the last year was formally uprooted, and the new one planted in its place, with ceremonies similar to those which had attended its selection in the forest. On the tree was hung the escutcheon of the basoche, surrounded with ivy, and bearing at the foot the names of the principal officers of the society for the year. Another kind of decoration was sometimes hung upon these boughs. In 1640, two servants were convicted of murder, and, as the authorities were afraid for some reason or other to hang them in public, the provost of Paris took them out at nine o'clock at night, and hanged them to the branches of the May. The tree was, indeed, always sacred to justice, and any insult to it was punished as a crime of great gravity.

The ceremony of "planting the May" is one of very great antiquity. Though it emerges from obscurity only in the reign of Philippe le Bel, there can be little doubt of its descent from the festival of Flora, always celebrated in Rome during the month of May, to which also may be traced the festival of the Virgin, which is similarly celebrated in Roman Catholic countries. In the popular mind of France, however, the "planting of the May" was always associated with justice and freedom, and it is probable that to this usage—dimly remembered though it might be—might be ascribed the custom so common during the first Revolution of planting trees of liberty.

During the carnival, the confraternity was not idle. On the last day, the lovers of Aristophanic buffoonery might treat themselves with the spectacle of the lawyers burlesquing their own profession on the great marble table of the Palace of Justice. The performance was known by the title of *La Cause Grasse*, and was one of the coarsest amusements presented to the Parisian world. The basoche sat as a court in its ordinary costume, and the clerks pleaded before them in their gowns. The subject was often a case which had really

me short time before; the only thing necessary to its being that it should be either a subject of some drunken man, or that it should turn on some scandal—the grosser the subject was chosen soon after Christmas, and the wits who were always selected from the wittiest members of the society occupied the intervening time in the invention of jests for the content of their speeches. Always amongst the characters of these plays found two—a faithless wife and a deceived husband. In the characters, they were probably about on a level with the stories of Dido and Margaret of Navarre, and little, if at all, below the wit of our own dramatists of the Restoration. Their wit was, however, more that of Rabelais than of Congreve, and their humour more of the kind of Lucian rather than of Sterne. Very probably the jokes were not so good. As Mr. Ruskin has said, it is a sign of the progress of our own age, that it has lost its power of laughing at jests. We have grown more acute, but we have lost in the degree the sense of pleasure. Amongst the audience of these plays, however, good humour supplied the defects of their entertainment, and thus the *Cause Grasse* never failed to attract the Parisians, even when suppressed under Henry III. Many fruitless attempts were made to check the licence of these performers. This king, however, less displeased by the licentiousness of the performance

should generally have been the parliament ; but the fact may probably be explained by the security which an almost absolute monarch can easily assume amidst popular criticism of the lighter sort. Just as in England the House of Commons was, in the 18th century, far more tenacious of its privileges than the Upper House, so it will always be found that people who have acquired a dignity are more proud of it than those who have inherited it. As affording a safety-valve for the popular temper, the clercs of the basoche must have been invaluable. They answered in part the cry for *panem et circenses*, by supplying a large amount of amusement of a rough, socially satirical kind, to a people who were thereby diverted from the graver political questions which authority might have found unpleasant. Their shows satisfied the thirst of all classes for the picturesque and the beautiful, while their dramatic performances fed, not inefficiently, an equally common love of laughter. The jests may have been indifferent and the fun coarse, while the love of show and glitter may be a vulgar taste. It is not, however, for those who can sit through a modern pantomime to depreciate, on such grounds as these, the performances of the Clercs of the Basoche.

I. T. H.

LOAN EXHIBITION AT GREAT YARMOUTH.—During the past month a Loan Exhibition has been held at the Town Hall, Great Yarmouth, in aid of the Local School of Science and Art. It comprised selections sent from South Kensington, and contributions from private collections in the town. Lectures were given on subjects connected with art by the Rev. H. R. Neville, Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, Mr. Charles J. Palmer, F.S.A., Mr. Seddon, the Rev. Hugh Smyth, the Rev. Bowyer Vaux, and others. About 500 persons attended, and after payment of all expenses, there was a surplus of 30*l.* in aid of the Local School of Art, besides bringing to it an additional number of pupils. One advantage at these Exhibitions is, that they bring to light works of art and objects of interest which would otherwise remain unknown. One gentleman alone, Mr. Owles, contributed to this Exhibition upwards of 600 articles, principally Porcelain, including about 160 specimens of Lowestoft ware. The Town Council exhibited their original Charter granted by King John ; their ancient hutch, or corporation chest, with its numerous curious keys ; the town seals, and several small silver maces of the time of Queen Elizabeth. About 130 paintings were exhibited, principally contributed by Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. ; Mr. Charles J. Palmer, Mr. G. E. Frere, Mr. Preston, Mr. Hammond, the Rev. John Gunn, and other gentlemen. The Town Council exhibited a full-length portrait of George I. by Worsdale, and an original portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, who was High Steward of Yarmouth.

It is not generally known that at Chiswick there is an ancient building which was originally erected as a pesthouse, for the reception of the Westminster scholars, in case of the outbreak of the plague, or other dangerous illness. The last time that it was used for this purpose was in Dr. Busby's time, a little more than two centuries ago, when Lord Halifax and John Dryden were among his pupils at Chiswick. The house was afterwards used by the late Mr. J. Whittingham for the Chiswick Press, from which so many elegantly printed books issued forth in the early part of the present century.—*Guardian*.

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Cobham, Kent.—The monuments of the family of the ancient Lords of Cobham, in Cobham church, have recently been restored, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Waller. It need not be added, when Mr. Waller's qualifications are so well known, that the restoration has been made in the best of taste, with the soundest judgment, and with great success. A visit to Cobham church would now repay a long journey ; and, as it is so very accessible, these beautiful monuments, in a state of almost pristine freshness, will be resorted to by all who appreciate mediæval art in one of its most interesting branches.

The Cobham monuments consist of an unrivalled series of brasses, which are of themselves sufficient to illustrate the history of that species of monument, and one of the finest alabaster tombs of the Elizabethan age. Most of the brasses had been subjected to more or less mutilation, but not to the extent so unhappily to be found in many churches in the county of Kent. The inscriptions had suffered considerably, much of the heraldry was gone, and the state of the monuments in 1840 was such that it was deemed advisable to secure them from further injury. This was done under the direction of Mr. Charles Spence, of the Admiralty, and at the same time the alabaster tomb to Sir George Brooke and Lady, which had been sadly defaced, had all its fragments carefully put together, and the general architectural features, which had been lost by the destruction of the columns, were restored in plaster of Paris.

The principles of the present more complete restorations may be briefly explained. All the old work is left intact, but secured. The most interesting additions to the brasses consist of the inscriptions. The authority for these is found in two sources : a manuscript in the Lansdowne collection, No. 874 ; and a transcript in the College of Arms, the latter being exceedingly useful. It is rare that such fortunate circumstances occur ; for both these authorities are of the end of the 16th century, and they serve to restore the text of these interesting inscriptions as originally laid down. The same authorities serve for the heraldry ; but where they are wanting, as in some few instances they are, there has been no attempt at restoration, so scrupulously has Mr. Waller kept truthfulness and propriety in view.

In the tomb the same conservative principles have been adopted. No part of the old work has been tampered with ; even the smallest frag-

ment of heraldic colour has been preserved. The original arrangement of the crest on the table of the tomb, and of the small figures of the sons and daughters, has been preserved on the authority of the Lansdowne MS., 874; and every part of new work added is given from fragments carefully preserved in the repairs of 1840. The heraldry of this tomb probably exceeds in elaboration that of any other extant. Many of the small figures have 45 coats of arms on their tabards: none have less than 12; and the figures are 14 in number. The mode in which this work has been executed is also peculiar. It is incised, and afterwards filled in with a resinous composition,—a process of exceeding delicacy.

To return to the brasses. The earliest is that of Joan de Cobham, *circa* 1298. It most probably, Mr. Waller thinks, represents the wife of John de Cobham, Constable of Rochester Castle, and the daughter of Sir Robert de Septvans, of Chartham. There has been some debate about the identification of this lady; but no writer has appealed to the evidence of the monument, but has merely conjectured. The character of the execution points to the earlier date. It is one of the best preserved figures in the church, and is justly admired for its workmanship. The most mutilated brass of this series was that of Lady Margaret: all the inscriptions, the canopy and armorial bearings, had been abstracted; and the figure had lost both arms. Fortunately, one of her arms had not gone when rubbings were taken by the Messrs. Waller in 1838, so that this is restored precisely as before, line for line, and gives authority for the other. It will here be noted to how comparatively late a period our church monuments have been violated with impunity.

One of the later brasses, that of Sir John Brooke and Lady, 1506, has lost the male figure; and this is not supplied, as no authority, not even an existing matrix, being available, the latter having been worn out. To show the value of these memorials for our domestic history, it may be well to point out the error that a well-known writer on the Peerage, and one of authority, has made. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his "Synopsis of the Peerage," never once alludes to these monuments. He writes from disputing authorities; and selects, apparently without reason, that which seems to suit him best. He makes John de Cobham, second Lord of Cobham, to be summoned to Parliament from 1339 to 1407, which, in a note, he tells us is in opposition to Banks, Vincent, and Holinshed. Had he studied the monuments, he could not have fallen into so gross an error. John, second Lord of Cobham, died in 1354; and is buried in the chancel of Cobham church. His son John, commonly called the "Founder," having founded a college of priests there, was the third Lord: he died in 1407, and is also buried at Cobham. Sir H. Nicolas, before he ends his article on this Lord, commits another error, in telling us his granddaughter and heiress was married to her *third* husband, Sir John Oldcastle. He was her *fourth* husband. Her third husband, Sir Nicholas Hawberk, lies buried at Cobham. Under the article to John Brooke, fifth Lord, he is again in error. He makes his death to have occurred in 1506. But the brass shows it was his wife who died in that year: the date of his decease is left blank, clearly showing he was then alive. All the writers, however, on this point are in error and disagreement. To show how one mistake leads to another: in the next

Thomas Brooke, sixth Lord, Sir Harris Nicolas states that he was recently summoned to Parliament from the 17th of October, to the 12th of November, 1515; though *each writ* in those years was in the name of John Cobham. It is hardly probable that a writ of summons should contain a man's Christian name. The fact is, that John Brooke was still living; and the fact that he may have been mistaken for John Cobham is countenanced by the brass, which gives the name of Cobham, and not those of Brooke. These errors, on one page of a writer of eminence, will show the value of monuments, as well as book authorities. It also shows the value of maintaining inscriptions which contain so much evidence: their mutilation and abstraction should be matters of

regret. The restorations which have been effected are at the cost of F. C. Brooke, a descendant of Sir George Brooke, whose monument in the church has been mentioned above, and who died in 1558: the monument was erected by his eldest son, William, in 1561. The restoration of the monument in which the brasses were inlaid has been effected by Mr. Brooke, in the same process, and under his direction. A small portion of the monument of Sir George Brooke was also restored under the same gentleman, who was compelled from ill health to relinquish it. It need scarcely be said that one of the first of the Cobham brasses, Lady Joan Cobham, was engraved in Mr. Waller's "Monumental Brasses of Great Britain." It is understood he will shortly publish a special account of the monuments.

Another Anglo-Saxon Cemetery has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Brent. Fortunately, Mr. John Brent will be the guardian of the discovery, and may be brought to light.

after the fashion of the earlier and classic bronze spears. Below the skeletons, at the depth of three feet, were bronze fibulæ, a quantity of torques and armillæ, some of which were of wood cased over with bronze (such are not unknown to the antiquary); and a variety of other ornaments, which M. De Ring considers belonged to females and young persons.

The researches of M. De Ring are extremely valuable; and if he is at times led somewhat to antedate the interments, the well-executed plates enable the antiquary to judge and decide for himself. Nearly the whole of the objects engraved in the third volume (the swords excepted) are either Roman, or betoken strongly a Roman origin. In one tumulus, with fragments of grey, coarse pottery, were a Roman fibula and three pieces of the figured red Roman ware, commonly called Samian, much worn, and buried apparently as something uncommon and curious; the pottery, indeed, is nearly all of Roman character; and one vessel with a small handle is very like Frankish or Saxon. Some of the fibulæ are of peculiar types, and probably bespeak provincial origin. One of the most uncommon objects from the tumuli opened by M. De Ring is a gridiron in iron coated with bronze, extremely well made. On one side is a raised open guard for the meat and a groove to catch the melted fat. With it was a long knife of the same metal, and a spoon or ladle, in bronze, with a long iron handle. Whether these culinary objects served for the mortuary repast, as M. De Ring conjectures, or not, they are very interesting examples of domestic utensils, and may be considered conjointly with the kitchen implements discovered in Romano-British tumuli. In the forest of Brumath, the site of some of the excavations, was found by a labourer, a small bronze dagger, similar to some discovered in barrows in England. It is much worn, apparently from long use.

Burgundy.—M. Henri Baudot's researches in Burgundy, and particularly at Charney, have not received the attention they deserve. He has published his discoveries in a thick quarto volume at Paris and at Dijon, with ample and excellent illustrations, under the title of "*Mémoire sur les Sepultures des Barbares de l'époque Mérovingienne.*" The identification and study of the remains of the epoch so shrouded in darkness, that which immediately preceded and followed the abandonment of Gaul and Britain by the Romans, is of very recent date. Formerly, all that was not Roman was deemed to be British or Gaulish, and the industrial arts of the Saxons and Franks, illustrated by remains of so marked and individual a character, were passed over in silence, quite unrecognised and unsuspected. Now, however, they have for some years been thoroughly understood; and, as if to reward the labours of modern archaeologists, materials of great value seem accumulating on all sides. What can but strike us as much to be regretted is the almost utter ignorance of the antiquaries of France and Germany of the discoveries made in England. The Abbé Cochet has turned to great advantage the works of the English antiquary; but he is almost an isolated exception; and we can but notice how incomplete the researches of others are rendered from the want of knowledge such as he has so well acquired.

It would be almost impossible to convey any correct notion of the

interest of the remains discovered by M. Baudot without the
ates, which make his volume so valuable. Some of the orna-
f great beauty, particularly the circular fibulæ in gold ; but,
are, they do not evince the high artistic merit of the con-
us Anglo-Saxon jewellery.

e iron buckles, covered with silvered patterns more or less
d in which the cross frequently appears, have no equivalents
o-Saxon remains, while smaller buckles in bronze and white
most or quite identical ; and the same remark may be applied
sonal ornaments, particularly the beads. The bronze basins
e in both countries, and are apparently of Roman manufac-
glass vessels are also very similar, while in the pottery there
quite distinct ; but, at the same time, both usually show a
ence, except in the very modern-looking cups with handles
The prevalence of the *angon* is the most distinctive feature
ons of the Burgundian Franks.

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

—General SABINE, President, in the chair.
wing papers were read : "On Uniform Rotation," by Mr.
ns.—"On a Fluorescent Substance resembling Quinine in
d "On the Rate of Passage of Quinine into the Vascular
scular Tissues of the Body," by Dr. Bence Jones and Mr.

bronze swords, daggers, and spear-heads in the collection, and pronounced them to be British, not Roman. It contained also some remarkable specimens of British pottery, several Anglo-Saxon weapons, a Roman fibula, and an iron sword which was similar to those found in the Swiss Pfahlbauten. This led the Director to suggest whether these remains were not evidence of the existence of Pfahlbauten in the Thames.—Mr. Milne, the geologist, who was present, said he was rather of opinion that the piles found were the remains of an old jetty.—Mr. Carter Blake, at the invitation of the President, described the four skulls exhibited, part of a collection of eleven. The first was of the Celtic type, and belonged to the Romano-British period; the second, of the Ancient British or long-barrow type, so described by Dr. Thurnam; the third, of the river-bed type; and the fourth was remarkable for severe sword-cuts across it. They were accompanied by a horn of *Bos primigenius*.—In reply to Mr. Blake, Mr. Layton stated that no remains of *B. longifrons* had been discovered.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 2.—The Marquis CAMDEN, President, in the chair.

The noble chairman announced that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had consented to be Honorary President at the Congress of the Institute to be held in London in July next.

Mr. Walter Birch contributed a notice of three unpublished seals in the British Museum, one of which was the first great seal of Charles I.

Mr. W. H. Tregellas read a paper on Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon, and exhibited a plan of the camp, so that, in case the common should be encroached upon, a memorial of it might be preserved. The paper was the sequel to one read at a meeting of the Institute last year, in which a British origin was assigned to the camp, and that opinion was maintained by the author of the paper.

A paper was contributed by Mr. J. Rogers, "On a Mural Tomb discovered in the Church at Carminnow, in Cornwall." Its assigned date was about the middle of the 11th century.

Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., read a paper on a curious mosaic pavement found at Caerleon, which was of what is called the gridiron pattern. The pavement had been raised with great care, and is now deposited in the museum at Caerleon, where numerous other objects of interest found near the spot are collected.

Some notes were read on several remarkable mural paintings in Whaddon Church, Bucks, copies of which were shown; and several other objects of interest were exhibited.

April 13.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of this Institute was held in the rooms of the Arundel Society in Bond Street, the Marquis CAMDEN in the chair.

A paper, contributed by the Rev. Greville G. Chester, was read by Mr. T. Purnell, "On Recent Discoveries in Carthage." In recent excavations on the site of ancient Carthage numerous interesting relics have been found, some of which were Phœnician, some Roman, and some indicating a Christian population. The Roman remains were the most numerous, consisting of various kinds of pottery and bronze articles.

"On the Discovery of Roman Remains in the Isle of Portland," by Professor James Buckman, was read by Mr. Butt. No remains of the Romans had been discovered in the Isle of Portland until the recent works were undertaken, when numerous relics of various kinds were discovered, clearly indicating that the Romans occupied the island. Mixed with them were some stone implements, apparently

one was drawn by Mr. F. W. Metcalfe to the proposed removal of an interesting perpendicular rood-screen in the church of St. Andrew's, Emneth, which is undergoing "restoration." Mr. Metcalfe made drawings of the church and of the screen, and urged the authorities to preserve the ancient relic from destruction.

giving a description of Roovesmore Fort and Oghams, in the parish of Glashigh, county Cork, was contributed by Colonel Lane Fox, who made drawings of the curious ancient fort, and some of the objects discovered within it. Large upright stones, with other stones mixed with them, were found on excavating the fort, which is a large circular space surrounded with mounds of earth.

ancient seals, a rare piece of chain-armour used to protect the joints where the plate-armour was jointed, a specimen of Roman metalwork, and other objects, were exhibited.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

8.—J. R. PLANCHÉ, Esq., Rouge Croix, Vice-President, in

7. Bailey exhibited an ancient iron dagger excavated in the ruins near to Barclay's brewery in Southwark; the handle and the blade. Also an iron trident found in Southwark, and pronounced

Mr. E. Roberts exhibited a portrait of Edward VI., some years since in the possession of the late eminent antiquary, John Gough Nichols, and which has lately come into his own possession. It is on panel; is traced to have been at one time in Leicester Castle, and bears such marks of antiquity as to render it quite probable that it might be a portrait of the youthful monarch taken from life.

Dr. T. N. Brushfield exhibited a valuable collection of Roman antiquities discovered in Chester, chiefly in the years 1863 and 1864, with a number of beautifully executed drawings and photographs. One subject only can here be mentioned. Two fragments of Purbeck marble bear part of a Latin inscription, in letters four of five inches high. It appeared to be part of the frieze of the entablature of a portico, or colonnade, and is remarkable from the rarity of that material in the Roman-British buildings, and still more remarkable from the distance from which the marble had been brought.

Mr. T. J. Irvine exhibited a drawing of three stone altar-slabs, each marked with the usual five crosses, found in the pavement of St. David's cathedral.

April 11.—GEORGE R. WRIGHT, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

The death of Dr. John Lee, Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Hartwell Park, a Member of the Council of the British Archæological Association, and past President, was announced.

Edward Ford, Esq., of Old Park, Enfield, exhibited a magnificent volume of photographic facsimiles of ancient deeds, illustrative of the pedigree of the family of Ford, commencing A.D. 1288. The deeds are now in the possession of the Rev. W. Meredith, of Ightfield, Salop, who is connected by marriage with the elder line of Fords, of Ford Green, Stafford. The other branches of the family are, Ford, of Ellet Hall and Morecambe Lodge, Lancashire; Ford, of Abbeyfield, Chester; and Ford, of Old Park, Enfield, Middlesex.

Edward Levien, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Sec., made some remarks upon the contents of the book, and pointed out its value as an accurate authority on local history. Thus, one of the deeds contained in it is quoted in Ormerod's "Cheshire," as of the time of Henry II.; but it may be here distinctly seen to be of the time of Henry VIII. Dr. Samuel Johnson, it appears, was the grandson of a lady of the Ford family. The volume exhibited by Mr. Ford, it was stated, was about to be presented to the British Museum.

Thomas C. Archer, Esq., exhibited a deed of Henry de Longchamp, of A.D. 1341, granting to the prior and convent of Canterbury certain lands at Stistede, Essex.

James Kendrick, Esq., M.D., of Warrington, also exhibited a deed of 1248—1274, made by John de Verdun, granting certain lands at Alton, in Staffordshire, with power to the grantee to alienate them "*exceptis viris religiosis et judæis*." It was pointed out by Mr. Levien that this exception was common until the Mortmain statute and statute against the Jews, *temp.* Edward I., made the exception the law of the land. It then became unnecessary to specify it, and the phrase was disused.

An interesting account of Brough of Clickminin, in Orkney, the joint production of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., and T. J. Irvine, Esq., was

was fully illustrated by complete drawings of this very good of a "Pict's house."—James Copland, Esq., M.D., added particulars from his own knowledge of this building, and of two other houses," in the Orkneys.

Mr. Hiley, Esq., exhibited some Roman pottery found in Southwark, with the gladiator's trident produced at the last meeting.

Mr. Burnell, Esq., F.S.A., then read a paper by the Rev. J. Blunt, on the antiquities by himself on the old church of Chelsea. Mr. Blunt stated that the ancient dedication of the church was to All Saints, but has long been attributed to St. Luke. The chancel, and the north and south of it, are the only portions of ancient work remaining. The north chantry, called the manor chantry, once contained the remains of the Brays, now in very imperfect condition, having been removed or destroyed to make space for those of the Gervoise family. There remains, however, an ancient brass in the floor. Of the More chantry, he stated that the monument of Sir Thomas More had been removed from it to the chancel, and the chantry had been destroyed by the monuments of the Gorges family, now also removed, and destroyed. Mr. Blunt showed that, notwithstanding the contrary opinion, founded on Aubrey's assertion, the More monument is the original one, for which Sir Thomas More himself wrote the epitaph.

Mr. Bell, the architect of the improvements effected subsequently to the church, spoke positively as to the non-existence of a crypt which had been placed under the More chantry. The foundation of the church, before it was enlarged in 1666, he found west of the More chantry's tomb. On the north side of the chancel an aumbry, and on the south a piscina, were found coeval with the chancel (early 15th century). The monument of the More family, and the monument

Vedic Age." The word *brahman*, the author stated, is applied in the Rigveda, 1, to devout worshippers and contemplative sages who composed prayers and hymns which they themselves recited in praise of the gods; 2, to ministers of public worship; and 3, to particular priests with special duties. From an examination of the passages in which the word occurs, he found that in any of these three capacities the *brahman* was regarded with respect and reverence by the community, and even that his presence was considered an important condition of the efficacy of the ceremonial. It was indeed quite conceivable, the author remarked, that the intense hatred of the evil spirits whom India and other Aryan dieties are so frequently represented as destroying, or as chasing away from the sacrifices which they disturbed and polluted, may not have been inspired by the dread which superstitious worshippers entertained of those goblins, so much as by the fact that they were rival objects of adoration, for whom their votaries claimed a share in the oblations; whilst the adherents of the gods described their patrons as triumphing by their superior power over the hostile intruders and their magical arts.

April 9.—The Right Hon. VISCOUNT STRANGFORD in the chair.

The Hon. G. Campbell was elected a non-resident member.

Mr. Thomas, adverting to recent controversies respecting the parentage of the various modes of writing in use in ancient India, spoke "On the Adapted Alphabets of the Aryan Races." The following are the positions laid down by him as the result of his palæographical investigations: The Aryans invented no alphabet of their own for their special form of human speech, but were, in all their migrations, indebted to the nationality amid whom they settled for their instruction in the science of writing. 1. The *Persian Cuneiform* owed its origin to the Assyrian, and the Assyrian Cuneiform emanated from an antecedent Turanian symbolic character. 2. The *Greek* and *Latin* alphabets were manifestly derived from the Phœnician. 3. The *Bactrian* was adapted to its more precise functions by a reconstruction and amplification of Phœnician models. 4. The *Devanāgarī* was appropriated to the expression of the Sanskrit language from the pre-existing Indian Pāli or *Lāt* alphabet, which was obviously originated to meet the requirements of Turanian (Dravidian) dialects. 5. The *Pehlvi* was the offspring of later and already modified Phœnician letters; and 6. The *Zend* was elaborated out of the limited elements of the Pehlvi writing, but by a totally different method from that followed in the adaptation of the Semitic Bactrian.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

March 9.—Rev. C. PRITCHARD, President, in the chair.

Dr. Dodgson, Cockermouth; the Rev. D. W. Durnell, Welton, Northamptonshire; J. Matheson, Esq., Glasgow; and J. Moden, Esq., Gloucester, were balloted for and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following papers were communicated to the meeting:—

"Investigations on Airy's Double-Image Micrometer," by Prof. Kaiser, suggesting certain mechanical modifications tending to increase

of this Instrument."—"Additions to the Investigations on Systems," by M. Hoek, indicating various places in the which are intersectional points common to the orbits of several Notice of the Great Nebula in Orion," by the Rev. T. W. ting out various details that seem to offer a suspicion of g on in that object.—"On the Path of a Detonating A. S. Herschel, Esq. This was a large meteor which appeared 21st of November last, and traversed the entire valley of—a distance of about seventy-five miles,—from forty-one the level of the sea at the Nore, to twenty-seven miles arth's surface in the neighbourhood of Henley-on-Thames, appearance of which was accompanied, after an interval the sound in travelling, by a loud report like that of a off at a distance of some miles.—"On the Spectrum of a Padre Secchi, indicating an apparent change in the position the absorptive bands as compared with the observations of

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

—Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Bart., in the chair.
g the proceedings Sir Roderick announced that information ceived of the safe arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Zanzibar, was about to proceed on his intended exploration.
awlinson, in a paper entitled "Observations on a Memoir lished by M. Veniukof on the Pamir and the Sources of the ntral Asia," undertook to expose an imposition which for ad mystified and misled geographers respecting that portion sia between Cashmere and the Russian territory. Docu-

Mr. Sanders, who had travelled in that part of Asia described by the German, said that the Russian map founded on those documents and maps he had found generally correct.

Sir Roderick Murchison thought the society were greatly indebted to Sir Henry Rawlinson for having so fully exposed the fallacies of the German without a name, whom he might be said to have killed over and over again.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 20.—Lord H. GORDON LENNOX, M.P., in the chair.

There was an exceedingly interesting display of flowers; among the most interesting were a collection of roses, from Mr. W. Paul; primula filicifolia, from Mr. J. Toombs, gardener to Mr. W. S. Roots; a fine collection of primulas, from Messrs. Windebank and Kingsbury, Southampton; a fine specimen of dendrobium speciosum, from Mr. Wentworth Buller, F.R.H.S.; and a collection of grapes, in a wonderful state of preservation, from Mr. J. Kelk, M.P. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley drew attention to a truncheon of pinus Lambertiana, in which there was an immense deposit of wood on the lower side of the branch in comparison with the upper; and to a little West Indian mollusc, sent by Mr. F. G. Wilson, which is very destructive to young cucumber plants at Wandsworth. Mr. Bateman, F.R.S., delivered an interesting lecture on the *Amherstia nobilis*, so rarely flowered in England, the magnificent blossoms of which were exhibited to the meeting. Seven new provincial floral and horticultural societies were admitted into union, including the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland; twenty-one new fellows were elected, including Lady Manners, Rear-Admiral Douglas Curry, Major-General Lawrenson, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, &c.

April 3.—GEORGE F. WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair.

The following were some of the objects most worthy of attention—viz., a plant of the true rhododendron Griffithii, from Bhootan, no less remarkable for its large lovely white flowers than its exquisite scent, like that of hawthorn; Bonatea speciosa, a Cape orchid, and an Angrecum, from Madagascar, apparently new; also a charming, variegated variety of the common crested dogstail grass, which bids fair to be extremely valuable for edging, &c. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley made some observations on an experiment on truffle-growing just commenced at Chiswick. Thirteen new fellows were elected, and the Maidstone Horticultural Society was admitted into union.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

March 23.—Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. Bence Jones, the honorary secretary, delivered a lecture "On the Existence in the Textures of Animals of a Fluorescent Substance closely resembling Quinine."

Dr. Jones exhibited, by means of the electric lamp, several experiments in which the various parts of guinea-pigs, dissolved in acids and in alkalies, were placed in the invisible rays of the spectrum and became

fluorescent. The lens of a bullock's eye formed a beautiful object; and solutions of different strengths of quinine were similarly placed, to show that the depth of the colour increases in proportion to the quantity of quinine dissolved. Experiments have been made with the humours of the human eye during the operation for cataract, from which it appeared that a longer time is required before the quinine is absorbed than in the textures of a guinea-pig. Not only is the fluorescence observable in dead matter, but all transparent humours of the living body also indicate the presence of quinine. This was shown very remarkably by the experiment on Dr. Jones himself, who placed his face in the invisible rays of the spectrum, when his eyes glared in the darkness with a strange blue fluorescent light. In the concluding portion of his lecture he adverted to the possible application of the knowledge thus gained of the rapid absorption of quinine and other powerful alkaloids into all the textures of the body, as a means of curing some of those mysterious diseases which have hitherto baffled all medical skill, especially cataract and ague.

April 6.—Professor Du Bois Reymond delivered a lecture "On the Time required for the Transmission of Volition and Sensation through the Nerves." Dr. Raymond in the early part of the lecture pointed out the analogy subsisting between the nerves and telegraph wires, the former, like the latter, being insensible to the impressions they convey, and being merely the media through which sensation is transmitted to various parts of the body. Though the transmission of sensations is so rapid that the effect seems to be instantaneous with the exciting cause, nevertheless it is not so, and there is in reality an interval of time between the prick of a pin on the foot and the perception of the sensation—an interval so minute, indeed, as to be inappreciable; for no space of time less than the tenth part of a second can be distinguished by the natural powers of man. By mechanical contrivances, however, very much smaller portions of time can be observed and noted; and by this means, with the aid of electricity, the velocity of nervous agency has been determined.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

March 21.—The Rev. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.R.S.L., in the chair.

Mr. Mason and Dr. Ingleby were admitted Fellows of the Society; and at the same time, Mr. J. Bertrand Payne, F.R.G.S.; Mr. William Hornibrook; Mr. Thomas Jones, of Llanerchrugog Hall, co. Denbigh; and the Rev. J. McCann, M.A., F.G.S., were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. W. S. W. Vaux (Hon. Sec.) read a paper communicated by Mr. Fox Talbot, V.P.R.S.L., on a cylinder sent by Mr. Rich, Consul-General at Bagdad, named after his friend and artist, "The Bellino Cylinder." The inscription reads thus:—"Sixty-three inscribed lines (written) in the 7th month of the year in which Nelohha was the Eponymus, who was suffete or prefect of the city, Arbela." The translation proceeds to this effect:—"I, Sennacherib, the king of the Assyria.

to whom Ashur has given enduring power, in the beginning of my reign, destroyed the army of Marduk Baladankz, of Babylon, and his allies, the Susians, on the plains near Kush. In the midst of the battle he escaped to the city of Gutzummar, and, hiding among the rushes, saved his life. I captured all his equipage; and plundered his treasury. I captured 89 large cities in Chaldaea, and 820 small towns. I distributed the workmen among my officers. I placed over them Belibus, son of the High Priest of the Temple of the Seven Planets in the Holy City, as King of Leshan and Accadi. I carried off to Assyria 208,000 inhabitants, 7,200 horses, 1,173 mules, 5,230 camels, 80,100 oxen, and 800,600 sheep. I spared not a soul in Khesini, and rebuilt it, and offered sacrifices of animals. In my second year I wrote on a stone tablet the victories I had gained. I destroyed 34 great cities. I left the land of Illipi a desert. I called Hinzash the City of Sennacherib. I rebuilt the Timin, or palace of Nineveh. I made captive workmen make bricks in gangs, and bring clay in reed-baskets. On it I put 180 fathoms of bas-reliefs, written records of my name, and adorned it with cedar, cypress, and pistachio wood, and ivory; and I added porticoes of pine-trees, and made irrigating canals, and water-pipes, and walled wells."

Mr. Vaux, in some very interesting observations, said that Sennacherib succeeded B.C. 702, and reigned till 680. The cylinder refers to the years 702 and 701. Merodach Baladac was the king who sent an ambassador to King Hezekiah, but his successor is not mentioned. Abydenus and Polyheita also mention briefly this invasion of Babylonia. The Assyrian tongue was spoken and written as early as B.C. 2000 to B.C. 300. There is little difference, except in greater simplicity of style and in the shortness of the lines, between the language of the earliest inscriptions and that of the monuments of Nebuchadnezzar. The ancient Egyptian tongue is represented under the hieroglyphic disguise. The mention of a dove, impressed on a tablet laid under his building, by Sennacherib, connects it with the well-known legend of Pyramus and Thisbe, the latter word meaning a dove. In the British Museum the inscribed tablets illustrate several incidents which are related on this cylinder.

The Rev. Dunbar Isidore Heath made observations on the mention of a Hall of Assembly in this inscription, which was a peculiarity of Western rather than a Median population, and therefore worthy of observation. Mr. Bosanquet contended that the third year of his reign was not the era of the third campaign of Sennacherib, and did fit with the Scriptural chronology, in which he says a difference of twenty-three years from the ordinary dates must be observed. Dr. Evans adverted to the terms "heretic and unbeliever" in the inscription as destructive of the prevalent impression that in such early ages there were no religious wars; and also to the excellent suggestion of Mr. Vaux, that Timin and *Témevos*, a sacred enclosure, were connected. Mr. Vaux replied by a pertinent allusion to the removal of the gods of one country by one party, and a war instituted subsequently by the losers for their recovery. Mr. Heath suggested that the Zend Doman might be an allied word.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 20.—Dr. HUNT, President, in the chair.

The following new members were elected :—Messrs. E. Bates, J. Lampray, C. Scott, T. Wilkinson, J. Gill, R. Hudson, and Lieut. W. Clarke.

The following papers were read :—"On Human Remains from the Thames at Kew," by Capt. A. C. Tupper.—"On the Brochs and so-called Picts Houses of Orkney," by Mr. S. Petrie.—"Report on the Ancient Remains of Caithness," by Mr. J. Anderson.

April 3.—Dr. HUNT, President, in the chair.

The following new members were elected :—Capt. C. J. Barnard, Sir J. Gardiner, Bart., Messrs. E. F. Davis, C. Alston, F. Wilson, S. Cheetham, and Capt. C. A. Williams.—Mark Anthony Lower, Esq., was elected Local Secretary for Lewes.

The following papers were read :—"A New Reading of Shell-mounds and Graves at Keiss, near Wick," by Mr. J. Cleghorn.—"On Human Remains at Keiss," by Mr. R. J. Shearer.—"On Human Remains at Keiss," by Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. G. Petrie, and Dr. J. Hunt.

These all had reference to the human remains and stone implements in the Orkneys and in Caithness, recently discovered, but more particularly to the recent work by Mr. Laing, on the pre-historic remains in Caithness. Mr. Laing brought this subject before this society in a former session, and excited much interest by the statement of the discoveries he had made in excavating the kists and shell-mounds in Caithness, which he has since more fully developed in his work, in which he endeavours to prove that the bones and implements found in the graves and shell-mounds indicate the existence of a pre-historic race of degraded cannibals in Caithness. The inhabitants of that district have felt some indignation at this imputation on their ancestors, and many have been the objectors to his facts and deductions. Those adduced were numerous and very difficult to be overcome, and Mr. Laing, who was expected to have been present to meet them, was prevented by illness from attending.

The President, who visited Caithness last year, and travelled over part of the same ground as Mr. Laing, also threw much doubt on his alleged facts, and regretted that he was not present to explain the incongruities which had been pointed out in his work. Dr. Hunt said that the statement made by Mr. Laing, that kists were to be found at regular distances of fifteen feet from each other in the burial mound, was not borne out by his experience ; and on examining the kist of a chief, from which Mr. Laing had taken one skeleton, he was surprised to find the pelvis and leg bones of another.

There was a brief discussion after the reading of the papers, in which Mr. Carter, Mr. Higgins, and Dr. Charnock took part.

April 17.—Dr. HUNT, President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. Bollaert on "The Anthropology of the New World." After referring to the opinions entertained respecting the

peopling of America before it was discovered by Columbus, and pointing out the relations between the inhabitants of the Old and New Worlds, Mr. Bollaert took an elaborate survey of the various races inhabiting the American continent, commencing with the Esquimaux and the possessions of Russia, and proceeding southwards to Mexico and Peru. In the *resumé* of these considerations he observed that as we find nearly the same general arrangement of rocks in the New World as in the Old, it is natural to conclude that the continent of America bears an equally ancient date, and has gone through analogous changes.

The Rev. Dunbar Heath, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Carter Blake, took part in the discussion of the paper, in which the latter combated the notion that the animals of America are of smaller size than those of the Old World; with respect to the insect creation especially, that was remarkably the contrary.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

March 29.—Anniversary.—Dr. W. A. MILLER, President, in the chair.

The report of the council was read, which described the roll of the Society as consisting of 476 Fellows and 37 Foreign Members. The losses by decease were four, viz., Prof. Brande, Dr. Dauglish, Mr. G. Smith, and Prof. Piria, of Turin. Twenty-six papers were read and two lectures delivered during the session. The treasurer presented his financial statement for the past year; and votes were taken for the election of officers, when the following Members were declared elected:—

President: Dr. W. A. Miller.

Vice-Presidents: F. A. Abel, Sir B. C. Brodie, W. Crum, G. C. B. Daubeny, Warren De La Rue, T. Graham, A. W. Hofmann, Lyon Playfair, J. Stenhouse, A. W. Williamson, and Col. P. Yorke.

Secretaries: W. Odling and A. V. Harcourt.

Foreign Secretary: E. Frankland.

Treasurer: T. Redwood.

Other Members of Council: F. C. Calvert, D. Campbell, W. Crookes, H. Debus, F. Field, G. C. Foster, E. Hadow, H. Letheby, H. Müller, H. M. Noad, W. J. Russell, and M. Simpson.

April 5.—Dr. A. W. HOFMANN in the chair.

Messrs. A. E. Davies and T. B. Redwood were admitted Fellows, and the following were elected, viz.:—Messrs. R. M'Calmont, W. C. Stevens, and T. Vosper.

The names of several candidates were proposed.

Mr. J. Spiller read a paper "On the Estimation of Phosphorus in Iron and Steel."—Prof. Wanklyn detailed the results of some experiments, made conjointly by Mr. E. T. Chapman and himself, "On Magnesium."—Mr. Chapman offered a few observations "On a New Mode of preparing Mercury-Ethyl."—Mr. W. A. Tilden read a paper, entitled "Further Contributions to the History of the Periodides of the Organic Bases."—Mr. M'Leod exhibited a mode of forming acetylide of copper by a modification of the process of M. Berthelot.—Dr. A. W. Hofmann

offered some observations "On the Synthesis of Guanidine," which the author has succeeded in forming by the action of ammonia upon chloro picrin.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 17.—A Committee Meeting at Arklow House.—A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Burges met the committee, and showed his drawings for a School of Art about to be built by the Government at Bombay; the style is a quasi-Orientalising Gothic.

Mr. Gordon M. Hills met the committee, and read a paper in excuse of the scraping of Lincoln Minster, which gave rise to an animated conversation. The committee afterwards examined Mr. Hills' designs for the new churches of St. Michael, Tenterden, Kent, and St. Aidan's, Liverpool; for a new church about to be built at Malta; and for the restoration of Amberley, Washington, and Ovingdean churches, Sussex.

Mr. E. M. Barry met the committee, and explained the original scheme of Sir Charles Barry for completing a quadrangular court on the site of New Palace Yard, as a fitting approach to the Palace of Westminster. He also gave explanations as to the works, immediately contemplated by the First Commissioner of Works, including a facing of the western basement of the Clock Tower with Gothic panelling, an arcade connecting the Clock Tower with Westminster Hall, and an ornamental wall and railing masking the irregularity of level between Bridge Street and New Palace Yard.

Mr. Buckeridge laid before the committee his designs for the convent and chapel of Holy Trinity, Oxford. He also showed drawings and specimens of some curious embroidered vestments lately brought to light in the library of St. John's College, Oxford. These comprise three copes, two dalmatics, and some embroidered fragments which have been worked up into an altar frontal.

The committee, having received a letter on the subject from the Bristol Architectural Society, resolved to memorialise the Town Council for the preservation of Colston's House, now threatened with demolition to make room for new Assize Courts. The Conservative Committee of that Society, from some careful removals of plaster and masonry that they have accomplished, have good reason to suppose that considerable remains of a Norman wall lie embedded in the partition-walls which have from time to time been erected within the original structure.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 27.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Rev. F. W. Farrar read a paper on "Aptitudes of Races," in which he contended that all the races of mankind may be reduced to three great classes or divisions,—viz., the savage races, the semi-civilised races, and the two civilised races, comprising the Semitic and the Aryan. These distinctions he conceived to be inherent in the nature of each race, and not to be changed essentially by the progress of civilisation. He made a distinction between those races that are savage in con-

sequence of the unfavourable position in which they have been placed, and those that are irreclaimably savage, and who cannot by education or by any change of circumstances be rendered otherwise. The features of the latter savages he described as being invariable and expressionless, and their minds as characterised by a dead and blank uniformity; each succeeding century has seen them in the same condition, living in the same squalid misery and brutal ignorance—as little progressive or perfectible as dogs—being without a past and without a future. Mr. Farrar, in conclusion, expressed his belief in a common humanity, although he did not believe that all races descended from a common pair.

The next paper was by Professor Dadabha Naorji, a Parsee, who replied to a recent paper by Mr. Crawfurd on "European and Asiatic Races" (*G. M., April, 1866, p. 515*), in which the inferiority of the latter was decidedly pronounced.

A discussion followed, in which Professor Goldstücker, General Balfour, Dr. Campbell, and others took part, and in which Mr. Crawfurd reiterated his opinions.

April 10.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

The first paper read was "On an ancient Hindu sacrificial bell, with an inscription, found on the northern island of the New Zealand group," by Mr. Crawfurd. The bell, which was found in 1837, is now in the possession of the discoverer, Mr. W. Colenso, a magistrate of New Zealand, and a cousin of Bishop Colenso. Mr. Crawfurd exhibited a similar bell, which he brought from Java fifty years ago, and he considered it nearly certain from the inscription, many of the letters of which are the same as those now in the Javanese alphabet, and from the appearance of the bell, that it must have come from Java. He considered that the bell, which is of bronze, was made about 600 years ago.

Colonel Playfair, the British consul at Zanzibar, read a paper "On the Himyaritic inscriptions lately brought to England from Southern Arabia." The Himyaritic language, he stated, preceded the modern Arabic in that portion of Arabia now known as Yemen, or Arabia Felix. The collection now in the British Museum, brought from Arabia, consists of three distinct series. First, there are twenty-eight bronze tablets found near the capital of Yemen. Many of these are quite perfect, and are mostly votive tablets dedicated to the deity El Mukah. Secondly, there are a few inscribed stones and a marble altar, discovered in the neighbourhood of Aden; and, thirdly, there are the slabs from Mareb. These last Colonel Playfair thinks probably formed part of the great dam of Mareb, celebrated in Arabian story, which was 120 feet high, and nearly two miles long. That dam, after having stood for 1,700 years, gave way about the 120th year of the Christian era, and the flood of waters destroyed many towns, and reduced a fertile province to a state of desolation. Colonel Playfair described the character in which the inscriptions are written, the clue to deciphering which was discovered by the late M. Tremel. The writing is generally from right to left, but on one monument the lines are alternately written from right to left and from left to right.

A third paper was read, "On the Invention of Writing Material in

reference to Ethnology," by Mr. Crawford. The first material on which writing would be attempted, he thought, would probably be sand; but that loose matter would soon be abandoned for the bark of living trees, and this again for the durable material of stone; and the adoption of this substance necessarily argued the previous invention of the metals. Mr. Crawford traced the probable progress in the application of materials for writing from the leaves of palms in tropical countries, to the use of wood, and the manufacture of papyrus in Egypt, and he attributed the first manufacture of paper to the Chinese, who, however, did not make it until towards the close of the first century of the Christian era, and it was brought into Europe by the Arabs.

In the discussion on the paper, Mr. J. Wright noticed the practice, which continued in this country till a late period, of writing on wood. To that practice he attributed the term "log" on board ships; and from the beech tree, called in Saxon "boc," is derived the modern name of book.

General Balfour, Dr. Campbell, and Colonel Playfair took part in the discussion on this and on the previous paper.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 21.—WARINGTON W. SMYTH, Esq., President, in the chair.

John Anderson,¹ Esq., Hilbrock, Holywood, Belfast, and the Rev. William Guest, Gothic House, Canonbury Park, N., were elected Fellows.

The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Fossil British Oxen.—Part 1. *Bos Urus*, Cæsar." By W. Boyd Dawkins. The problem of the origin of our domestic races of cattle was considered by the author to be capable of solution only after a careful examination of each of the three European fossil species of oxen—namely, *Bos Urus* of Cæsar, *B. longifrons* of Owen, and *B. bison* of Pliny; and he arrived at the conclusion that between the *Bos Urus*, Cæsar,—being the *Bos primigenius* of Bojanus—and *Bos taurus*, or the common ox, there is no difference of specific value. He described the range of the species in space and time, showing that it co-existed in Britain with the mammoth, the rhinoceros, &c., and held its ground during the prehistoric period, after most of these animals had become extinct or retreated from this country. In conclusion, he stated his belief that at least the larger cattle of Western Europe are the descendants of the *Bos Urus*, modified in many respects by restricted range, but still more by the domination of man.

2. "Further Documents relating to the Formation of a New Island in the neighbourhood of the Kamení Islands." By Commander G. Tryon. Communicated by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. A detailed account was here given of the formation of the new island, named "Aphroessa" by the Greek Commissioners; it was stated to be 100 yards long by 50 wide, and to be daily increasing in size. Volcanic eruptions had taken place in two localities, one in the new island, and the other in what was called Mineral Creek, which is about two-fifths of a mile distant, and which had been completely filled with lava.

3. "Note on the Junction of the Thanet Sand and the Chalk, and of

the Sandgate Beds and Kentish Rag." By T. McKenny Hughes. At the base of the Sandgate Beds, and resting on rubbly Kentish rag, there is generally a bed of green sand; and it may be seen in the quarries near Maidstone, where it occupies furrows of the nature of pipes. Mr. Hughes endeavoured to show that this bed has been derived from the decomposition of the Rag after the deposition of the brick-earth, and that the rubbly limestone below it is the same, in process of decomposition.

4. "On the Lower London Tertiaries of Kent." By W. Whitaker. This paper gave the general results of the Geological Survey work in the Tertiary district of Kent, chiefly by the author, who expressed his agreement with Mr. Prestwich's paper, except in a few matters of mere detail.

April 11.—W. W. SMYTH, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following communications were read: "On the Brown Cannel or Petroleum Coal-seams at Colley Creek, New South Wales," by Mr. W. Keene.—"On the Occurrence and Geological Position of Oil-bearing Deposits in New South Wales," by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.—"Remarks on the Copper Mines of the State of Michigan," by Mr. H. Bauerman.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

March 20.—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

The paper read was "On the Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way," by Mr. R. Price Williams.

The condition of the permanent way, so far as regarded its durability, had in no way kept pace with the demands upon it, and in this respect it compared unfavourably with other branches of railway engineering. Whilst the weight and power of locomotive engines had been more than quadrupled in thirty years, the increased efficiency resulting from more perfect workmanship and a better description of material was such, that, on the Great Northern Railway, the per centage on the gross traffic receipts for locomotive expenses had even slightly decreased during the last fourteen years, whereas, on the other hand, that of maintenance of way had increased more than 200% per cent. in a similar period.

With a view of showing that the durability of the permanent way, and more especially what was termed the "life of a rail," had been considerable over-estimated, and further with the object of supplying more reliable means for comparing the cost of maintenance and renewals on different railways, the author had been engaged for some years in preparing from reliable sources, tables and diagrams relating to the following lines of railway, arranged according to their mileage:—1. London and North-Western; 2. North-Eastern; 3. Midland; 4. London and South-Western; 5. Great Northern; 6. Lancashire and Yorkshire; 7. South-Eastern; 8. London, Brighton, and South Coast; and 9. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.

The average cost of renewal of way per mile per annum, varied from 156*l.* (Lancashire and Yorkshire) to 49*l.* (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire). On this last line the loads are light, and the speed very

moderate. The rapid deterioration of the permanent way was in a great measure attributable to the increased weight and speed of the traffic; and that both the best Yorkshire iron, and the coarser and harder Welsh kinds, were alike incapable of withstanding for any length of time the excessive wear and tear to which they were exposed.

The introduction of steel rails, manufactured chiefly by what was known as the Bessemer process, and the satisfactory nature of the results obtained, encouraged the belief that in this material had at length been obtained, what was alone wanting to give something like real permanency to that which in name alone had hitherto deserved the title of permanent way. Two steel rails laid in May, 1862, at the Chalk Farm Bridge, on the London and North-Western Railway, side by side with two ordinary iron rails, after outlasting sixteen faces of the iron rails, where taken up in August last, and the one face only which had been exposed, during more than three years, to the traffic of 9,550,000 engines, trucks, &c., and 95,577,240 tons, although evenly worn to the extent of a little more than a quarter of an inch, still appeared to be capable of enduring much more work.

April 10.—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

Seven members and twelve associates were ballotted for and elected. The number of members and associates elected during the present session has been 135, including 41 of the former class and 94 of the latter class.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

March 15.—G. BENTHAM, Esq., President, in the chair.

Col. C. Shelley, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Mr. J. B. George were elected Fellows.

The following papers were read:—"Account of a *Lusus Naturæ*, a Double-headed India Water-Snake," by Dr. J. Shortt.—"Descriptions of Six New Species of Simple-fronded Hymenophyllaceæ," by Mr. J. G. Baker.—"Lichenes Amazonici et Andini," by the Rev. W. A. Leighton.

April 5.—G. BENTHAM, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. J. G. Baker, Dr. C. Gainer, and Mr. H. Lee were elected Fellows.

The following papers were read:—"On a new British Fungus," by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A.—"On some Undescribed Species of *Teredo*, from Australia," by Dr. E. P. Wright.—"Note on the Presence of Stamens within the Ovarium of *Backea diosmæfolia*, Rudge," by Dr. M. T. Masters.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 15.—W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Freudenthal exhibited some pieces of five, ten, and twenty centimes of Geffrard, President of Hayti, 1863; also an ancient imitation of a second brass coin of Claudius, and a Taou, or knife-money, value 500 leangs of the largest size, the existence of which had been doubted.

Mr. Evans exhibited a cast of a British coin, found at Brickkiln

Farm, near Chesham, Bucks. It is of the type Evans, Pl. A, No. 4, but with a plain rosette of pellets beneath the horse.

Mr. Webster exhibited the broad-cross threepence of Queen Elizabeth, dated 1575 (Ruding, Pl. XIII., No. 15), of which only two other specimens are known.

Mr. C. Jones exhibited a penny of Edward VI., struck in London, found at Walton, Warwickshire.

The Rev. Prof. C. Babington, B.D., read a paper by himself, entitled "On an Unpublished Coin of Laodicea, in Phrygia, bearing the name of an Asiarch; with some Account of the Office of the Asiarchs, and an Enumeration of the Passages in Ancient Authors, and also of the Coins and Inscriptions, where they are mentioned." The coin in question, though autonomous, was probably struck in the reign of Caracalla, and bears the inscription—

ΕΠΙ Λ. ΑΙΛ. ΠΙΓΡΗΤΟΣ ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ Γ.

The only cities in which autonomous coins bearing the names of Asiarchs were struck are Cyzicus, Adramyttium, Smyrna, and Laodicea, in Phrygia. The Asiarchs are more frequently named on Greek imperial coins generally between the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Gallienus. The paper entered fully into the whole history and bibliography of the subject.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

March 20.—Dr. W. FARR in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Charles Wentworth Dilke and Démétrius Bikèlas.

A paper was read by Mr. S. Brown, "On the Statistical Progress of the Kingdom of Italy." Since the union, in 1860, of the various provinces constituting the new kingdom of Italy, considerable attention has been paid to the collection of Government statistics,—a department being attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, aided by councils, in all the prefectures of the kingdom. The last census was taken on the night of the 31st of December, 1861, when the population was found to be 21,704,000. At the rate of progress since observed, on the 1st of January in this year it is estimated to be about 22,300,000. The population is mostly agricultural, the largest cities being very inferior in numbers of inhabitants to the great cities being very inferior in numbers of inhabitants to the great cities and commercial towns of England. Florence will, no doubt, rapidly increase, as the seat of Government; but at the date of the census it had only 114,000 inhabitants; Naples, 417,000; Turin, 180,000; Milan, 219,000; and Palermo, 186,000. A few leading facts were given to show the condition of the kingdom under each of the heads—Population, army, navy, roads and railroads, telegraphs, post-office, friendly societies, products of the soil, commerce, and finance. Great activity prevails in extending the lines of railway to attract the traffic of the East to the Italian coasts of the Adriatic. The completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel and a projected Alpine railway over the St. Gothard are expected by the Italians to give them a large share in the transit of

and passengers when the Suez Canal is opened. The produce of the soil of Italy,—oil, wine, rice, cotton, silk,—its vast tracks of unimproved mineral grounds, and thousands of square miles of land which require scientific irrigation to render them the most fertile,—open up a great future for her commercial enterprise, to which the new Government, the greatest attention is being given. The most difficult problem at present is the financial condition of the country. Wishing to, and, perhaps, partly under the necessity of maintaining a large army at heavy cost relative to the present revenue of the country, Italians yet object to the corresponding sacrifices, and the present but lightly taxed as compared with other countries. The public debt is already 176,000,000*l.*, and it is advancing at the rate of 10,000,000*l.* a year. The only remedy is a large increase of the army, or a much heavier taxation. It appears probable that the Italians will choose the latter, which the increasing wealth and development of its resources will render easier to bear.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

27.—Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., in the chair.
A paper was read from Dr. G. Bennett, giving details concerning the life history of the lyre bird (*Menura Nova Hollandiae*) in captivity.
The Secretary communicated an extract from a letter addressed to him by Mr. H. A. H. Legel, concerning the correct localities of the different species of the genus.
Mr. St. George Mivart communicated a joint memoir

Mr. J. GOULD exhibited specimens of the trachea of an insectorial bird, from Cape York, North Australia (*Manucodia gouldi*, G. R. Gray), which was of very remarkable form and structure.

Mr. TEGETMEIER exhibited and made some remarks upon a supposed original drawing of the dodo (*Didus ineptus*), in which the colour of that extinct bird was represented as being nearly white.

Dr. Gray gave a notice of an ape (*Macacus inornatus*), and a bush-bock (*Cephalophus breviceps*), in the gardens of the society, which he considered to belong to undescribed species.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 12.—The Rev. T. HUGO in the chair.

Mr. Black read a paper "On the Probable Significance of the Three Sitting Figures in the Guildhall Library." He considered that they signified the three southern provinces of Britain, and supported his view by an analysis of the *Notitia Dignitatum Imperii*, to show that Roman provinces were represented by draped female figures, bearing baskets or boxes of fruit, symbolizing the Vectigal.

Mr. Hugo supported the received opinion, that the figures in question were the *Deæ Matres*.

Dr. Bell remarked that there were 200 triple figures to be met with in Germany and the towns on the Rhine. He considered that they represented benefits, past, present, and future.

Mr. Coote was decidedly of opinion that the objects contained in the baskets on the laps of the Guildhall figures were bags of money and not fruit.

CHEETHAM SOCIETY.

March 21.—Annual Meeting. J. CROSSLEY, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The report of the Council announced the forthcoming publication of the "Private Devotions and Meditations of James, seventh Earl of Derby, with his History and Antiquities of the Isle of Man, and Selections from his unpublished Correspondence, Edited with a preliminary Memoir by the Rev. Canon Raines;" in preparing which the writer has had the advantage of the additional materials which the State Paper Office has supplied, and of two MSS. in the handwriting of the Earl at Worcester College, Oxford, and of documents and information derived from other sources, of all which he has made ample use. Another volume for the present year is entitled "Collectanea Relating to Manchester and its Neighbourhood, at Various Periods," compiled, arranged, and edited by Mr. John Harland, F.S.A. The general subjects of the different articles are:—"Pictures of Manchester at various periods, by eminent hands; Roman Remains and Relics; The Lancaster Runic Cross (now in the Natural History Museum of Manchester); Ancoats in the Olden Time; Maps or Plans of Manchester; The Oldest Manchester Directories; Visits of Remarkable persons to Manchester; Its First Parliamentary Members; Diary of a Manchester Wigmaker, 1712-1715; The Executed Syddalls, Father and Son; Colonel Townley

bellion of 1745; Podmore, the learned Peruke Maker; and
Harritt of Manchester and his MSS." The Syddalls were
executed, the first for espousing the cause of the first
and the second in 1745. A very curious account was given
it was very rarely that father and son were executed. There
in the accounts of the constables of the time, very momen-
the sum paid was small:—"For putting up the heads of
Bacon, and the others, at the Manchester Exchange, 1s. 6d."

WILTSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆO-
LOGICAL SOCIETY.

—The Rev. ASSHETON POWNALL, F.S.A., in the chair.
resolved that the usual summer meeting be held this year at
Salisbury, in conjunction with the Northamptonshire Society,
committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.
th (Hon. Sec.) exhibited several relics from an Anglo-Saxon
and at Melton Mowbray, upon which he read some remarks,
the room only for the following passage:—
the year 1860, some men employed by Mr. Fetch, of Melton
a member of this society), found, when working for clay upon
on the north side of that town, a number of skeletons, and in
of the graves some beads, a knife, and some pottery, all of
indicating their Anglo-Saxon origin. These were exhibited,
valuable remarks made upon them, and upon the geology of
by Mr. Ingram, of Belvoir, at a meeting of this society on
March, 1862. Upon inquiry Mr. Fetch found that very
remains had been previously discovered, and the contents of

The articles exhibited were spear-heads, knives, and umbos of shields, some coins, and a very fine specimen of a double-edged Anglo-Saxon sword, $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ in width, having a small cross-bar appertaining to the hilt, and bearing upon it many fragments of the wooden scabbard in which it was originally encased.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

March 12.—DAVID LAING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. "Notice of a Collection of Primitive Implements of the Ancient Swiss Lake Dwellers, from Concise, on Lake Neufchatel, with Drawings of the Objects," by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., hon. mem. S.A. Scot. Dr. Wilson gave a description of various implements of stone, bone, and bronze, found at Concise, on Lake Neufchatel, now in the collection of Professor Agassiz of Massachusetts. These were discovered at an early period, and under very favourable circumstances, so that the specimens of early art are choice ones.

2. "Account of the Discovery of a Group of Cinerary Urns and Human Bones at Westwood, near Newport, on the Tay," by A. Jervise, Esq., corr. mem. S.A. Scot. The urns were eight in number, deposited in a circle round a large urn which was in the centre, and vary in size from 5 inches to 15 inches in height.

3. "Notes on Cup-and-ring-marked Stones in Glenelg, Inverness-shire, and at Bakerhill, Tulloch, and Mount Gerald, near Dingwall, Ross-shire," by William C. Joass, Esq. From the sketches which accompanied these notes, it appears that the curious marking on stones and rocks which have been found so profusely in Northumberland, and on the pillars and rocks near Lochgilphead, as well as in other parts of the south of Scotland, have now been found in the above localities in Inverness-shire and Ross-shire. The specimen from the former county is near one of the Pictish towers in Glenelg, and also in the neighbourhood of cairns and hut circles. The same appearance of cairns and hut circles was observed in the case of the Ross-shire stones—one on the estate of Brahan, and others on the lands of Tulloch and Mount Gerald.

April 9.—DAVID LAING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. "An account of Excavations, in groups of Cairns, Stone Pillars, and Hut Circles, at Balnabroch and West Persie, in Strathardle, Perthshire," by Mr. John Stuart, Secretary. The remains at Balnabroch consisted of a great central cairn, called "The Grey Cairn," surrounded by many of smaller dimensions, and also by groups of hut circles. In the soil at the centre of the cairn, many traces of burning and bits of charred wood occurred, but no cist was found. A circular disc of stone, with a hole in the centre, and a boulder with a cup on its flat surface, were found among the stones of the cairn. The smaller cairns around also yielded many traces of burning, with bits of bone and charcoal; but except in one instance no cist was found. Among the cairns are

circles, from 28 to 30 feet in diameter, defined by double rows set in the earth, with the entrance invariably to the south. A relic found in the circles was a fragment of a bronze pin; but signs of burning and portions of charred wood occurred in them, and cairns. A group of hut circles at West Persie is surrounded by a wall, and within this wall, in some cases, two of the circles have a surrounding wall. In some of this group portions of paving stones were found, many round balls of quartz, some sharpening stones, a rough formed in a large boulder, and much charred wood. The entrances are to the south. In one of the huts holes were found filled up by stones, leaving central spaces sufficiently large to contain posts, which may have supported the roof. In the neighbourhood some small cairns. It was stated that on other upland moors in the district, similar circles are yet to be seen. Mr. Stuart considered the whole as vestiges of settlements of the early tribes of the north. He also referred to other groups on the skirts of the Grampians, and wished to establish the same conclusion, and expressed a strong opinion that a systematic examination of these should be made before the progress of agricultural improvement should obliterate them. In his papers, "Notice of Barrows, containing Cists, at Newbarn Kirkwall, and at Isbister, in the parish of Rendall, Orkney," by George Petrie, corr. mem. S.A. Scot.; and "Notice of a Cist found in a gravelly knoll called Toran Dubh, near Tain," by James M. Joass, corr. mem. S.A. Scot., do not call for a report.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Sir David Brewster is the chair-

of the gallery with that of the passages approaching it, he found that the height of the latter was about one-seventh of that of the former. It was in the chamber called the Queen's Chamber, which had been such a puzzle to the learned, that he found the most conclusive evidence in support of his theory. The room was seven-sided, and not only so, but one of the sides was pushed outwards about twenty-five inches, as if to indicate that while six were ordinary days, the seventh was more noble and glorious. He concluded by some allusions to the astronomy of the pyramid, and speculations as to the date of its erection, which he placed at about 2180 B.C.

Professor Kelland proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Piazz Smyth for his very valuable address. Lord Neaves seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 17.—The Annual Meeting.—The Rev. R. DEVERELL in the chair.

The report was presented, which showed that the Society had 638 members at the end of the year 1865, and had a considerable increase of income as compared with former years.

Among the presentations was one by Mr. Robertson, some fragments of highly glazed encaustic flooring tiles, and numerous portions of deers' antlers found together in a portion of the cemetery of St. Canice, on the north-west side of the Cathedral.

Mr. Graves considered that—from the quantities of tiles found in that portion of the cemetery, and the half-finished state of some, whilst others adhered one to another—it was most probable a tile manufactory had been carried on upon the spot, at some distant period, for the purpose of flooring the Cathedral. Could hartshorn be used in producing the glazing for the tiles? If so, the presence of the portions of the deers' antlers would serve to strengthen his suggestion.

Dr. James considered a flux, which would be used for such a glazing purpose as that suggested by Mr. Graves, would undoubtedly be produceable from the deers' horns.

Mr. Robertson also presented a mass of vitrified matter, amongst which there was a good deal of the dross of brass, found under the floor of the north chapel of the Cathedral of St. Canice.

Mr. Graves thought it might have occurred from the melting of the monumental bronzes of the Cathedral after it fell to the possession of the spoliating Cromwellian settlers.

Mr. Aylward mentioned that he had found a very similar piece of vitrified matter in the ruins on the Rock of Cashel.

Mr. Robertson also laid before the meeting a very fine bronze celt of unique formation—so far as the members present were aware—which he had purchased for the museum.

W. H. Hardinge, Esq., M.R.I.A., Landed Estates Record Office, Dublin, presented a transcript of a most interesting and valuable record, the County and City of Kilkenny portion of a Census taken by Sir

William Petty, in connection with his Down Survey—a document of great national importance, recently discovered by Mr. Hardinge amongst the Marquis of Lansdown's ancestral manuscripts, by his lordship's permission removed to the Landed Estates Record Office, Dublin. Mr. Hardinge has already laid a general summary of the whole Census return before the Royal Irish Academy, with a full account of the circumstances under which he discovered it. The transcript of the Kilkenny portion of the work comprised fifty-six large sheets of paper, enumerating not merely the number of inhabitants in the city and the various baronies and townlands of the county, but giving their subdivision into the old Irish inhabitants and the new English settlers, and supplying also the names of the chief landed proprietors, under the Anglo-Spanish compound designation of "Tituladoes," and the numbers of the old Irish inhabitants of each family name in every barony—thus making the record one of very great interest indeed. The entire number of inhabitants of the city and liberties was, of English, 421; Irish, 1,301—total, 1,722.

Miscellanea.

DARLINGTON CHURCH.

THE fine old parish church of Darlington was re-opened for Divine service on the 14th of December, after restorations which have occupied three years.

This edifice has long been remarkable as a very early specimen of the early-English style, and has been regarded with just pride by all dwellers in the ancient "halidom" of St. Cuthbert, as one of the noblest works of that princely bishop, Hugh de Pudsey, who has left so many architectural monuments in the county of Durham—his privileged regality and diocese. The church is cruciform, consisting of chancel, transepts, nave with clerestory and aisles, a central tower, arcaded, and lofty spire. The west front is a bold composition with arcades and lancet windows; the whole exterior is dignified and picturesque; and the interior is of very fine transitional character.

Darlington formed part of "the patrimony of St. Cuthbert;" and to his church, which stood here in the time of William de St. Carileph—the first Norman bishop of Durham and builder of the Cathedral Church, the canons secular are said to have been removed when Carileph established the Benedictine monks in the cathedral city. Hard by stood the bishop's palace; and the church of St. Cuthbert at Darlington was made collegiate by Bishop Pudsey, who began the present fabric, but left it uncompleted at his death which happened in A.D. 1190.

The historical question as to the share of Bishop Pudsey in the erection of this church, has been always one of interest, but there is now little doubt that Mr. Scott, the eminent architect who has achieved the restoration, is right in his opinion that the plan of the edifice was Pudsey's, that he began it, and carried it up to the string-course below the windows, and that the transepts and the rest of the church, were finished before the year 1225 at latest. The ornaments surrounding

the windows, are the same as those in the vestibule of the chapter-house of St. Mary's Abbey at York—a work of the time of Archbishop Roger, the builder of the (late) Norman crypt of York Minster; and we have at Darlington (as Mr. Scott pointed out some years since) a perfect development of the English style, as distinct from that French style of work in the period of transition from Romanesque to Pointed, which is seen in the contemporaneous architecture at Canterbury. Under the great Bishop Pudsey, the northern diocese saw as considerable an advance in architecture as that which was going on at the same time under the famous William of Sens in the diocese of Canterbury; and now we see his church of Darlington restored in an age, which—thanks to God!—is marked like that of Bishop Pudsey by a reviving taste for ecclesiastical art and architecture.

Galleries, high pews, whitewash and dilapidation everywhere, had transformed Darlington Church into the semblance of a conventicle; the piers of the tower had become in a precarious state, some of the walls were leaning from the perpendicular, the east end of the chancel had been modernised, the whole edifice had been defaced. But while it was thus decaying after the sleep of the dark Georgian era, a great revolution was taking place in architectural knowledge and artistic feeling—the dry bones were beginning to live. The restoration of the church was taken in hand some three or four years since, and a committee of inhabitants—ominously numerous, for they were not fewer than thirty—were appointed to collect subscriptions and carry out the work, with the energetic incumbent, the Rev. J. G. Pearson, at their head. The pews, and the galleries, and the whitewash, have been cleared away; the great piers have been partially built up anew, without disturbing the superincumbent tower; the decayed stone work has been replaced; the plaster ceiling has been removed, and the original character of the old roofs has been restored to them; the beautiful proportion of the church to its height and to its plan has been again made visible; and the revived edifice of our fathers once more stands forth the church of the parish.

This restoration is not only of interest architecturally, for we have at length, in the populous manufacturing town of Darlington, whose magnates are Quakers, and thousands of whose population are strangers to the ordinances of the church, a conspicuous fruit of the open church movement,—all the pews, and what the present Archbishop of York has called “those horrid pew rents,” having been abolished.

The restoration of the chancel was undertaken by the Duke of Cleveland, the lay impropiator of the tithes. Its present appearance is, however, very unfinished; the whole east end having been mean and modern, the reredos had vanished, and the altar is unsatisfactory. The old sedilia (of the decorated period) and some wooden stalls remain. We do not know what is proposed for the treatment of the walls, but we hope that a line of proper stalls with canopy work—a suitable mark of the former collegiate dignity of the church—will be set up on the north and south walls, and that the present white plastering is merely temporary. As His Grace, the present Duke, has not only followed the example of his predecessors in subscribing to the general restoration fund, but has himself undertaken the restoration of the chancel, we may

hope for a becoming completion of the works, and to see enrichments that will be in keeping with the architectural dignity of the structure.

We were sorry to find that no provision was made for kneeling. Whether open benches or chairs are permanently placed in the church, proper boards or cushions should be provided for the knees.

A heavy low stone rood-loft of the 15th century, more like a bridge than a chancel screen, and more curious than slightly, blocks up the entrance to the choir, and detracts much from its noble appearance. Its massiveness seems to indicate that it was intended to strengthen the piers after the building of the tower. As the organ is now placed upon it, the chancel-arch is still more blocked up. When the present deficiency (which we hear is not less than 1,000*l.*) shall be made up, we hope this screen will give place to one more suitable, and that the organ will be removed to its proper situation.

Having now mentioned the things that detracted (so to speak) from the enjoyment which, in other respects, the visitor felt in what has been accomplished in the old parish church of Darlington, it remains to say a few words as to the re-opening ceremony. There was a large gathering of clergy from the neighbourhood, and the Bishop of Durham came to preach; the day was calm and bright, and from the old tower flags floated joyously in the sunshine. A crowded congregation thronged the building, and seemed to rejoice that the church of their fathers was restored to them after long years of exclusion. The services were choral, and admirably well performed: we trust a like musical excellence may be aspired to in the service of every day. We should have liked to hear a processional hymn sung by the choristers and clergy who re-entered the sacred edifice that had been so long closed and silent; and seeing how many of the congregation probably knew nothing about church ordinances, we could have wished to hear the bishop make some reference to those sacraments and offices of the church, the solemn and dignified administration of which would only be in keeping with the restored beauty of the fabric. The offertory in the morning alone amounted to 82*l.*

There was a public luncheon, at which the bishop and the duke, in the good old English style, appeared as colleagues in the pious work of a day which will no doubt be long remembered pleasantly at Darlington, and which, we earnestly hope, may mark a better era in the ecclesiastical life of that prosperous town.

W. S. G.

ON the summits of Slieve-na-Caillighe (co. Meath), Ireland, are groups of cairns containing sepulchral chambers, with the roofs of dry masonry of the beehive form; many of these have been lately explored by Messrs. Conwell and Du Noyer, and the walls have been found to be ornamented with rude carvings. The decorations consist of single and concentric circles, with or without a central dot, spirals of various kinds, wheels and stars, pot-hooks, fern-leaf ornaments, lozenge ornaments, zigzag lines, waved lines, rows of small circles, and the like. The figures are said to resemble very closely those which have been for some time known at Dowth. On a boulder that lies on the surface of an esker, at Clonmacnoise (King's co.), a number of singular carvings have been discovered, consisting chiefly of dots, symbols like a fibula or Greek ϕ , and crosses with long shafts, having occasionally a second bar near the end.—*Quarterly Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.*

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quære, age : quarenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

AVEBURY AND SILBURY HILL.

1. MR. URBAN,—Your readers are probably aware that a controversy has been going on, during several weeks, in the pages of the *Athenæum*, as to the epoch to which Stonehenge, Avebury, and Silbury Hill are to be assigned. It has been maintained by Mr. Fergusson, by whom the discussion was originated, that these remarkable monuments are all of post-Roman date, and were probably erected during the 5th or 6th centuries; whilst Sir John Lubbock, who represents the more generally-received views of English antiquaries, assigns them all to a pre-Roman period of uncertain date.

I am content, as regards Stonehenge, to accept the arguments of Sir John Lubbock in favour of the antiquity of that celebrated spot, and shall refrain on the present occasion from offering any further remarks in regard to it. But the questions raised by Mr. Fergusson, in respect to Avebury and Silbury Hill, do not seem to me to have received any adequate reply; and as the subject appears to demand longer and more complete notice than the narrow space of the columns of the *Athenæum* will allow, I am desirous to place on record in the pages of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE some remarks in regard to it.

With many others in this county, I have followed the discussion with great interest. Sir John Lubbock appears to me to have met the most important points of Mr. Fergusson's argument; though something still seems to be expected from those who live near the remarkable sites which form the subject of controversy. Professor Tyndall's brief but suggestive note, in the number of the *Athenæum* for February 17, induces me to make a few observations on the relations of the Roman road to Silbury Hill; and affords at the same time an opportunity

of referring to the Anglo-Saxon Charters, which were relied on in Mr. Fergusson's first letter (Dec. 22, 1865, p. 888), as evidence in favour of his extraordinary opinions as to the origin of the megalithic remains at Avebury there maintained.

I. Professor Tyndall's opinion that Silbury Hill afforded a "splendid landmark" to the Roman engineers, seems most just. As the Roman military roads were carried in a straight, or nearly straight, line from place to place, it is evident that such a road between Cunetio and Aquæ Solis, must of necessity traverse the country very near where Silbury Hill stands. Its having been carried so close to the base (or site of the base) of the ancient mound, as all in different degrees admit, seems to have arisen from the topographical necessities of the case. To have carried the road to the north, would have led into a much more difficult line of country, over the very summit of Oldbury, remote from the one easy descent over the western escarpment of the Downs, at Morgan's Hill; where the celebrated junction of the road and Wausdyke is found. To have carried it even a very little further to the south, would have led to the spot where the river Kennet, flowing from the north, makes an abrupt turn to the east, and too near to the bed of the river which here winds through water-meadows of considerable extent, even now subject to be flooded; and which were probably much more so in Roman times. The Roman engineers took the best line which was open to them; carrying their road down the side of Overton Hill, a very little to the north of the present village of West Kennet, and so along the southern flank of Waden Hill, very much in the line of the modern road. It was thus possible to cross the valley of the Kennet

at its narrowest point, by fording the river near the site of the present bridge, a very little to the east of Silbury, and on its south side. As regards this eastern portion of the road, the evidence for any deflection to the south, in order to avoid the great tumulus, does not appear to me satisfactory, nor is any such deflection shown either in the Ordnance map, or in the four maps and plans by Crocker, in the second volume of Sir Richard Hoare's "*Ancient Wiltshire*," in which the road is laid down. On the contrary, at this point, the eastern division of the road must, I think, have approximated to, rather than receded from, the base of the mound, and to have done so for two reasons. First, to obtain as easy an ascent as might be over the skirt of the jutting eminence on which the hill stands; and secondly, to effect a junction, by "a very obtuse angle," with the western division of the road. But for such approximation, the eastern and western division could not, in my view, have united at the foot of Silbury, but must have been carried on as parallel lines.

Rickman, we know, was of opinion, that the fact of the road being carried over the jutting eminence referred to, and not along the depression or cutting between the present road and the mound, is proof that the latter did not exist when the road was made. To have done this, however, would have involved carrying the way into the excavated meadow, subject to inundations; and the ascent which the road does make is far too trivial to have received any such consideration from a Roman engineer.

Turning to the remains of the road still to be seen to the west of Silbury, in the open fields to the south and east of the village of Beckhampton, every one will admit that it points direct to the hill. It "seems," says Sir Richard Hoare, "to have taken Silbury Hill for its bearing, but to have made a slight deviation from the straight line in order to avoid it" (*Roman Æra*, 1819, p. 89); or as Dean Merewether observed (1849), it "would have cut the hill at one-third of its base, had not its course been deflected." Now it must be admitted, that the appearance of a road being directed straight to any given object, is very fallacious, if judged of even at the moderate distance of half-a-mile. In order to say that there has been a deflection to avoid such object, we

must be able to trace the road almost up to it. That a deflection did occur in this instance, and the method by which it was accomplished, have already been intimated in describing the manner in which the eastern portion of the road joins the western on the south side of the foot of Silbury. Minute observations in support of this deflection have been made, not only by Sir John Lubbock and Professor Tyndall, but also by those resident on the spot, whose evidence Mr. Fergusson seems to demand.

I must here quote the remarks of the Hon. Secretary of our Wilts Archæological Society, the Rev. A. C. Smith; by whom we are furnished with another "differential test," not less valuable, perhaps, than the growing clover or ripening wheat. Mr. Smith, who lives close by, at Yatesbury, tells us:—

"I have very carefully examined the ground, and followed the road over and over again, at all seasons of the year, but more especially in winter at the beginning of a thaw, when the snow which is melted from the surrounding fields clings somewhat longer to the old road, and marks its course most unmistakeably. And I have the strong corroborative testimony of Mr. Pinniger, through whose land at Beckhampton the road runs, and who, living on the spot, has continual opportunities of observation at all seasons, that the crops of corn ripening somewhat earlier on the track of the Roman road than in the surrounding fields, marks its course just before harvest very clearly. Now at both these seasons we can trace the old road much nearer to Silbury than at any other time of the year; and the testimony of all those who have had their attention called to it, agrees in affirming that the road runs straight for Silbury, but afterwards turns southward to avoid it."^a

II. In the course of the discussion no one has referred to the Anglo-Saxon Charters, on which Mr. Fergusson relies so much for the support of his opinions. These, it will be remembered, are—first, "that Avebury was nothing more than a burying-place;" secondly, that, like other parallel lines of stones, it was "a full-sized plan of a battle, lithographed on the field where it was fought;" and thirdly, that "Silbury Hill was raised to com-

^a Wilts Archæological Magazine, vol. vii., p. 183.

memorate" a battle, probably "Arthur's twelfth and last great battle of Badon Hill," in which the South Saxons, Mr. Fergusson thinks, aided those of Wessex; and in which, he believes, Cissa, their king, was slain. The first of these Charters (No. 1120 of the *Codex Diplomaticus*), undoubtedly refers to the parish of Overton, which immediately adjoins that of Avebury. That Avebury, however, was included in this manor, as Mr. Fergusson states, there is no evidence. The descent of the manors of Avebury and of the two Overtons is well known, and is traced, more or less fully, in the notes to "Aubrey's Collections," by Canon Jackson, (p. 330); and in "Domesday for Wiltshire," by the Rev. W. H. Jones (p. 223). Avebury was *TERRA REGIS* at the time of the Conquest; and the eastern part of Overton was at the same time held by the Bishop of Winchester, from whom it has descended to the Duke of Marlborough and others; while the western portion was held by the Abbess of Wilton, and is now the property of her representative, the Earl of Pembroke. The late Mr. J. M. Kemble has led Mr. Fergusson into error with regard to this charter. Mr. Kemble has correctly identified the manor, the boundaries of which are appended to the charter, with our Overton; but he has erroneously referred it to that comprised in the western part of the parish, whilst it really appertains to the eastern ("Archæological Journal," vol. xiv. p. 133). I was some years since induced to compare closely the boundaries appended to this charter with those given in another (No. 571), for the adjacent manor of West Overton, and likewise with the names of places in the Ordnance and other maps, including the large parish maps of East and West Overton and East Kennet, to which I was allowed access. As the boundaries of the two manors—on the east side of the one, and on the west side of the other—are conterminous, I was able, by inquiry on the spot, to identify, to a great extent, the ancient boundaries with the actual localities. The result was my conviction that most of Kemble's identifications were erroneous; of which I believe I was able to satisfy the Rev. W. H. Jones, who was good enough to accompany me over the ground. As to the addendum to the boundaries to this charter, in regard to "pastures and down land at Mapplederele, Westward,"

nothing could be made out, after the strictest local inquiry; and Mr. Kemble himself says, "I do not know whether there is any place called Maple Durley in the neighbourhood." It is in this addendum, however, that there is mention of a "stone-row," and of burial-places (*byrgelsas*), the former of which Mr. Kemble, without evidence, connects with the Kennet avenue; but which, judging from other charters (*e.g.*, Nos. 452, 1080), was probably a row of boundary stones, such as are now seen on the downs. The "Hackpen" of this charter can hardly be *Haca's pen*, or *enclosure*; or as Mr. Kemble would have us believe, "the stone ring" of Avebury; but must be the well-known hill of that name, the highest point of these downs, a mile to the north-east. There are other Hackpen hills, in Devonshire and Berkshire, in places where there are no stone circles. Mr. J. M. Kemble was a very learned Anglo-Saxon scholar, and an able antiquary; but Homer himself may be found napping at times, and we can only infer from his attempt at the identification of these boundaries, that he had not acquired the local knowledge requisite for its due accomplishment.

As to Charter No. 1094, Mr. Fergusson again takes his indications from Kemble, who says,—"In this Charter we have *Cissan beorh*, or Cissa's barrow, in the neighbourhood of Overton, in Wiltshire. As far as I know, this name was only borne by one person, namely the son of Ælli, the founder of the kingdom of Sussex, and it is possible that this was his burial-place, if, as is very likely, he fell in a fray against the British; indeed it is not impossible that the Overton mentioned is in Hampshire, not Wiltshire. And then we may assume that Cissa perished in a battle with his West Saxon neighbours." (*Loc. cit.*, p. 129.) All this, it must be admitted, is most unsatisfactory. Two vague suggestions are thrown out, when in truth there is nothing but conjecture in favour of either. Cissa, the second King of the South Saxons, is a prince of whom we know very little, except that he gave his name to his capital, *Cissanceaster* (Chichester). It requires no profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon to perceive that this Charter (as well as Nos. 603 and 1092), does not refer to the Overton near Avebury, but to Overton in Hampshire, not far from

Basingstoke; all the other places named in it—Tadley, Waltham, and Bradley—being by Kemble himself, in his "Index of Places," assigned to places so called in Hampshire. These Charters, of which there are several, are of the time of Edward the Elder, c. A.D. 910, and refer to the possessions of the see of Winchester, which were afresh secured to that see by the king, at the instance of the Bishop Prithestan.^b Cissa is not a name peculiar to the South Saxon King (Flor. Wigorn. A.D. 714); and the barrow named in this Charter, there can be little doubt, took its name from some other Cissa; there is, at least, no evidence of its being that of the king. We thus see that there is no mention whatever of the barrow of any Cissa at our Wiltshire Overton; and so the argument for the death of Cissa, King of the South Saxons, at "the battle of Avebury," if indeed such a battle were ever fought, entirely falls to the ground.

III. I may inform your readers, that during the past autumn, excavations, such as Mr. Fergusson suggests, were made by members of the Wilts Archæological Society, within the area of the two inner circles at Avebury. I was unable to be present, but I learned from my friends, Mr. Smith and Mr. Cunningham, that nothing, beyond a few bones of animals and some fragments of coarse pottery, were found. The negative evidence thus obtained is opposed to the sepulchral theory which has been so much pressed of late years.

I am permitted by Mr. Smith to append his note of the excavations, as follows:—

"Our diggings lasted a week. We thoroughly trenched across the centre of the inner southern circle, examined the centre of the northern circle, dug a number of holes and trenches in various parts of the area, and made a large opening, besides various smaller ones in other parts, into the great mound which surrounds the whole. We found a few pieces of British pottery, a great many animal bones, horse, ox, and sheep, but *not a fragment of human bone*. I have prepared a full account of these diggings, which will appear in a future number of the Wilts Archæological Journal."

Having examined the fragments of bone and pottery obtained in the course of these excavations, I ought perhaps to state that among the latter, some of which are ancient British, are many pieces of well-fired Roman-British pottery, not differing from those obtained from well-known Roman sites. Though with well-modelled rims and mouldings, they are of a coarse description, and are, probably, portions of vessels which had been used for culinary purposes. The discovery of Roman pottery within the circles of Avebury may, perhaps, show that it was a place of resort in Roman times, as was indeed to have been expected; but by no means proves that these megalithic circles were erected at so late a period.

I have trespassed too long on your space, but it is difficult to write concisely on topographical subjects, where everything depends on exactitude of detail.—I am, &c.,

JOHN THURNAM, M.D., F.S.A.

Devizes, March, 1866.

GEORGE III. AND MRS. RYVES.

2. MR. URBAN,—I have read in your April number a letter from Mrs. Reader, of 16, Alma Street, Hoxton, calling in question my claims in the above case, and advancing some statements which are inaccurate, and others which are irrelevant; and, as I believe, it is not your wish that a pending suit should be prejudiced by an erroneous *ex parte* statement, I beg leave to enclose the following remarks:—

I concur with Mrs. Reader that it was a great mistake to say that Olive Wilmot,

afterwards Mrs. Serres, was ever married to Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland; for Mrs. Serres was my mother, and the Duke was my grandfather.

Mrs. Reader, however, proceeds to give a statement of my mother's story (and, she might have added, of mine also), which commences by being correct. George III.'s brother, Henry Frederick, *did* marry the only daughter of Dr. Wilmot, and my mother *was* the only child of the marriage, and was therefore Princess of Cumberland.

It is further true that she kept her carriage, clothed her servants in the royal liveries, and, for a time, created a

^b The Bishop of Winchester is still lord of the manors and patron of the livings of Overton, Tadley and North Waltham.

sensation in London. To do this, says Mrs. Reader, she "procured money in support of her assertions." Now if my mother had been an imposter, as Mrs. Reader concludes by suggesting, this money could not have been so easily "procured." The fact was, that the money came from members of the Royal Family, with whom we were thoroughly intimate, and was, in great part, received by me; and I may here add, as I have already stated on oath, that nearly all of them acknowledged us as legitimate relatives.

Mrs. Reader next alludes, as an extraordinary fact, to my mother having written, in 1813, a life of Dr. James Wilmot, describing him as her uncle, and speaking of Mr. Robert Wilmot as her father. Now, every one acquainted with the case knows, and my mother swore in her affidavit in the Prerogative Court in 1822, that it was not till 1815 that she was made acquainted with her birth by Lord Warwick and the Duke of Kent, by whom the certificates, &c., were then put into her hands. This is also within my own knowledge.

Until his death, Robert Wilmot had stood to my mother *in loco parentis*, and Dr. Wilmot had concealed the fact that he was her grandfather; and all this was done in pursuance of the king's command (which I now hold), that my mother, who had been privately baptised as the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, should be rebaptised as the daughter of Robert Wilmot and his wife.

That Robert Wilmot's real children—including the successful lawyer of Coventry, who was also a deputy-lieutenant of the county—were "exceedingly angry" at one, whom they had supposed to be their sister, cutting so great a figure, is only natural; nor am I inclined to dispute that the Wilmot family have always been intimate friends of Mrs. Reader, because that fact accounts for her letter to *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*.

Mrs. Reader, in what she calls "a long

rambling account," proceeds to relate how that my mother was invited to the Guildhall of London as a royal personage, and went in state to Drury Lane in a similar manner; but these are facts which, I submit to Mrs. Reader, make strongly in favour of my mother instead of against her.

Your correspondent then, after delicately reminding the public that I am Mrs. Serres' daughter, proceeds to mention that "her husband used to say" that it was a great pity my mother should have let her imagination run away with her integrity, and have published to the world an inconsistent tale *which she knew was not true!*

Now, sir, when I have stated the above facts as being sworn to by my mother, and as being within my own knowledge—and, I might have added, of many others besides—I think I am entitled to protest against my mother being thus charged with fraud and falsehood upon the hearsay of Mrs. Reader's deceased husband.

How would Mrs. Reader like it if I were to say that my mother used to say that her husband was guilty of fraud and imposture? And if I were to say so with reference to a pending case, what would be the epithet which I should deserve from the readers of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*?

I protest against any one publicly charging falsehood upon my mother with reference to matters which are true within my own knowledge, and in order to prejudice a case in which the dearest rights are at stake—rights which are supported by my oath and hers.

To attack me would not have been wise, because the law would come to my aid; why then attack me indirectly through my mother, who can no longer defend herself?—I am, &c.

LAVINIA JANNETTA HORTON RYVES.

Zion Cottage, Kentish Town, N.W.

10th April, 1866.

"THE PRINCESS OLIVIA OF CUMBERLAND."

3. MR. URBAN,—I am glad that Mrs. Reader, as an old townsman of Warwick, well acquainted with the status and history of the Wilmot family in the reign of George III., has come forward to give the particulars which are published in your Magazine for April. Though the

impostures of the *soid-disante* Olivia Princess of Cumberland have been repeatedly most thoroughly exposed, it is obviously not wholly unnecessary to recur to their refutation, as the pretensions of the lady's daughter have again attracted some attention from a new generation. I

have no doubt that the particulars communicated to you by Mrs. Reader are substantially correct. I only hesitate to believe the statement that Mrs. Serres was invited to the Lord Mayor's feast under the title of the Princess Olive of Cumberland, and treated with all the honours of royalty. That she assumed the royal liveries, and other symbols of her pretended birth, is very certain; but I think she could scarcely have deceived many beyond some few very incautious tradesmen.

Mrs. Serres died within the rules of the King's Bench, in November, 1834; and it was in your Magazine for July, in the following year, that the obituary memoir appeared which is mentioned in Mrs. Reader's letter. Any one that is still disposed to credit the pretensions of Mrs. Serres and her representatives, or any part of them, will surely be disabused, if he will take the trouble to turn to that memoir.

It will there be seen that Mrs. Serres, after having indulged her imagination in the composition of a novel, an opera, and other "flights of fancy," made her first great essay of personal romance by claiming the authorship of the "Letters of Junius" for her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Wilmot. That claim was completely negatived in the pages of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, in papers to which references are given in the memoir.

It was in 1817, or thereabouts, that Mrs. Serres first claimed to be the daughter of Henry Duke of Cumberland. At first she was satisfied to be accounted illegitimate; but presently she asserted

herself to be his legitimate offspring. At first her mother had been Dr. Wilmot's sister; afterwards she became his daughter. Dr. Wilmot—who really, as Mrs. Reader states, had died a bachelor—was discovered to have married a Princess of Poland! The Princess produced a will of George III. in her favour, and other fabricated documents, some of which were printed, as curiosities, in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for July, 1822.

In 1823 her claims were brought before the House of Commons by Sir Gerard Noel, and were completely exploded by Sir Robert Peel; but he concluded with the consolatory remark that, "if these claims were relinquished, there were others that could yet be pressed. The lady had two strings to her bow. He held in his hand a manifesto of the Princess Olivia, addressed to the high powers of the Kingdom of Poland, and stating that she was descended from Stanislaus Augustus!"

These, Mr. Urban, are among the prominent features of this adventurer's career that were related thirty years ago in your Obituary. I have seen them exposed elsewhere from time to time; but I am not able to give other references. Pretensions as extravagant and absurd have, perhaps, been advanced by other impostors; but few have been renewed and reiterated with so much pertinacity. Whether the ghost is now laid for ever, those who live longest will be most likely to see.—Yours, &c.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

*Eaton Place, Brighton,
April, 1866.*

Lines on the Thames.

4. MR. URBAN,—In the "Complete Angler," edited by J. Rennie, and published in the year 1836, the author, in giving a description of the Thames, quotes the following lines from a German poet; they are as follows:—

"We saw so many woods and princely
bowers,
Sweet fields, brave palaces, and stately
towers,
So many gardens dress'd with curious
care,
That Thames with royal Tiber may com-
pare."

In a note he says—"Who this German

poet was I cannot find, but the verses, in the original Latin, are in Heylin's Cosmography (p. 240), and are as follows:—

"Tot campos, sylvas, tot regia tecta, tot
hortos
Artifici excultos dextrâ, tot vidimus arces,
Ut nunc Ausonio Thamesis cum Tibride
certet."

I should feel exceedingly obliged if you or one of your very numerous correspondents, could tell me who this German poet was, and by whom his lines were translated into English verse!

I am, &c.,

THOMAS T. DYER.

A FOLLOWER OF CLIVE.

5. MR. URBAN,—I take the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter, written immediately after the memorable defence of Arcot, by Mr. Charles Turner, one of the young Civil Servants of the company, who, inflamed by the example of Clive, volunteered to accompany him on that desperate service. I believe it to be addressed to Charles Floyer, who had recently resigned the government of Fort St. David, and returned to Europe. It appears to me worthy of publication, not only as a contemporary record by an eyewitness of what took place at the turning point of our Indian history, but also as an interesting specimen of an "overland letter," written by an "affectionate and loving cousin," one hundred and fourteen years ago.—I am, &c.,

F. CUNNINGHAM.

18, Clarendon-road, Kensington, W.,
March 6, 1866.

"DEAR COUSIN,—I take this opportunity of inquiring after your health and happiness, which I shall always be glad to hear of. I would have wrote to you by the September and October ships but was prevented.

"Our affairs not going on very well at Trichinopoly, Mr. Clive proposed to Mr. Saunders for to send some troops to go and take Arcot Fort, which the governor approved of, they being too strong for us at Trichinopoly, that they might draw their forces that way. The Governor gave Mr. Clive a captain's commission, and sent with him two hundred military and three hundred Seapoys. As there was but two officers besides Mr. Clive, the Governour thought it too few, and Mr. Saunders gave out that any of the gentlemen in the Company's service might go out. As it was for the good of the service, Mr. Pybus, Mr. Trenwith, and I, went as officers, and hope you will approve of my going. We left Madras the 26th of August, and marched for Arcot. The day before we got there the enemy run away and left the Fort, and we took possession of it the 1st of September. The 3rd instant we went against a fort seven miles distant from Arcot, called Timeree; but, as we were upon the march, was met by 500 of the enemy's horse and some foot, with one field-piece, we were obliged to turn about and fire our field-pieces at them. They stood their ground a quarter of an hour, and then ran away.

We found some of the enemy dead. They killed us one camel and wounded one Seapoy, and we went back that night.

"The 7th instant we went again to the same fort, and met the enemy again, who was much stronger than before. They were in a tope, and fired very brisk at us, and killed us three Europeans and wounded some Seapoys, before we could beat them from it; and then they retired to the bank of a tank, which we drove them from, and they run into the fort. We fired some shells into it, and sent a letter into the Governor to demand the fort of him in Mahomet Ally's name, but he would not give it up, and we marched back to Arcot that night. They afterwards came and encamped without the town the 12th instant. We got intelligence of it, and fell upon them in the night-time, and killed a jemadar and ten horsemen, and a good many wounded, and had not a man hurt. In the meantime, Chunda Sahib sent his son from Trichinopoly with 150 French, 1000 Seapoys, and 1500 horse, and got into the town the 24th instant, in the night time. As soon as we heard of it we went out and engaged them. They being so numerous, they got into the houses and fired so fast out of loop-holes that we could not stand it, and were obliged to retire to the fort. We had killed, Mr. Trenwith and one European; one officer and eighteen men wounded besides some Seapoys. It is thought we killed a good many of the enemy. We were obliged to shut the fort-gates, and they barricaded the streets of the town, and laid siege to us, and nobody could send any letters but Mr. Clive, and that only a little bit of paper covered with wax. About ten days after they made a battery of one eighteen-pounder and one six, and fired against the fort, and made a breach. They then got another battery on the other side of the fort, and made a breach there wide enough for sixty men to march abreast, and threw about 2000 bombs. On the 6th of November they sent us in a summons, in Chunda Sahib's name, to give up the fort, and that they would satisfy all the officers. We sent them word that we had taken the fort for Mahomet Ally, and would keep it. Mr. Saunders in the meantime got together 150 Europeans and 600 Seapoys to try to relieve us. The enemy hearing of it, and that they had marched from Madras, and was near them, the 14th instant, at 5 o'clock in the morning, attempted to storm us at the

two breaches, and scale our walls. Some of them got up one of our breaches, but was soon drove off again. They killed us four Europeans, and wounded three Seapoys. We found several of them dead under our walls, and by all accounts we killed and wounded 250, and two of their head officers of Seapoys. The next night they ran away, and left behind them two eighteen-pounders, one six-pounder, two three-pounders. The next day we were joined by Captain Kilpatrick and 2000 Mauratto horse, and had intelligence that the enemy was at Vellour. We went and encamped without the town, and wanted to engage them; but they always gave us the slip till the 3rd of December, when we came up with them about 9 o'clock in the morning. We halted in sight of them, and they marched down and engaged us. We beat them quite out of the field. We pursued them, and at sunset encamped in sight of them. They were so frightened that at eleven at night they ran away, and left behind them forty horses, one camel, and eighty firearms; and a great many of their Seapoys have deserted them. We took some of their wounded men who told us that they had fourteen French and six Coffrees killed, and sixty Seapoys killed and wounded. We had four men killed and about sixteen wounded, and

went back to Arcot. From thence we marched to Conjeveram, about thirty miles distant from Arcot on the way to Madrass, and laid siege to a pagoda the enemy had got possession of, with 500 Seapoys, six Europeans, and forty To. passes in it. We made a battery of two eighteen-pounders, and made a breach in the walls in two days' time. As soon as we had made it the enemy ran away in the night, and left behind them four guns and some grain. We stayed two days, and demolished that place as much as we could, and marched back from thence to Madrass, and got there on the 23rd of December.

"Our affairs go on very well at Trinopolis. The French are intrenched on Syringam Island, and are afraid to stir out. The King of Mysore has come heartily in Mahomet Ally's interest, and has assisted him with 36,000 horse, and we expect hourly to hear of something done. This is all the news at present. I must beg leave to end with wishing all health and happiness, and am,

"Dear Cousin,

"Your most affectionate and loving

"Cousin,

"CHARLES TURNER."

"Fort St. George,

"23rd February, 1751-2."

DOLL PENTREATH AND THE CORNISH TONGUE.

6. MR. URBAN,—I have been reading lately in "Once a Week" (N. S., Vol. i. p. 193), that the Cornish language was virtually extinct 150 years ago, and that Doll Pentreath, said to be the last person who could converse in it, was only sixty-four years old when she died. That is utterly at variance with received accounts.

The same article also states] that "in 1736 one old fisherman at Monschole, William Bodener," was able to jabber a little Cornish. Possibly there is some mistake in the date here. For in 1776 a William Boddener of the same place wrote a letter in Cornish and English. The letter was written in English, not Cornish, characters. Even if the date is correct, the William Boddener of 1736 was beaten by his namesake forty years afterwards.

Captain Barrington was sent to cruise on the French coast in 1746. He took on board with him from St. Michael's Mount a sailor, who, through the medium of his native Cornish, could converse with the Bretons. In consequence of this, his

brother, Daines Barrington, the celebrated antiquary, went down into Cornwall about 1768. I forget the exact date, but it can be found by reference to the "Archæologia."

Daines found Doll Pentreath an old woman, eking out parish pay by telling fortunes and talking Cornish to curious visitors. Upon his asking her whether she could converse in Cornish, she commenced to chatter volubly in language like Welsh, and the subject matter made the two women who had guided Daines thither laugh heartily. He asked them what the old crone was saying, and they told him that she was abusing him lustily for daring to disbelieve her knowledge of Cornish.

This account proves two things—*Firstly*, that she must have been more than sixty-four years old when she died, in 1778, or else Daines Barrington would scarcely have called her an old woman ten years before. *Secondly*, that other people could understand, if they could not speak Cornish at that time.

An epitaph in Cornish was written on her, which described her as 102 years old—

"Coth Dol Pentreath canz ha diaw
Marir en Bedans en Powl pleu
Nen an aylar ganna poble-braz
Bet en eglans hay coth Dolly es."

"Old Doll Pentreath one hundred aged
and two,
Both born, and in Paul parish too,
Not in the Church 'midst people great
and high,
But in the churchyard doth old Dolly
lie."

This proves that the opinion of those who had known her for years considered her to be older than the baptismal register discovered by Mr. Halliwell would say. It also proves that there were people living after her death who could *write*, if not speak, Cornish.

Lastly, William Pryce, of Redruth, compiled the most authentic grammar and vocabulary of the Cornish language from oral information *circa* 1790. He thus speaks of his task :—"The language is so confined to the extremest corner of the county, and those ancient persons who still pretend to jabber it, are even there so few, the speech itself is so corrupted, and the people, too, for the most part so illiterate, that I cannot but wonder at my

own patience, and assume some merit to myself for my singular industry in collecting what I have communicated, from oral intelligence especially, as hardly any of the persons with whom I have conversed could give a tolerable account of the orthography, much less of the derivations or etymology of the words they used."

This proves that the *spoken* language did not die with Doll, and that Peter Pindar was right in writing—

old Doll Pentreath,
The last that jabbered Cornish, as *Daines*
says.

I would remind Mr. Halliwell that the epitaph is better evidence than the baptismal register. The one was known to belong to the Doll Pentreath we are inquiring after. The other may belong to another. Moreover, a baptismal register only proves that a certain person was alive on a certain day, it does not necessarily disprove that he was not alive three or thirty years before. The Baptists, for example, object to infant baptism. The wife of my opposite neighbour, a young farmer, was not baptized until she was twenty-one.—I am, &c.,

JOHN WILKINS, B.C.L.

Cuddington, Aylesbury,
March, 1866.

A CHURCH IN PERIL.

7. MR. URBAN,—Some half century ago the church of Reculver, being believed to be in imminent danger from the waves at the mouth of the Thames, was pulled down, very needlessly as it now appears, as the west front has been preserved ever since without difficulty as a sea-mark. There is, however, another church on the same coast which, it is to be feared, cannot now be saved, and which, it appears to me, it would therefore be far more seemly to pull down at once than to let it fall piecemeal into the ocean. This is the little church of Warden, at the east end of Sheppey, to the dangerous condition of which I endeavoured to call attention some years ago in your pages,* and, judging from Reculver, I think it might then have been saved; the opportunity, I fear, is now lost. A visit to the spot a few days ago showed me that the mischief has

nearly reached its climax. Instead of a field of several acres, a broad public road, and a row of lofty elms bordering the churchyard, which existed five years ago, there is now nothing but some thirty or forty feet of land between the edge of the cliff and the wall of the church; and, if we may judge by the fractures in the ground, which render it unsightly if not dangerous, even this will not much longer endure.

Warden church, it is true, is not a great historical monument, as was Reculver, but it existed at least eight centuries ago, and Henry III. granted it to the Maison Dieu at Dover; neither is it at all remarkable for size or beauty—quite the contrary, in fact. Still it has the claim that every church has to our regard, and may we not hope that the improved feeling of the present day will not suffer it to perish so miserably? Nothing could be more easy than to remove the tombs to Eastchurch (two miles off), and annex

* "A Visit to Sheppey," G. M., Sept., 1860, p. 244.

the parish, which now contains only some forty inhabitants, and will probably soon contain even less, as the cliffs are wasting with such rapidity, as to give some plausibility to the opinion attributed to an eminent geologist, that the whole of Sheppey will be submerged in fifty years' time. But this may be doubted, as even geologists are not infallible.

If any of your readers should feel inclined to visit Warden church ere it disappears, I may say that it is about eight miles from either the Sheerness or the Queenborough station. The first route

is to be preferred, as it commands very fine views over the greater part of Sheppey, which will be found to be a much more picturesque district than a casual visitor to Sheerness would suppose. The churches of Minster and Eastchurch, with their brasses and monuments, and Shurland, the fragment of a grand Tudor manor-house, all lie on the road to Warden, which, it may be remarked in conclusion, is unencumbered with toll-gates.—I am, &c.,

W. E. FLAHERTY.

Hackney, March 15, 1866.

WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

S. MR. URBAN,—I take some discredit to myself for not having discovered the meanings of "pegyuse" (pigeons) and "languede beefe" (neat's tongue), but there are other items of inquiry in which it requires more than the *penetration* of even "Œdipus in the kitchen" to solve satisfactorily; and what he reads off so fluently has been very differently pronounced upon by antiquaries of known ability; for instance, "muste" may have been mustard, as likely as sweet wort; and "lylkes," leeks probably; nor do I see it at all unanswerable that "peckets" should be a corruption of biscuits, especially looking to the date of the writing. My queries were inserted with the view of obtaining the solutions of men more deeply read in mediæval literature than myself, and then selecting those which were evidently the best. Those readings of "Œdipus" which are certainly correct have been forestalled long ago by the answers of other parties; and those which are decidedly his own are probably incorrect. So much for the gentleman who dates from the kitchen.

"An East Anglian," in your April

number, inquires what has become of Latimer's pulpit which once stood in St. Helen's Church, Worcester. I have to say that it is more than doubtful that the pulpit was old enough to have been honoured by the occupancy of Bishop Latimer. If the authenticity of the relic had been certain it would have been secured long ago and preserved. When I last heard of it, the pulpit was in the possession of Mr. Lucy, a builder, who, I believe, had executed the works in St. Helen's Church at the time of its removal. Where it may still be found I have not thought it worth my while to inquire,—I am, &c.

JOHN NOAKE.

Worcester, April 9, 1866.

P.S.—Mr. Wilkins, in his "Chapter on the Stannaries" in your April number, has gravely quoted "kiddle-a-wink" as a word peculiarly Cornish for public-house revels, &c., when I dare say it is so employed (and as a name for beer-houses) in half the counties in England, certainly all through the midland and western districts.

SIMNEL SUNDAY.

9. MR. URBAN,—I was rather surprised at the statement of your correspondent Mr. W. M. Brookes, in your last, that the eating of Simnel cakes is confined to Bury in Lancashire, and that "no other town or district in the United Kingdom is known to keep up such a custom." It shows the value of such a medium of communication as that offered by the "Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban." I imagined, on the contrary, that this custom was peculiar to the counties on the

Welsh border; at all events these Simnel cakes are well known in Shropshire and Herefordshire, and the good old town of Shrewsbury is especially celebrated for them. If he will look to a book so ready for reference as Chambers's "Book of Days," vol. i., p. 335, your correspondent will find an article on the Shropshire Simnel cakes, in which he will find some additional information.

THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

Brompton, April 21, 1866.

SIN-EATERS.

10. MR. URBAN,—Seeing that the pages of your valuable magazine are open to antiquarian researches, I hope you will allow me to make a few remarks on the above subject, being one of those curious and quaint customs that has, like many others, become obsolete.

It was once customary in the county of Hereford to hire persons in the lower stations of life, and who were very thankful of any gain they by chance might obtain, to attend at funerals, in order that they might take upon themselves the sins of the deceased person, and in consequence of this they were termed "sin-eaters."

As soon as the corpse was carried out from the abode of the family and laid on a bier, a loaf of bread was then taken with due ceremony, and given by one of the persons attending the funeral to the

sin-eater over the corpse, together with a maple bowl of beer. Having partaken of these, and a small sum having been given him for his work, which perhaps at one time would amount to a shilling, and at another to sixpence, according to the station in life the deceased's family lived in, he was allowed to go his way. Thus, by means of this ceremony, he was said to take upon himself all the dead man's sins, and also freed him from walking after he was dead. It was not always customary, however, to give a bowl of beer, but sometimes a bowl of milk was given, or some other liquid, which was thought appropriate and sufficient for such a ceremony. In conclusion, I should feel much obliged if some of your correspondents could give further information respecting this strange festival.—I am, &c.,

T. T. D.

THE PEPPERELL FAMILY.

11. MR. URBAN,—Permit me to supplement with additional information the letter on this subject which appears in your last number, p. 543, and to correct one or two misstatements of the writer. Mrs. Drummond has issue an only surviving daughter. The first wife of the Rev. Thomas P. Hutton was a daughter of the late Mr. Drummond, of Aberuchill, Perthshire. The second Christian name of the late Rev. William Hutton was

"Pepperell," not "Palmer;" and (although that is of little consequence) the Rev. Henry Hutton is "rector," not "vicar," of Filleigh, Devon. This gentleman's eldest son, Mr. Henry Hutton, holds a post, a civil appointment, in South Africa, and has a son named Peregrine William Pepperell.—I am, &c.,

A RELATIVE OF THE PEPPERELLS.

April, 1866.

A NEW PLAY OF SHAKSPEARE.

12. MR. URBAN,—In THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1756, at p. 223, there is an article upon an excellent play, called *Albumazar* (attributed to a Mr. Tomkis), which was published by Dodsley, in 1744, and considered to be the very best in his large collection of Old Plays.

A few years since, I fortunately became possessed of a unique copy of the quarto edition of this play, published in 1615, with copious manuscript notes and corrections in the hand-writing of the author.

I have for some time past bestowed much care and attention upon an investigation of this play, and have come to the conclusion that it is an undoubted production of Shakspeare, and that the MS. notes, &c., were made by him also. This may appear an astounding assertion to make, but it is one upon which I consider

I am fully borne out by the circumstances connected with the same. I have given a great deal of publicity to this matter, and have also exhibited it at the Crystal Palace; so that, in the event of its subsequently being proved that my conjectures are correct, it shall not be said that I did not afford every facility for a discussion upon it, or that I kept secret my views before its intended publication.

You may probably be inclined to introduce this subject in your next number of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and, if so, I shall be glad, upon some future occasion, to give an outline of the evidences and facts to substantiate this great literary discovery.—I am, &c.,

H. INGALL.

3, Canterbury Terrace, Thornton Heath,
Croydon, April 11, 1866.

INNS OF COURT HOTEL AND HERALDRY.

13. MR. URBAN,—The Solicitors' Benevolent Association intend to hold their annual dinner on the 22nd of June (at which the Lord Chief Justice will preside), in the hall of the Inns of Court Hotel in Holborn. This very handsome building has now a substantial appearance, but much exertion will evidently have to be made to complete the interior arrangements for the occasion. When time allows, I trust "the genealogical pennon" of the four Inns of Court, now over the entrance of the hotel, will be removed.

A round shield, though unusual in English heraldry, is in accordance with the Italian style of the building; but not only is the device of the Middle Temple erroneously blazoned—the *Agnus Dei* being on the field, instead of being on a cross *gules* on a field *argent*—but the marshalling of the arms *quarterly* denotes a common descent in the four Inns of Court; a manifest absurdity. In true heraldry, the arms of each Inn should be on a separate shield.

I am, &c.,

HERALDICUS MUS.

PRINCE TECK.

14. MR. URBAN,—An article has recently been going the round of the papers relating to the marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, in which the mother of her Royal Highness's *fiancé* is stated to have been a German lady, and her name Countess Hohenstein. As this statement has been allowed hitherto to pass without correction, from a feeling of justice towards the family of the deceased high lady, I beg to assert that the mother of Prince Teck was not a German lady, but the daughter of the Hungarian Protestant Count Rhéday, whose family takes one of the foremost places among the great noble houses of Hungary and Transylvania. On her marriage she was made a Countess of Hohenstein in her own right, according to the custom prevailing at the German Courts, in the same

manner as the title of Countess Dornburg has been bestowed upon the daughter of the Duke of Richmond on her marrying the Prince of Saxe Weimar.

I remember well the time when the marriage of the late Countess was hailed in Hungary with ardent wishes for her happiness, as also the general sorrow at her lamentable death. The father of Prince Teck, the Duke Alexander of Würtemberg, is also well known in Hungary, being brother to the late Archduchess Palatine, whose generous patronage of the Protestant institutions of Hungary, and among others the Scotch Missionary Settlement, which down to 1849 existed at Pesth, has secured to her memory a lasting veneration.—I am, &c.,

A HUNGARIAN,

London, April 24, 1866.

BATH ABBEY CHURCH.

15. MR. URBAN,—Being in Bath Abbey Church a few days ago, I found that it is contemplated to remove the present panelled roof of the nave, and to substitute for it, at a very considerable expense, a fan-tracery roof, to match that in the choir.

Now, I am not well up in the counsels of Mr. Scott or of the Restoration Committee, and therefore only my information give for what it is worth, and do not pretend to write *ex cathedra*. But supposing that there is any truth in the report, may not Mr. Scott's recommendation concerning this roof be subject to criticism? The nave-roof, indeed, is but a plaster one, and it is Jacobean. On the

other hand, the whole building is but very late Perpendicular work, and Jacobean work is generally worth preserving; partly because it is often very tolerably correct, as in this case; partly because of its historical recollections. Buildings of that revival are scarce, and we cannot afford to lose any work of that date; and further, we may doubt if either the beauty or the phonetic capabilities of Bath Abbey Church will be increased, at least to any compensating extent, by the proposed new groining.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM GREY.

St. Mary Church, Torquay,
April 3, 1866.

THE CAVE OF BELARIUS IN CYMBELINE.

16. MR. URBAN,—On reading the play of "*Cymbeline*," I was particularly struck by the extraordinary coincidence that exists between the description of the cave which afforded a refuge to the wanderers, and that of a cavern, near Tenby, popularly known under the title of "*Hoyle's Mouth*." But though, on comparing the two accounts, we may be tempted to conclude that they both refer to the same cavern, still it must be borne in mind that it is hardly probable that this coincidence can be any other than accidental.

On examining the passages in which Shakespeare makes mention of the cavern, we find that it was situated not far from Milford Haven. Now the route that a person travelling from England to the Haven would be expected to follow, passes but a few miles inland of *Hoyle's Mouth*; but from the account that Shakespeare gives, it is evident that *Imogen* had strayed out of her way, and descended nearer the sea. From the passage in which *Guiderius* tells his supposed father what he had done with the body of *Cloten*, making mention of a creek in the rear of the cave, we also learn that the retreat of the outlaws was close to the sea, and that the sea lay behind. The cavern is described by Shakespeare as having a low entrance: this is clearly shown from the expression of *Belarius*: "A goodly day, not to keep house, with such whose roof's as low as ours. Stoop, boys!" It is situated not far from the beaten track, since *Imogen* descends it, while walking along, and proceeds by a path to its mouth. That it was their accustomed dwelling, is proved by *Belarius* exclaiming, "This twenty years, this rock, and these demesnes have been my world."

Such is the description that Shakespeare gives of his cave; let us now turn to *Hoyle's Mouth*, and see how far the two accounts agree.

Hoyle's Mouth is prettily situated about a mile from Tenby, by an ancient trackway leading over the Ridgeway near the sea, with the small bay of *Lydstep* in the rear. It is the entrance to a series of small but remarkable caverns, running through the limestone strata to a distance of 159 feet, where it joins the old red sandstone. The entrance chamber is of

tolerably large dimensions, from which a low-roofed passage leads to the interior.

This cavern was remarkably well adapted for a residence of outlaws, from the peculiarity of its form, which rendered it easily defensible, even by one person, against any number whatever. Its strength lay in a small passage 11 feet in length, that formerly existed, at 62 feet from the entrance; through which it was only just possible for a full-sized man to pass, lying upon his side. At the end of this passage was a seat, formed either by nature or art, on which a man may have sat astride of the exit, and though armed only with a large pebble, might have offered effectual resistance to his foes, since from his position, one man alone could approach him at a time, and he too in such a posture as to allow him to fall an easy prey to the defender; the body must then have been dragged out before another could have had an opportunity of sharing his fate.

Taking this into consideration, and the number of bones of domestic animals* that have been discovered imbedded in the floor, there is hardly a doubt but that in former times this cavern was used as a place of refuge.

The descriptions therefore of these two caves agree in three points, namely, in the distance from Milford Haven; situation with regard to the sea; and capability of harbouring outlaws.

Perhaps it may not prove uninteresting to give a short account of one of the chambers of this wonderful cavern, and of some of the fossil bones found imbedded in the earth. The chamber alluded to is one near the further end, with a lofty roof, beautifully covered with a kind of frost-work, consisting of carbonate of lime; and at the western corner, below the level of the floor, is a hole, just large enough to admit a man into a cell, excavated in the old red sandstone. This cell appears to have been formed as a hiding-place for valuables, since the entrance would have been completely hidden from view when the floor was levelled.

I will conclude by adding the following

* Distinct from those of earlier times mentioned below.

extract from "The Tenby Observer," of August 17, 1865 :—

"We have been informed that two gentlemen visiting Tenby have recently found in the 'Oyle' or 'Hoyle' cavern some interesting remains of extinct and other animals.

"In the chamber which is at present the furthest accessible part of the cavern, they found in a mass of breccia a large part of the bones of the hind quarters of the great cave-bear, which they extracted in a very perfect state; near these were some remains of hyena spelæa, and several loose bones and teeth of fox, deer, and ox. In the passage, about 40 feet from these, were found the bones and teeth of hyena, fox, deer, and goat, also the bones of a large bird, and what is especially interesting—a worked flint. All these were below the level of the old hard stalagmite floor, and therefore contemporary with the animals called *Pleistocene*—in fact, of the period of the *Mammoth*. It is remarkable that in this cave there is evidence, that during a portion of this period, the sea had access to the interior, as the bones were accompanied, both below and above them, by pebbles of various rocks, exactly resembling those on the sea-shore, and on parts of the sides are to be found deposits of sea-shells, covered with a thin coat of stalagmite, exactly in the positions such animals would have lived in.

"At the entrance excavations were

made by these gentlemen, in concert with our respected neighbour, the Rev. G. N. Smith, of Gumfreston, which confirmed in a remarkable manner Mr. Smith's previous discoveries relative to the antiquity of man.

"A large number of worked flints were discovered, and in a layer that there is every reason to believe was perfectly free from previous disturbance; among them was found the upper molar of the *megaceros*, or the great Irish elk—an animal strictly the contemporary of the great cave-bear, whose canine tooth had some time since been discovered in the same place, similarly associated, by Mr. Smith.

"Some of these worked stones were not exactly flint, but of a stone not at present known to our informants. It is a semi-vitrified trap, or semi-obsidian, of a dull green colour, with whitish specks, and translucent at the edges, having precisely the same fracture as flint.

"There were also discovered, at a level below that of the old stalagmite floor, and directly under a shelf of it, about 35 feet from the entrance of the cave, a part of the lower jaw and the heel bone of a man. These remains may be of the date of the worked flints; but they were so placed that they may have been of any date greater than a few hundred years since."

I am, &c.,

J. D. MASON.

Welsh Collegiate Institution,
Llandovery, Feb. 9, 1866.

JOHN FLAMSTEED, ASTRONOMER ROYAL, AND FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, THE NORFOLK HISTORIAN.

17. MR. URBAN,—I beg to call the attention of your numerous readers to a very singular circumstance, in connection with the admirable portrait of the late John Flamsteed given in your February number—a circumstance which I think furnishes undeniable evidence, that the portrait of this celebrated astronomer has served also to hand down to posterity the features of our distinguished Norfolk historian, Francis Blomefield.

It appears that the editor or publisher of the octavo edition of Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," published in London in 1805, being unable to find a veritable likeness of the historian, procured a portrait of another person, the exact counterpart of the topographer, and appended a copy of it to his work.

This is gathered from the following words, printed in small type under the

portrait given as Francis Blomefield in the above-mentioned octavo edition of his "History of Norfolk":—"Copied from an old print, originally engraved as the portrait of another person, but preserved and highly valued by the late Mr. Thomas Martin, as a striking likeness of the Norfolk Topographer."

Here then lies the history of this copied portrait, so *exactly* resembling in features and style that of John Flamsteed, that I believe no doubt of their identity can exist in the mind of any person who will place the two side by side, and subject them to even a passing scrutiny.

Is this circumstance unique in the history of literature? or can any of your readers furnish a precedent?—I am, &c.,

HENRY WRIGHT.

Thuxton Rectory, Hingham,
Norfolk, April, 1866.

THE MARCHMONT PEERAGE.

18. MR. URBAN,—It may be useful to your correspondent "H. C. M." to be informed that I have in my collection of MSS. a volume (from the library of the late Sir Thomas C. Banks, author of "Dormant and Extinct Peerages") containing the case of Captain Alexander

Hume in 1820, and the petition of John Hume in 1823, relative to the above peerage; together with the pedigrees and many other papers connected therewith.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT COLE, F.S.A.

24, Colville Square, Bayswater.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S BIRTH-PLACE.

19. MR. URBAN,—Allow me to send you a correction in biography, as to Sir Robert Peel's birth-place. In an article on Sir R. Peel, in Routledge's "Magazine for Boys," 1864, it is stated, page 87, vol. ii, that:—

"On the 8th of July, 1788, Mrs. Peel gave birth, at a cottage (the old and present porter's lodge), near Chamber Hall, Bury (Lancashire), which was then under repair (it was being refronted with brick), to a son—the Robert Peel whose name is now a household word in every English home."

It has been well said that an error can scarcely be eradicated, and this is a case in point. At Sir Robert's death the Manchester papers contained notices of his life, into which this very statement was imported; but it was conclusively

shown by gentlemen of Bury, that Sir Robert was *not* born in that lodge. The present writer's grandparents' property and dwelling is immediately adjoining; and he well remembers mentioning this story to his grandmother, an old lady of eighty, who well knew the first Sir Robert, and indeed the whole family, at Chamber Hall, and she distinctly assured him that Sir Robert was born in the *old ivied room at the back overlooking the court*, and she well remembered the circumstance. Often, indeed, has he corrected this. There are townspeople yet living who can testify to the correctness of this statement. It is to be hoped that this error may never appear in print again.—I am, &c.,

W. M. BROOKES.

St. James's School, Accrington.

KING ALFRED AND THE RIVER LEA.

20. MR. URBAN,—Some of your readers may occasionally make a pilgrimage by the Great Eastern Railway to Waltham Abbey. If so, they may be glad to know from a resident that the various streams of the river Lea which they cross between the railway station and the town still flow just as they did in King Alfred's time. I allude especially to the first stream that you cross in coming from the railway station, and the mill-streams in the town, and not to the great navigation stream at the entrance of the town, which of course is of modern date. But very few people indeed are aware that King Alfred's great work in these parts was the raising of the banks of the three streams which the Great Eastern Railway crosses between Mile End and Stratford, and that the embankments, now in good order after nearly ten centuries, were King Alfred's works, raised by him for the sake of carrying off the waters from the valley of the Lea. He finished the embankment N.S., 1866, Vol. I.

of the river Thames at Blackwall, and thereby laid the Danish fleet, which had sailed up to Ware, in Hertfordshire, high and dry. He afterwards raised the banks of these three streams, and placed them, and all that district, under the charge of commissioners, who are reappointed every ten years, with additions, by the Lord Chancellor, of a certain number of independent gentlemen, selected from the county of Essex, who have great powers, and who, without fee or reward, have exercised these powers, and still exercise them, to the great advantage of the neighbourhood and the public in general.—I am, &c.,

P. G.

P.S.—The trustees of the River Lea Navigation, which is a very old trust, are selected from the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire. They give gratuitous services.

Waltham Abbey,
April, 1866.

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"BLUE-STOCKINGS."

21. MR. URBAN,—Can any of your readers tell me the origin of the term "blue-stockings"? Was it always applied to ladies exclusively, as at present? or is the term ever predicated of the sterner sex? I suppose that you do not exclude from

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE queries by ladies, if they are not frivolous and impertinent.

I am, &c.,

AGNES DE PEVEREL.

London, April, 1866.

ILLUMINATED PEDIGREES.

22. MR. URBAN,—In your Number (N.S.), of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for January, 1866, under your notice of the death of Rev. Henry Palmer, it is stated that his family possess an illuminated pedigree, &c., containing the alliances of the different branches with arms emblazoned, &c., from time of Edward I., authenticated by Sir W. Segar, and that "it is said to be one of only four similar pedigrees now known to exist in the United Kingdom." I do not know whose the pedigrees are to which reference is made in that sentence; but I write now to inform you I possess an illuminated pedigree which has been handed down from each head of my family to his successor since it was compiled, and which is now in my possession as the head of my family. It is

illuminated, with the several arms heraldically emblazoned, and the several alliances of my family, with the arms of the female branches, &c., and extends from the time of William the Conqueror (with whom my ancestor came into England) down to the year 1617, authenticated by several kings-at-arms living at that time, at the head of whom is the celebrated William Camden Clarencieux, King-at-Arms.

I merely write to correct any error which might exist, that, if mine is not one of the "four similar pedigrees" referred to, it may be known that such a pedigree exists in my family.

Your obedient servant,

G. J. NORMAN D'ARCY.

Hyde Park, Kinnegad, Ireland.

HILBRE ISLAND.

23. MR. URBAN,—In your report of the British Archaeological Association meeting of Feb. 14 (p. 341) a paragraph refers to a discovery upon Hilbre Island, in this neighbourhood; but the statement being erroneous, I must claim the opportunity of setting myself right before your readers.

The island is not "inhabited by two light-keepers," but by the superintendent of the buoys in the river Dee (a servant of the Trinity Board), and by Mr. Thomas Hughes, the telegraph station-keeper, appointed by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, to which important trust the island now belongs. The latter individual found the Saxon (not Norman) cross, supposed to have been attached to the ancient cell or oratory, but which was not found "a little time since," seeing the circumstance occurred about fifteen years ago. He did not, however, find the sepulchral slab in question, although he had been delving close to it. The discovery was in reality

made by the writer, who has repeatedly rendered the matter public. The occurrence took place in September, 1864—*eighteen*, not *twelve*, months ago, as stated; and a few days subsequently the fact was communicated to a local paper, a more specific account being reserved for an archaeological meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, in February, 1865. The fact was still further ventilated over the country through my "Record of the Archaeological Products of the Sea-shore of Cheshire in 1864," which appeared in "The Reliquary" of the following April, a reprint of the paper being also freely distributed. A somewhat *too pictorial* engraving of this sepulchral stone will be found in the "Record," of which a copy is now forwarded.—I am, &c.,

HENRY EBOYD SMITH.

Aldbrough House, Egremont,
Birkenhead.

"OLD FULLER."

24. MR. URBAN,—I shall be much obliged for any information on the following points:—Did Old Fuller leave a will? He died in Middlesex, but no will of his is to be found in Doctors' Commons. Had he any children besides John, who is mentioned in his works? Was this John his issue by the Hon. Mary Roper, the second wife, or was he by the first wife? Who was the first wife? She was married to Fuller at Broadwindsor, in Dorsetshire—

this is all I know about her. I also want information about the family of a Captain Goddard, of the Queen's Co.; Dr. Benjamin Cross, of Somersetshire, afterwards of Cork; and the Very Rev. John Eveleigh, of Blackhall, Oxford, afterwards Dean of Ross,—who were all by marriage connected with my family.—I am, &c.,

JAMES FRANKLIN FULLER.

Killesandra, Co. Cavan,
April, 1866.

DESCENT OF JOHN GIBSON, R.A.

25. MR. URBAN,—The very interesting letter on this subject (*ante*, p. 542), signed "P. MacChombaich de Colquhoun," cannot fail to attract the attention of your Scottish readers. It is to be hoped that some of them may have the means of ascertaining if any documentary evidence or ornaments of Highland make are to be found among Mr. Gibson's papers, to set at rest the question of his nationality. The Cymry will doubtless be as sorry to lose this great name as the Gaël will be glad to welcome it; and here I cannot but express my feeling that the *ethnological* part of the question has scarcely fair treatment at your learned correspondent's hands.

I think reference to Bopp, Zeuss, Max Müller, and other eminent writers will show that the Cymric race has been treated by all the best authorities as a branch of the great Celtic family. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his lectures on Celtic

literature, takes the Welsh literature in hand as well as the Gaëlic and Irish. That the Welsh and Breton languages are closely akin is undoubtedly the fact, and also that Cornish held an intermediate position between those two, as the Manx does between Gaëlic and Erse; but I am unable to arrive at the inference that the entire population of southern Britain emigrated across channel from a district so comparatively small as Armorica. If, as Mr. Arnold mentions, the Gaëlic branch is nearest to the Sanskrit or Aryan family of languages and the Cymric to the Turanian or agglutinative family, we get a glimpse of a probable early division of these two races afterwards brought together in close proximity in the "farthest bounds of the west."—I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. E. CARMICHAEL.

New University Club, W.

WORKS ON STAFFORDSHIRE.

26. MR. URBAN,—I beg to recommend to your correspondent, "G. Phillips Bevan," the following works on Staffordshire:—

At Reeves and Turner's (Temple Bar), he may procure—

Erdeswicke's "Staffordshire," with Harwood's additions, published by Nichols, 1844, at 1*l.* 1*s.* Plates, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Sleigh's "History of the Parish of Leek in Staffordshire," 1862.

Ward's "History of Stoke-upon-Trent," 1843, royal 8vo. 10*s.*

Oliver's "Historical and Descriptive Account of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton." 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mosley's (Sir O.) "History of the

Castle, Priory, and Town of Tutbury," 8vo, 1832. 6*s.* 6*d.*

At Beet's (15, Conduit-street, Bond-street)—

Shaw's "History and Antiquities of Staffordshire," 2 vols., royal folio, large paper, mor. extra, very fine, 1798.

"Picturesque Views and Descriptions of Cities, Towns, &c., in Staffordshire," 1830.—I am, &c.,

April, 1866.

J. P.

27. MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent, "Mr. G. Phillips Bevan," will find the most complete authorities, topographical and historical, in the following books:—

Harwood's "Erdeswicke's Survey of Staffordshire;" Dr. Plott's "Natural History of Staffordshire;" Tunncliffe's "History of Staffordshire;" and the Rev. Stebbing Shaw's "Staffordshire," in 2 vols. folio, which was left incomplete at the author's death.*

Can Mr. Bevan, or any other of your correspondents, inform me why the Swan is so frequent as an inn sign throughout Staffordshire? Each county has some particular device in general use as an inn sign. In Cheshire it is the Wheataheaf, the device of the Grosvenor family; in Devonshire, the White Hart, the badge, I believe, of Hartland Abbey; in Shropshire it is the Raven, the device of the Corbett family.

In Staffordshire every town, and almost every village, I am acquainted with, has a public-house with the sign of the Swan.

Is there any antiquarian reason, topographical or historical, for this?—I am, &c.,

JAMES H. SMITH.

Serjeants' Inn, April, 1866.

29. MR. URBAN,—The following volumes will, I think, supply your correspondent directly or indirectly with the information which he requires upon Staffordshire:—

1. "The Natural History of Staffordshire," by Robert Plott. Folio. 1686.

2. "History and Antiquities of Staffordshire," by Stebbing Shaw. Folio. 2 vols. 1798, 1801.

3. "Survey of Staffordshire," by Sampson Erdeswicke. 8vo. 1723. Edited by Harwood. 8vo. 1844.—I am, &c.,

T. G. BONNEY.

*St. John's College,
Cambridge.*

UNIVERSITY SERMON AT OXFORD.

29. MR. URBAN,—The other day, on looking over the "Oxford University Calendar" for 1814, I found a statement which certainly was new to me, though, it is only fair to say, my Oxford days are of a considerably more recent date. It states that "on every Sunday afternoon during Lent, and on Easter Sunday afternoon, the University sermon is preached, not at St.

Mary's, but in the parish church of St. Peter's in the East."

Can any of your University readers tell me when, and on what grounds, this custom was dropped? I believe the University sermon is still preached, on particular days, at New College, Magdalen, and Merton Chapels.—I am, &c.,

BALLIOLENSIS.

ETYMOLOGICAL QUESTIONS.

30. MR. URBAN,—I do not know if it has been remarked by those curious in the derivations of words, that a word in common use in the north of Ireland, expressive of untidiness, thriftlessness, &c., is "throughother." The German word,

signifying confusedly, or pell-mell, is "*durch-einander*."

Another curious coincidence is, that the French word *mèche* is "wick"—the word *méchant*, "wicked." What is the connection?—I am, &c.,

Nox.

TRESAURE TROVE.

31. MR. URBAN,—In the parish of Market Overton, Rutland, Roman coins, pottery, &c., are frequently found, over an area extending into the adjoining parish of Thistleton; some of the discoveries having been alluded to in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*. A few days ago a very pretty brooch was found on the site. It is of the circumference of a

sixpence, the face exhibiting a star of inlaid silver, the centre being filled with green enamel, and the spaces within the outer circle of silver with blue enamel. The rim has bronze radiations; the back, on which are the pin and clasp, being also of that metal. The brooch is in the possession of Mr. Bennett, of Market Overton, whose deceased father formed a large collection of Roman antiquities found in the parish.—I am, &c.,

T. PARADISE.

Stamford, April, 1866.

* The Lichfield "Diocesan Church Calendar and Almanac," published by Crews, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and by J. & J. H. Parker, contains in each year's publication much and varied antiquarian information.—S. U.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

SAINT-SIMON AND HIS MEMOIRS.^a

CHAPTER II.

(Concluded from page 558.)

M. CHÉRUEL has divided the second part of his work into three sections, corresponding to as many great epochs in the reign of Louis XIV.; and he has, on each of these periods, corrected the principal errors of Saint-Simon. We shall notice them very briefly in succession.

The regency of Anne of Austria, and the administration of Cardinal Mazarin form one distinct and well-defined episode, which it is still rather difficult to appreciate correctly, on account of the extreme virulence pervading all contemporary memoirs. It would be equally unfair to take exclusively as our guides, in treating that portion of French history, Guy Patin or D'Ormesson, Madame de Motteville or the Cardinal de Retz. A mere glance at Saint-Simon's memoirs, so far as the wily Cardinal is concerned, cannot but prove that here, too, we must be on our guard; and that we have to deal with a witness whose better judgment is corrupted by the grossest partiality.

If we examine the foreign political system adopted by Mazarin, we are obliged to acknowledge that, from the French point of view, it was pre-eminently successful, and that the Prime Minister does not by any means deserve the accusation brought forward against him in Saint-Simon's memoirs—of having, out of personal motives, delayed the conclusion of the treaty of Westphalia, and of having shown want of skill in the negotiations which led to the peace of the Pyrenees. To quote from M. Chéruel:—

“Mazarin succeeded in maintaining the French alliance throughout the north of Europe—in Holland, in Germany, and in Italy. He delivered the smaller States of the Empire from the Austrian yoke. He gave to France the frontier of the Rhine (Alsace), of the Pyrenees (Roussillon), and a considerable province originally belonging to the Spanish Netherlands (Artois). These are important results; some persons assert that he could have done more. . . . But we must remember that his foreign politics were impeded by the Fronde, and it would be unjust to make him responsible for the faults of his adversaries. They did not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the nation to

^a “Saint-Simon Considéré comme Historien de Louis XIV.” Par A. Chéruel, Inspecteur-Général de l'Instruction Publique. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris and London. L. Hachette & Co.

their own selfish views. Thus Condé allied himself with the Spaniards, who wrested from France Dunkirk, one of our most glorious conquests. The Frondeurs wanted to give over to Spain Bordeaux and several other French seaports. Nothing similar can be ascribed to Mazarin"—pp. 194, 195.

If, however, the Prime Minister's dealings with foreign powers leave no room for criticism, the same cannot be said respecting his home policy. Far from imitating Richelieu, and encouraging industry, commerce, and agriculture, he neglected these important sources of national prosperity. Under him the navy was abandoned, and the colonies left quite uncared for. In order to defray the enormous expenses entailed by the wars against the House of Austria, he had recourse to the *traitants*, or speculators, who managed to enrich both their employer and themselves, whilst France was reduced to the verge of ruin. Now, if Saint-Simon had denounced such scandalous proceedings, he would have been perfectly right; but the only fault he finds with Mazarin is that of raising to high offices *roturiers* instead of noblemen; and he even goes so far as to accuse him of being responsible for that form of absolute government which, as M. Chéruel abundantly proves, originated with the establishment of the Capetian dynasty. Whether the power of the secretaries of state should or should not have been substituted for that of the aristocracy, may be a subject of dispute; but, beyond doubt, Mazarin did nothing except carry out what he found already established when he assumed office. With reference to the partiality which the Queen had for him, it is no longer possible to entertain the slightest hesitation; and the letters quoted by M. Chéruel are quite conclusive. Must we, at the same time, believe the *chronique scandaleuse* when it hints at relations of a peculiarly tender character? Must we interpret as symbols of love the mysterious figures which appear every now and then in the correspondence? M. Chéruel is afraid of pronouncing: and, although we do not share his doubts, yet perhaps charity should lead us to give no decision.

The second epoch of the reign of Louis XIV. begins with the death of Mazarin, and ends at the time when Madame de Maintenon rose into power. Here, again, Saint-Simon's mistakes are manifold: they are sins both of omission and of commission. He gives us of the King a portrait which is admirably sketched, incomplete as it is in several points; but he qualifies it immediately afterwards by criticisms which will not bear inspection. One of his great complaints is that Louis XIV. systematically set aside all persons of superior merit. Now, as M. Chéruel aptly remarks:—"If a happy concurrence of circumstances placed under the hand of Louis XIV. statesmen and generals of transcendent abilities, poets and orators of genius, is it not for this prince a title of glory to have encouraged them, to have defended them against the shafts of envy; to have stimulated their self-love; to have profited by their rivalries; finally, to have employed for the service of France the conflict of their interests and their ambitions? Colbert's reforms were attacked with a bitterness which is sufficiently proved by

all contemporary pamphlets and satires. Louis XIV. defended him against hatred and jealousy. The rivalry between Colbert and Louvois divided the Court; but the King knew how to rule over them, whilst employing them both. Molière was persecuted by hypocrites, by noblemen turned into ridicule, by the *précieuses* whom he had exposed to public contempt: he found in the favour of Louis XIV. a refuge for his genius. Whom will Saint-Simon be able to persuade that a Prince who had at his Court Bossuet and Racine, Turenne and Condé, Boileau and La Bruyère, looked with suspicion at intellectual superiority? Had he not, on the contrary, attracted round him the most distinguished men in France? And should we impute to him that sterility which, by a fatal law, follows epochs of unusual fruitfulness?"—pp. 350, 351.

If we look closely into the real grounds of Saint-Simon's accusations against Louis XIV., we shall see that the King's natural aversion for what we may call the *esprit frondeur* is at the bottom of them. There is nothing very extraordinary, however praiseworthy or reprehensible the fact may be, in a despotic sovereign disliking men of the stamp of Bussy-Rabutin, and Saint-Evremond. With his superior abilities, Saint-Simon himself did not obtain the notice which he believed was his due: and, by way of revenge, he accused Louis XIV. of laying too little stress upon questions of precedence and genealogical minutiae!

The appreciation given of Louvois by our historian is somewhat fairer than his usual statements, and he is obliged to praise the reforms which the minister introduced throughout the army; at the same time, the *grand seigneur* does not neglect to find fault with the measure which compelled young noblemen, who held a military position, to undergo the routine of drilling and regular professional training. The privileges which he supposes to belong exclusively to the aristocracy are so sacred in his eyes, that he cannot understand their being in the slightest degree interfered with: the utmost that can be expected from an officer whose name appears in d'Hozier's registers is courage when the day of battle comes.

Amongst the other errors perpetrated by Saint-Simon with reference to this epoch in the reign of Louis XIV., let us also mention his account of the death of the Princess Henrietta of England (Madame). It is true that here his opinion respecting the charge of poison is shared by several historians, but certainly without sufficient motive; and the evidence of Bossuet, d'Ormesson, and especially Guy Patin, as quoted by M. Chéruel, seems to us decisive against the picturesque but untrustworthy narrative of the "Duke and Peer." Finally, we must say a few words about Madame de Maintenon. "Mediocrity out of place," writes Sir James Stephen, somewhat severely; others have gone further still, and she who at St. Cyr was compared to the modest Esther taking the place of the proud Vashti (Madame de Montespan), saw herself, after all, ridiculed in satirical couplets and clandestine memoirs as *la vieille sultane*. Saint-Simon, almost at the beginning of his memoirs, accuses her of having been the kept mistress of Villarceaux, and he adds

that her friend and relative, Montchevreuil, lent his country-house for the purpose of enabling the lovers to carry on their intrigue. This anecdote has not even the merit of originality; it was repeated *ad nauseam* by all the scandal-mongers of the day, before it found its way into the *Mémoires* we are criticising, and we have now on our desk a *brochure* containing a letter, in which Madame Scarron is supposed to say pointedly to the notorious Fouquet, "I am very fond of virtue, but I also detest poverty." The correspondence of the quasi-queen, her whole conduct at Versailles, both in public and in private, are the best answer that can be made to Saint-Simon's libellous statements. M. Chéruel finds no difficulty in establishing this point, and Madame de Maintenon has enough to answer for at the tribunal of history, without being unjustly branded as a shameless courtesan.

It is quite evident, then, that the reader who wants to know the truth about the reign of Louis XIV. must consult Saint-Simon with the greatest caution, and be perpetually on his guard. There is scarcely one paragraph throughout the twenty volumes which should not be compared with the memoirs of other writers, and which, when compared, will not be found to be either erroneous or incomplete. The letters and autobiographies of Louis XIV., the Princess Palatine, Noailles, Vendôme, Villars, and Tessé, Dangeau's journal, the memoirs of Torcy, Duclos, d'Argenson, &c. &c., constantly suggest rectifications which a sense of fair dealing imperatively require, and which should no longer be withheld. What then must we think, on the whole, of Saint-Simon's memoirs, and what rank must they hold in the esteem of posterity? In answer to this we cannot do better than quote M. Chéruel's concluding chapter.

"Saint-Simon appears to us as an ingenious and sagacious observer, a wonderful painter of portraits, and a remarkable narrator of the great scenes which took place at Court. Skilled in sounding the depths of the human heart, he may be compared to La Bruyère for his talent in describing courtiers. A terse and picturesque style, expressive in its incorrectness, imparts to his sketches relief and brilliancy. He makes us live in the midst of the society which he has called to life again, at least during the last twenty years of the reign of Louis XIV. Finally, the sentiments of honour, of probity, of patriotism, and of sincere religion with which his memoirs are stamped, give us a lofty idea of his character. Saint-Simon is not a writer *ex professo*, who makes a display of borrowed feelings. He is a man whose passion is sincere, and whose soul is in his work. There is throughout it a powerful inspiration, which hurries the reader along.

"The defects are as great as the qualities. Saint-Simon understands neither war nor politics. France, for him, is identified with the aristocracy, the aristocracy with the 'Dukes and Peers,' and the 'Dukes and Peers' with Louis de Rouvroy, descended from Charlemagne through the Counts of Vermandois. His patriotism is sincere, but strange; he cares neither for the states-general nor for the *bourgeoisie*: the people and the magistracy find him equally indifferent. He sees only the

abuses of monarchical unity; he pursues with his hatred the secretaries of state, instruments of despotism, and the parliaments which represent the crown and sit on the fleurs-de-lis. All the creations of a government which has gradually broken through the fetters of feudal aristocracy, in order to arrive at unity, seem to him nothing but intolerable usurpations over the authority of the 'Dukes and Peers.' He delights to bring out the defects of royalty, such as it had become under a long period of despotism. But when he himself gets into power, he finds he has no better scheme to substitute; the failure which attended the endeavour to govern by the means of councils or administrative boards, during the Regency, proves his political incapacity.

"A writer who has understood neither the traditional policy of France, nor its military genius, cannot be a good historian. Let us leave to him the elevation of sentiments, the perspicacity which searches the heart, and the style to which we are indebted for so many immortal pictures. Such is his glory. But we must not turn to the pages of Saint-Simon for the history of the great epoch which restored to France the frontiers of the Rhine and of the Pyrenees—created a navy superior to those of Holland and of England—rendered fruitful all the sources of national prosperity—showed at the head of our armies Turenne and Condé, Luxembourg and Vendôme—gave to the Church, Bossuet and Fénelon—finally, placed the literary genius of France on the same level as the ages of Pericles and Augustus"—pp. 647, 648.

The interesting work of M. Chéruel, which we have thus endeavoured to notice, will not in the slightest degree render Saint-Simon's memoirs valuable; on the contrary, it will serve as the best possible introduction to them, and place them at last in their proper light.

GUSTAVE MASSON.

PAUL-GUSTAVE DORÉ AND HIS WORKS.^a

PAUL-GUSTAVE DORÉ is the Parisian man of the time, in the illustration of books; he has succeeded to the mantle worn by Achille Deveria, Tony Johannot, and their successors, and wears it with more artistic audacity than either of his precursors, his pretensions being, in fact, in some respects, of a higher kind. He is entirely free, for instance, from that trick of artificial breadth of manner which, till its falseness was detected, was so fascinating in Johannot, and he has certainly a greater variety of touch and treatment at command than Deveria. It is true that he has not the magisterial grandeur of outline or the Rubens-like amplitude of form, in figure, in drapery, and almost every other

^a "The Vision of Hell," by Dante Alighieri, translated by the Rev. Henry Francis Cary, M.A., and illustrated with the designs of M. Gustave Doré; a new edition, with Critical and Explanatory Notes, Life of Dante, and Chronology. London. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin. 1866.

La Sainte Bible, selon la Vulgate; traduction nouvelle, avec les dessins M. de Gustave Doré. 2 tomes. Tours: Alfred Mame et fils, éditeurs, 1866.

feature, that distinguished the richly fluent pencil of Deveria; but he has at command a far wider range, both of subject and treatment. As a paysagiste he is always grand and impressive. His tree-forms, especially those of majestic trunks, gnarled branches, and tangled roots, are always noble and striking. His lights are broad and dazzling, and his shadows deep and full of effect; while his distances are occasionally quite wonderful in their expansive grandeur; the introduction of certain figures in the half distance establishing a scale that seems to make his small canvas extend itself to the vastness of half a province, spreading far away before the gaze of the spectator. Some of his cascade scenes in the "*Voyage aux Pyrénées*" are as well studied as though he had never treated any kind of subject but pure landscape, and are as conscientious in every detail as though painted with the pencil of a very Ruysdael. In mediæval scenes, like Deveria, he is highly characteristic in the reproduction of costume, weapons, or architectural details; but in the latter he is infinitely superior to his predecessor. His backgrounds are nearly always, especially in his later works, more spacious, leaving ample room for a somewhat ostentatious display of the wonderful details of the Gothic or Moorish styles, the true distinctive spirit of which he thoroughly understands, feeling all their most intricate characteristics with the sensitive keenness of perception of a truly great artist. Some of his architectural views in Spain, executed for the Messrs. Hachette's "*Tour du Monde*," are truly wonderful in their accurate reproduction of a marvellous richness of detail, by means of the readiest, most fluent, and almost careless pencilling. In his figure scenes, the action is always picturesque and dramatic; yet often pushed to excess in the determination to be striking and effective—till the result is not unfrequently somewhat stagey, reminding one rather of a grand theatrical tableau, with all its scenic appurtenances, at the *Porte St. Martin*, rather than of a possible scene in real human history. But it is this very power, and disposition, to exceed the boundaries of nature, and plunge into an ideal region of his own creation, which is one of the secrets of his altogether exceptional success. This characteristic is often conspicuous even in his treatment of pure landscape, in which he nevertheless contrives to maintain an aspect of material reality which constrains, as it were, a belief in its truth. And it is by a similar mean pursued in his architectural compositions that his mediæval cathedrals become, as it were, transfigured, and merge into those richly imaginative idealisations of Gothic art which could only have been realised by the chisel and trowel of a Doré himself, had his lot been cast among the great sculptor-masons of the middle ages.

Paul-Gustave is still a young man, and the works we have at present received from his prolific pencil, abundant and excellent though they be, are yet but the early promise of what may be expected in the full ripeness of his peculiar and fecund genius. They are only the buds of that springtime which ought, in the natural course of development, to produce the more splendid blossoms of high summer, and the rich fruits of a genial autumn. This remarkable French artist was born at

Strasbourg in 1832, and is now, therefore, only in his 34th year, having already produced as many sketches, complete works, and even elaborate compositions, as any half dozen of the most long-lived artists one can readily call to mind have given forth in the whole course of their far-extended careers. In 1848, at the age of sixteen, he was already at work, in conjunction with M. Bertal, on the "*Journal pour Rire*;" and it was in the course of this first exercise of his versatile artistic capacity that he developed that facility for caricature, of the Gavarni type, which he still has at command, and which occasionally breaks forth, in spite of himself, in the most unfitting portions of his more serious works. It has found, however, a fitting and fertile field in his illustrations of "*Don Quixote*," in which both the philosophy and grotesque humour of Cervantes have at length found a true artistic exponent. An English edition of this work is now publishing by Messrs. Cassell.

"Book-work" was soon thrust upon him, almost beyond his rapid powers of execution, vast as they are; but yet he was determined not to remain a mere penciller, and in the "*Salon*" of 1849 he exhibited his first attempts as a serious painter. These efforts in the grander arena of oil and canvas were chiefly in the direction of landscape, in which department of art the works of his first exhibition year, "*Les Pins Sauvages*" and "*Le Lendemain de l'Orage*," already displayed talents of a very striking order. The demands upon his time as a designer were, however, great and pressing, and greatly interfered with his determination to dash at the higher walk of painting; yet he did not altogether relinquish his more ambitious aims, and in 1855 he painted his "*Battle of the Alma*," subsequently to which other landscape subjects appeared again, followed by the "*Battle of Inkerman*" in 1857. This last subject exhibits all the striking qualities and some of the equally striking defects of the artist. But the booksellers had then laid *main forte* upon his pencil. In the "*Journal pour Tous*," no subjects were so attractive as Doré's; and already, in 1854, he had profusely illustrated Rabelais with a teeming series of compositions, sometimes breaking through all legitimate control, that vie with, if they do not in some instances excel, the grotesque extravagance and boisterous humour of the author himself.

Of a somewhat similar class were his illustrations of the "*Contes de Perrault*" and the "*Contes Drolatiques*" of Balzac, published in 1856. These were followed, in graver style, by the equally profuse series of compositions for the *Essays of Montaigne*, which appeared in 1857. The illustrations to M. Taine's "*Voyage aux Pyrénées*," produced in 1859, contain what may be termed a *résumé* of all his previous styles,—humoristic, picturesque, romantic, architectural, or dramatic,—and the volume is well worth possessing, as containing specimens of all his styles, except the Dantesque. Still struggling not to swamp his genius entirely in the cause of the publishers, he reproduced many of the more important and successful of his book-designs on a larger scale, as pictures, one or more of which were exhibited at almost every succeeding

"Salon;" a practice which greatly contributed to the continuous and more legitimate development of his great artistic powers. It was not, however, till he was called upon by Messrs. Hachette & Co. to illustrate the "Inferno" of Dante that he obtained full scope for the exertion of that higher and hitherto little exercised characteristic of his genius, of which, however, fitful glimpses had been already observed. This peculiar power, which has been happily enough termed Dantesque, had lain dormant among his many artistic faculties; and it was not till his entire energies were focussed, so to speak, in that sole direction, that the amount and commanding character of that especial quality of his genius fully developed itself. He had in previous works given strong evidence of the ideal tendencies of his artistic capacity; but those powers had been most frequently lavished in the direction of certain kinds of exaggeration; not unfrequently sinking to the level of broad caricature; but more often finding vent in a daring grotesqueness, of various degrees and aspects, from the depths of Rabelaisian licence, to the heights of the dark and terrible; or, by another route, satisfying themselves with such mere theatrical effects, that might almost be termed clap-trap; always, however, succeeding more completely when the subjects to be treated lay rather within the range of the ideal than the real. It is by his peculiar power, not only of conceiving, but of defining with reckless audacity, things and scenes beyond the limits of nature, and which he yet causes to appear natural, that the exceptional genius of Doré may be chiefly distinguished. It is indeed this striking peculiarity which creates a deep and impassable chasm between his works and those of artists whose principles of conception and execution are bounded by the precise limits of an actual nature, the aspects of which they will not undertake to reproduce, unless actually before them, in their material reality; and in whose codes of art any departure from the strictest limits of absolute imitation is deemed the unmistakeable sign of failure. It is not sought to prove that a certain amount of the power of idealisation is an extremely rare gift; on the contrary, it is of by no means uncommon occurrence in artistic organisations, of which it nearly always forms a component part, of more or less prominence. But those who possess it only in an inferior degree never attain to high rank by following its aspirations. They succeed better in the harness of a realistic school, only making use of their imaginative qualities to impart to their works, otherwise simply natural, more or less of that poetic atmosphere which gives them a kind of charm needlessly sought in the productions of the absolute "realist." It is only to the very highest class of artistic faculties of an ideal type that it is given to create great works; and of this highest class there are two distinct kinds,—the one which grandly but vaguely *indicates*, and the other that fearlessly *defines*.

In the art of poetry, the two great examples are Dante and Milton. Dante never fears nor fails to embody in distinct and terrible forms the creatures of his imagination, while Milton leaves his word-pictures, when of an ideal class, in all the indistinctness of those vague but

majestic outlines which each reader fills up according to his own powers of conception. This is the view taken by Lord Macaulay in his well-known essays on the principal Italian writers, where he cites the passage from the "*Paradise Lost*," in which the region of the fallen spirits is described :—

Where all life dies, Death lives, and Nature breeds
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, unutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have feigned, or fear conceived—
Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire;

thus leaving the actual forms only darkly and vaguely shadowed to the imagination; while Dante, on the other hand, clothes such ideal creations with distinct material shapes, the smallest line of which is traced with vivid and unflinching distinctness.

Cary, the most successful translator of the great Italian, injudiciously remarks on this grand characteristic of the poet—"His solicitude to define all his images in such a manner as to bring them to the power of the pencil, renders him little better than grotesque where Milton has since taught us to expect sublimity." Very few, in the present advanced state of criticism, will now be found ready to indorse the opinion thus volunteered; and Lord Macaulay, in the essay before alluded to, entirely dissents from it in the following passage :—"It is true that Dante never shrinks from embodying his conceptions in determinate words, that he has even given measure and numbers where Milton would have left his images to float in a gorgeous haze of language." Yet "both were right," asserts our acute critic, who further remarks that "Milton did not profess to have been in Heaven or Hell, and therefore had a right to confine himself within magnificent generalities." But Dante had gravely to narrate the events connected with his (poetically asserted) actual presence in the abodes of the dead; it was therefore absolutely necessary for him to delineate accurately "all monstrous, all prodigious things,"—things which to one who had *imagined*, but not *seen*, might appear "unutterable," yet not so to one in whose presence each unnatural form had been actually revealed. This was the task which Dante undertook, and he possessed in an unrivalled degree the power to execute it. It is the gift of a strictly analogous though subordinate power that rendered Gustave Doré peculiarly fitted to transfer to the domain of the pencil that series of tremendous imagery which Dante so vividly delineated with the pen, and to reproduce in the equally daring tracery of another art, in the midst of dazzling lights and dark and mysterious shades, those creations which the poet has lastingly embodied in the vigorous idiom of the young Italic dialect, while yet in all the muscular strength and vivid freshness of its early growth and vitality.

The force of M. Doré's ideal tendencies may be curiously illustrated by an anecdote connected with his grand series of illustrations of the Bible. It is the only recent work of importance that he has not published through the medium of the house of Hachette & Co., and

the cause is said to be, that Messrs. Hachette made it a leading condition that the artist should proceed to the "Holy Land," and make an actual study, on the spot, of each scene to be introduced. To this view, as the story goes, M. Doré was entirely opposed—preferring to trust entirely to his own artistic conceptions. Perhaps he was right: tradition, religious sentiment, and a reminiscence of various representations of the scenes, had doubtless created in his imagination a series of mental pictures, the effects of which he did not wish to disturb by the solid realisms of actual nature. However this may be, his grand series of Bible illustrations, which rank among his most successful works, were not published by Hachette & Co., but by another eminent Parisian house.*

More might be urged in favour of the peculiar qualifications of Doré as an illustrator of Dante; but it has been somewhat ironically yet truly remarked that, "*l'art d'ennuyer est l'art de tout dire*," and so, with the last observations kept in view, it will be well to proceed at once to the examination of the compositions themselves, with which our artist has enriched the magnificent edition of the "*Inferno*," published by Hachette & Co. The impression produced by the first aspect of these remarkable compositions is, that they appear so thoroughly imbued with the actual spirit of the poet that, to one well acquainted with the "*Inferno*" the effect is not only startling, but at the same time very curious. It resembles the impression experienced at the time of first seeing some famous city, of which so many descriptions have been read, and so many representations seen, that the sight of the reality, when beheld at last, seems but a more vivid renewal of our own former impressions; and just so is it on first meeting with Doré's plate at the opening of the "*Inferno*," of which it illustrates the two first lines. It seems to realise so precisely the impression of the scene, as conveyed to us by the poet, that while deeply impressed with the grandeur and beauty of the artist's work, we appear to be rather realising a picture of our own, seen long before in a dream. The solitary figure of the poet stands near the centre of the composition, with face turned back for the last time towards the light of earth, before the vaguely guided footsteps of the wanderer are drawn by some resistless attraction into the darkling recesses of the mysterious wood; and we seem to hear the low utterance of the very words—

In the midway of this our mortal life,
I found me in a gloomy wood, astray.

There is a bright light upon a rugged bank, out of which break forth, half-discovering themselves, the gnarled roots of a group of gigantic trees above. It is the last gleam of earthly light that the wanderer is destined to behold till his dark pilgrimage has been accomplished, and he seems to linger a moment in its spectral haze against

* They are now in course of issue by Messrs. Cassell in monthly numbers as illustrations to a folio edition of the English Bible, and are doubtless already familiar to many of our readers.

the light of which his figure stands out with prominent distinctness, before he passes on into the shades which await him. The effect of mystery cast about the dark recesses of the wood is heightened by the still darker lines of weird branches reaching out from the gaunt trunks, of half visible trees, looking like vast outstretched arms, in every attitude of menace above and around the dark path which the poet is destined to pursue. Not less wonderfully treated is the extreme foreground, with its rank and tangled vegetation; a vegetation which is not "botanically" treated, as we are getting accustomed to see in the works of some of our most popular landscape painters, in whose pictures the tufty vegetable groups of the foregrounds exhibit absolute portraits of thistles, nettles, or foxgloves—and in which even grasses are so scientifically defined in their generic and specific characters; that *Briza media* might be at once distinguished from *Briza maxima*, or *Festuca ovina* from *Festuca amethystina*. The tangle of rank weeds that cumber the ground in front of Dante's mysterious wood, have not been made by Doré to consist of any specific kinds of well-known rank weeds. Thistles, or nettles, or brambles—*pur et simple*—would have vulgarised and brought down the tone of the whole conception to the domain of mere realism. Yet there is no want of definition; there are unmistakeably vast masses of rank thorns and weeds, but not such as the eye detects the nature of at a glance. They have something unusual, something weird, something perhaps venomous about them, and strangely analogous to things which any imaginative mind, left to itself, would call into existence in endeavouring to create a mental picture of the scene.

One has been tempted to dwell at some length on the characteristic treatment of this first composition, not so much (fine as it is) because it is the best, or even one among the very best, but as forming a characteristic type of the tone in which many of the most successful of the series have been conceived. Passing over some of inferior merit, and one or two scarcely worthy of the artist or the subject, the attention is again arrested by the aspect of the composition representing the actual entrance to the regions of the Dantean "Inferno," and illustrating the well-known passage beginning—

All hope abandon, ye who enter here.

In this design, principally consisting of a wild landscape, like several of the preceding ones, great skill has been displayed in the selection of the particular scale, tone, and individual forms of the figures of Dante and Virgil; and they materially assist in imparting that solemnity and vastness to the scene which is its great characteristic. It is one of a class in which our own John Martin often closely approached sublimity, without ever quite attaining it.

It is obvious to remark that the works of this great English artist have evidently influenced M. Doré in some of his noblest effects, and especially in those of the present composition. It is, however, when we actually enter the spirit world, teeming with its

crowds of the human forms that have quitted the earth, that the genius of Doré revels in the full exercise of all its greatest power. His finest tableau of this class illustrates the lines of the third canto, which Cary has translated—

E'en in like manner Adam's evil brood
Cast themselves one by one down from the shore."

It is a truly wonderful composition, and enough, of itself, to stamp its creator one of the truly great artists of the age. The startling distinctness of the mass of figures, and the variety and force of their attitudes, eloquently expressive of the different degrees of suffering which each condemned spirit is enduring, display an almost endless power of artistic invention; while the burst of light that falls like a lightning flash along the main lines of the principal group, illuminating every limb with a lurid glare, tends with many other striking adjuncts, to stamp this composition as the work of a consummate master of his art, in a path where so few venture to tread. There is, in fact, in this comparatively miniature composition, much of the sculpturesque grandeur of Buonarrotti, even when contemplated in his greatest works in the Sistine Chapel. So Michael-Angelesque, indeed, is the feeling of this marvellous composition that one might fancy it to be one of those illustrations of the "*Inferno*," by the hand of the great master himself, which are described in a note in Audefredi's "*Lettere tipografiche*," as executed for a copy of the work printed by Nicolo Lorenzo, in 1481, and which was lost at sea. Is M. Doré destined to repair that vast artistic loss?—perhaps not. But no other living artist could do so much towards it.

The next prominent design represents the scene in which Dante meets the great poets and philosophers of antiquity, whose heathenism has been leniently judged on account of their many virtues, and, above all, in consideration of their assiduous cultivation of God's greatest gift, the intellect. They are, therefore, though excluded from heaven, placed in a region where they are free from punishment, and where, in the shelter of umbrageous groves, they may still exchange that intelligent discourse concerning the highest things that can be grappled by the human mind, which was their chiefest pleasure while on earth.

The design forms a fine contrast to those which immediately precede and follow it. Here we have majestic trees, noble in the forms of their vast trunks and massive foliage, and a group of figures soberly draped, the repose of which gratefully relieves the eye after the masses of contorted anatomy displayed by the condemned groups of inferior spirits. The plate representing the spirits of Francesca di Rimini and her lover, is very striking, and as a whole may be considered successful, though the figure of Francesca is hardly sufficiently feminine, being somewhat too large and muscular. These two figures are, in fact, rather beyond that scale which, in the nude, M. Doré treats with such entire success. The next picture, an amplification of the

same subject, by the introduction of many accessorial figures, is also successful; but the following, in which the earthly story of the lovers is represented, illustrating the often-quoted passage—

——— in its leaves that day
We read no more,

is a vulgar failure—a mere reminiscence of any one of half-a-score well-known French versions of the subject, by artists of various classes, and inferior to every one of them. As Dante says of a group of inferior spirits, “Let us but glance, and pass on.” Another grandly treated subject will soon occur—it is a very grand one, illustrating the lines—

——— now seest thou, son,
The souls of those whom anger overcame.

Canto VII.

Here is another of those groups that might form part of the titanic masterpiece of Buonarrotti—that vast picture that entirely fills one end of the Sistine chapel—the famous “Last Judgment,” which is always cited as an unapproachable example of the terrible and the sublime in painting.

Its greatest qualities are, however, closely approached in the fearful tangle of human limbs here represented by M. Doré, in the group struggling to emerge from the waters, and scale the rock on which Dante and Virgil are seen standing. This composition has never been surpassed in the artistic audacity of the close knitting of the several groups, the bold foreshortenings, and in the actual expression of pain thrown into each limb by the terrible workings and tension of the muscles, that seem each to exalt an agony. And then, the group is so artistically completed at its apex by the figures (full of contemplative repose) of Virgil and Dante, in which the classical and antique severity of the Roman, and the thoroughly mediæval and half-monastic air of Dante, are so admirably preserved and contrasted. It may be here observed that the treatment of these two figures is, with a few exceptions, wonderfully successful throughout the whole series of compositions; the mundane agitation and sensitive shrinking of the *man* Dante, and the calmness and protective superiority of the *spirit* Virgil in the midst of a world of shadows, are always kept in view, and their relative characteristics successfully brought into appropriate action in all the most striking scenes.

The following plate also is fine, but not of the same high class as the last. Nor yet is the next, illustrating the 39th to the 41st line of the 8th canto, in which the spirit of Filippo Argenti is thrust back into the “miry lake.” The figures of Dante and Virgil are, however, wonderfully characteristic, especially Dante, who at once recognises his countryman, the vile Argenti. For the true Italic conception of the figure of Dante, including the individual likeness, and for the classically contrasting figure of Virgil, which are both so well maintained on every occasion, M. Doré is more or less indebted to the great work

of Paul de La Croix, who was the first of the modern French school to treat a subject from the "*Inferno*" in a true Dantesque spirit.

Next follow several plates of comparatively inferior merit, especially the one illustrating the passage,

— The arch heretics are here.

This illustration strikes us as a comparative failure, though the subject itself is eminently suited to M. Doré's powers of treatment.

It would be impossible, in the restricted space of an article of this kind, to follow individually the remaining plates; and so, avoiding the inferior ones—for it is no pleasant task to point out the defects of so great an artist—the concluding remarks shall be confined to pointing out those subjects which are most finely treated. Among them is the first plate of the Centaurs, which is especially spirited, and very finely conceived; while the engraving also is in a style both refined and energetic. The following designs, composed of human figures, half changed to trees, are clever in their way, especially the one which illustrates the words—

Why pluck'st thou me.

But the next one is too *Porte-Saint-Martinish*, recalling rather too strongly the scenery of "*La Biche au Bois*," and other spectacular decorations of a similar class.

The opening plate of canto 19 represents the punishment of those who have been guilty of simony—each criminal plunged with the head downwards into a fiery pit, just wide enough to receive the body, the legs remaining out to a short distance above the knees. This seemingly unpromising subject, in which it would have been so easy for M. Doré to relapse into the grotesque, has nevertheless been treated with extraordinary dignity and retention, if the term be admissible. The legs and feet, protruding from their respective pits of torture, are as expressive as faces of the pangs that their bodies are enduring; and the manner in which the pits are disposed, particularly the long perspective, in the course of which their numbers fade into an immensity of space, is most artistically conceived; while the figures of Dante and Virgil are drawn with great precision and elegance. The engraving of the whole is very refined, and quite equal to the worthy interpretation of the design of the original artist.

What renders the treatment of this plate very much more than usually interesting, is the fact that it was one of the subjects selected for illustration by Sandro Botticelli, who was one of the first to illustrate books with pictorial subjects engraved on metal. Botticelli's plates were engraved for one of the earliest editions of the "*Inferno*," printed at Florence in the year 1481. It is useful in a critical as well as an historical point of view to place the production of one of the early fathers of the art of book illustration side by side with a similar work by one of his latest successors—both artists having treated the same subject. And it is still more interesting to find how both

have been irresistibly impressed, by the graphic power of the poet, with an almost precisely similar conception of the treatment of this subject. Surely M. Doré must also have seen the quaint but striking design of the old Florentine artist; yet Boticelli has more literally followed the words of the poet, making small fires play along the upturned soles of the feet—

———— as flame,
Feeding on unctuous matter, glides along
The surface.

And if Doré had seen this daringly literal reproduction of the poet's word-picture by this great ancient master of his art, he could hardly have resisted a rival treatment of those lambent flames gliding from heel to point, as the poet describes them. His picture is perhaps better without them, however, their place being supplied by a much loftier kind of art in the wonderful expression he has infused into the contortions of those sadly eloquent feet, the muscular action of which is yet not exaggerated.

The figure of "the pierced spirit," described in canto 23, is very striking, but the rest of the subject inferior; and then follows another of his grand displays in the grouping of nude figures. It represents the particular depth in which condemned spirits are tormented by serpents, and is a very wonderful composition, though not equal in completeness, or in the perfection of the artistic grouping, to one or two previously mentioned. The writhing mass of knotted adders on the ridge immediately above the main group of figures, is something more than terrible in its force of conception and treatment; and a different conception of the same subject in the next plate is almost equally powerful.

The "forgers" at the bottom of the deep pit, described in canto 29, form a most wonderfully treated group. The proportions are so skillfully adapted to the space, and the management of light so marvellous, as it reaches and lights the bottom of the pit, while the sides remain dark, that the spectator seems to be absolutely looking down into a vast abyss, and observing in its extreme depths the masses of figures, reduced by distance to a miniature size, while yet every contortion of their anguish is distinctly visible. The first illustration of the hell of ice is also very striking; but the second is coarse and careless—almost vulgar.

The last of all the series, the return to earth, described in the lines commencing

Thence issuing, we again beheld the stars,

forms, on the whole, a noble and impressive termination of the artist's work; though the treatment of the figures of Dante and Virgil are scarcely worthy of that of the rocky scene around them—or of the glimpse of moon-rise over the ocean—or of the starry sky above—nevertheless, as a whole, it is an expressive picture.

It would seem, judging collectively of the illustrations to the

"Inferno," that there is a certain scale which especially suits the peculiar talent of M. Doré, and when he exceeds it his pencil seems to abandon that wholesome restraint which curbs and guides it with greater caution and precision when the dimensions allotted to his compositions are restricted to a small space, which has to be economised, as it were, and turned to account with care and judgment. Nearly all the plates in the series under consideration, in which the figures exceed the dimensions alluded to, are more or less inferior, both in conception and execution; and, as a general rule, the larger the figure, the greater the departure of the artist from that higher standard of excellence which on a smaller scale he so frequently attains. Giulio Clovio has been termed the miniature Michael Angelo, and with much more justice might M. Doré be so styled on the strength of certain of the compositions with which he has illustrated the "Inferno:" with enlarged figures, on the other hand, he frequently fails; his early training in the burlesque school breaks out, and the sublime escapes his grasp; as, for instance, in the portrait of Dante, prefixed to this volume. It may be urged that some of M. Doré's most popular illustrative works have been on an almost gigantic scale, especially as to size of sheet; but if carefully examined, they will, except in a few rare instances, be found to exhibit croppings out, as the miners would say, of the more rank ore of pompous burlesque.

The present work (the "Inferno") is to be succeeded by the "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso," similarly illustrated; but it can scarcely be hoped that they will equal the present production; for in the treatment of angel forms, and forms approaching the ethereal and angelic in character, M. Doré seems always to exhibit his greatest weakness. It is in the promised illustrations to the fables of La Fontaine, where a combination of the picturesque, the grotesque, and the poetic can be with propriety closely interblended, that we may expect one of M. Doré's greatest triumphs; and the "Scenes in Spain," which are also promised (being a selection with additions from the "Tour du Monde"), will necessarily form, from similar causes, a truly marvellous volume.

The volume from which the present description of the illustrations to the Dante's "Inferno" has been derived, has been recently issued by the house of Cassell, Petter, & Galpin: it gives the fine translation by Cary, accompanied by M. Doré's plates, worked from electrotypes taken from the originals. These electrotypes were purchased of Messrs. Hachette & Co., and the moderate price at which the publishers are enabled to re-issue the work will necessarily procure for it a large circulation.

The plates are not perceptibly inferior to those of the French copies, as they likewise have been worked from electrotypes, the originals remaining intact. Nevertheless there is a certain bloom about the very first series of electrotypes, taken either from blocks or plates, which no second operation ever quite approaches; and for this reason

the few remaining copies of the first French edition (there have been already three) are now selling at 7*l.* 10*s.*, whereas they were first issued at 4*l.* (100 francs). The shade of superiority is, however, so slight, that it requires all the critical acumen of the most experienced connoisseur to detect it; and many might in fact prefer the plates of the English edition, which, from excessively careful printing, have sometimes a brightness not always found even in those of the finest French editions.

H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.

NUGÆ LATINÆ, No. III.

ODE TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

I.

O NIGHTINGALE, that on yon blooming
spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods
are still;
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart
doth fill,
While the jolly hours lead on propitious
May.

II.

The liquid notes that close the eye of day,
First heard before the shallow cuckoo's
bill,
Portend success in love; O, if Jove's
will
Have linked that amorous power to thy
soft lay,

III.

Now timely sing, ere the rude bird of
hate
Foretell my hapless doom in some grove
nigh:
As thou from year to year hast sung
too late
For my relief, yet had'st no reason why;
Whether the Muse or Love call thee his
mate,
Both them I serve, and of their train
am I.

MILTON.

IN PHILOMELAM.

I.

Tu, Philomela, sedens viridanti germine
rami
Vespertina canis; costera sylva vacat;
Inde novam pectus spem concipit intus
amanti,
Lætæ ineunt horæ, Maius et ipse
favet.

II.

Carminum tum liquido lucis componis ocel-
lum,
Nec gracili clamans ore cucullus adest.
Tū mihi felicem numeris portendis
amorem;
Omina carminibus Jupiter ipse dedit.

III.

Opportuna veni; mox sylvâ dira pro-
pinquâ
Fata procax volucris fert, odiumque
modis;
Sera mihi auxilium præstas cantumque
quotannis,
Nescio quæ tantæ sit tibi causa moræ.
Seu te Musa vocat sociam, sive ille Cupido,
Me socium et comitem jactat uterque
suum.

JAMES G. LONSDALE.

King's College, April, 1866.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Verò distinguere falsum.—Hor.

English Botany; or, Coloured Figures of British Plants. Third Edition. Vols. I. to V. Edited by J. T. Boswell Syme. Enlarged, rearranged according to the Natural Orders, and entirely revised, with Descriptions of all the Species by the Editor, and Popular Notes by Mrs. Lankester. The figures by J. Sowerby, J. De C. Sowerby, J. W. Salter, and J. E. Sowerby. (London: Robert Hardwicke.)

It is now nearly two hundred years since delightful old John Ray published his "Synopsis of British Plants," so valued at the time, and long afterwards, in its several editions, as the most complete and scientific work on the English Flora. With the roll of time botany in general, and particularly English botany, has seen many changes, but doubtless much of the progress we have made in it is to be attributed to the impetus given to the study by our great seventeenth-century naturalist. He, it is true, did not develop the natural system, and did not adopt an uniformity of nomenclature; but he had so lucid and philosophical an understanding of the true principles of scientific classification as to have left behind him thoughts which were destined, at a more propitious period, to lead to the foundation of that natural system of botany which has now so effectually supplanted the Linnean.

Long before his day, English naturalists had worked at botany. From the appearance, in 1516, of the "Grete Herbal which giveth parfyt knowledge and understanding of all manner of Herbes and there gracyous vertues," &c., to that of Parkinson's highly interesting "Paradisus Terrestris," which proves that the gardens of his time were much richer in plants than is generally supposed, many works on plants appeared; but those of the author of "Historia Plantarum" were the only ones that have exercised a permanent influence.

In the reign of Edward the Sixth, the "New Herbal" of Turner, our first important English writer on plants, was published; and in 1597, the first edition of "Gerardes Herbal," which was a popular book for more than a hundred years, and which was much improved by Johnson, who was the first of our writers who began to distinguish native species from those in cultivation as garden plants, medicinal herbs, &c. The last edition of Ray's "Synopsis" was edited by Dillenius in 1724, and continued to have direct influence till the coming of Linnæus, and the publication of his works and system. Then arose an increased interest in botany, which had for some time been in a comparatively languishing condition, and a great change took place by the general adoption of the sexual system of the great Swede. It has rarely been the lot of any human contrivance to enjoy the popularity of that of Linnæus, which held undisputed sway in this country during the end of the last and early decades of the present century, and which was defended to the last by some of our ablest botanists.

The first book on British plants, arranged according to that system, was published by Hill in 1760; and from his day till within the last twenty years, scores of works have appeared still persisting in retaining it, even long after the continental and some of our own most enlightened botanists had adopted the natural system.

Gray, indeed, in 1821, published his "Natural Arrangement of British Plants," a valuable book, containing much interesting matter, and embellished with beautiful and accurate plates; but it met with a poor reception in consequence of the opposition of the "Linnean school," "which," Gray remarks, "has principally supplied us with authors who have new arranged and new named old things, so that they have plunged us again into the same chaos from which we were rescued by C. Bauhin in his 'Pinax.'" Soon after, however, our leading botanists began gradually, and almost furtively, to introduce that system which, while enabling us to identify plants better than any other, at the same time points out their relationships, and leads to a sound and comprehensive knowledge of the vegetable kingdom.

But, much as had been written on our native plants previous to this period, accurate figures were very scarce, and coloured ones still more so, before the appearance of Curtis's magnificent "*Flora Londinensis*;" the plates of which, by-the-bye, are to this day unsurpassed. An old writer in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* has remarked that, "as the extension of every science depends in a great measure on the means of facilitating the attainment of it, I have long regretted that we have not had, among all our botanical publications, a complete set of cheap and accurate figures of British plants." Systems of classification and nomenclature may change, but truthful figures are of perennial utility, and, next to comparison with the living plant or very excellent dried specimens, afford us the most simple and certain means of identifying native plants. A botanist indeed might say the means were too simple, and tended to prevent the acquirement of that accurate and detailed knowledge of minute parts which is indispensable to the thorough student; but how many of this class have we, or are we likely to have? Few they have been at all times, and few they are likely to be. But nowadays there is a widely increasing class desirous to know something of natural history, though the great majority may only desire, and can only afford to make, a slight and pleasant acquaintance with its individual branches. What educated person does not desire some knowledge of the flowers of the field? though the multiplicity of modern studies and amusements almost extinguish the opportunity, in great cities at all events. Let the student have his manual to begin with by all means, and find his knowledge in such a way that he is not likely to forget it; but the great reading public must be introduced to the subject in a more attractive mode, or, it is to be feared, they will ignore it altogether. What does it avail most people in these days of a teeming light literature, if a book full of the driest technicalities is within their reach? They will rarely or never look at it. But it is widely different in the case of works picturing the living beauty of plant and animal life. A peep into Gould's "*Birds*" is almost enough to make one who had never previously been attracted by the subject an enthusiastic lover of ornithology; and a look over some first-class botanical works is the next best thing to a ramble among the flowers themselves when in their highest beauty. In fact, to compare the mere dry manual, or

synopsis, or catalogue, with the first-class work with figures and dissections of each species, and a complete botanical text besides, is simply to draw a parallel between death and life.

Every day we are encroaching more and more upon the wild places where pretty native plants were to be found in abundance. The author of the "*Flora Londinensis*" used to botanise very successfully on spots about Battersea, where even the ubiquitous town-loving annual *Poa* can now scarcely find room to green a foot of earth. So late as a generation ago, many interesting plants were found in spots now built upon, and populous as any in old London; and even Hampstead Heath,^a which has been for ages a favourite resort of the London botanist, is fast losing its interest from many of the rarest plants having become nearly or quite exterminated; so that we have now an even greater want for good figures than in the days of the writer quoted above. This edition of "*English Botany*" is the first work which has met his wishes in all respects. It is no ordinary pleasure to take it down, and ramble in fancy among our native flowers, some of the gems of which are indeed only to be seen by most of us in this way, from their great rarity. Such for instance as the deep blue and strikingly beautiful *Gentiana verna*; the scarce orchids and plants having a very local distribution, like the large-flowered butterwort (*P. grandiflora*) of the Kerry bogs; the rare blue *Menziesia* of the "Sow" of Atholl; the St. Dabeoc's heath of Connemara, and the famous Lizard orchis, also reputed to be extinct, or "not found of late years;" but there is at least one gentleman in Kent who still watches over one of its last haunts. But such almost sacred spots are wisely kept from the public eye, or they would soon lose their rarities and charms. By the way, our botanists have worked so hard in exploring these small islands for centuries past, that one could hardly imagine that a plant, as distinct and beautiful as any in our *Flora*, could have escaped their notice till the year 1866; but such is the fact, as it is but a few weeks since the spring snowflake has been discovered wild in Dorsetshire, and rather abundantly too. It has long been a valued spring flower in choice collections of herbaceous and bulbous plants, and in botanic gardens; but nobody seems to have suspected that it would have had an "outlying station" in England. This, and the fact that it is but a short time since Dr. Moore, of Glasnevin, discovered an *Inula* new to Britain, and that a new St. John's wort was found in Devon, and a native *Gladiolus* in Hampshire, should make us pause before assuming that we have discovered even all the conspicuous and flowering plants in these islands. When we find new and important plants turn up in some of the best known counties in England, we may venture an opinion that there are yet novelties to be found in those wilds of South Western Ireland, where the Killarney fern may still be found in an odd moist and watery cave, or under the shade of river rocks. That country has not yet been explored sufficiently by a botanist with a thorough knowledge not merely of British but of all European plants, and we look forward to its being done well ere long. No living botanist is better suited for the work than the editor, or, rather, author of the third edition of "*English Botany*" (for the species are all described anew); and it is to be hoped that, when this great work is completed, he may find leisure to accomplish the congenial task.

^a Johnson, who, as Mr. Wood tells us, "was the best herbalist of his age in England," published his "*Ericetum Hampstedense*," the first catalogue of a small botanising ground, in 1632.

Previous to the year 1790, we had no work exclusively devoted to faithful and coloured portraits of British plants. Many had been figured rudely, and many accurately, in various botanical and medicinal works; but it was left to Mr. James Sowerby to begin and carry out to a successful issue a noble work containing a coloured figure of each plant then known as British. Some years previously he had been practising landscape drawing, and very naturally came to the conclusion that a somewhat more accurate knowledge of botany would assist him in that direction. He found out Curtis, who was then publishing his "*Flora Londinensis*," and the pair went botanising together, Sowerby drawing some of the plates for Curtis's work. An excellent botanical draughtsman and engraver, he soon afterwards conceived the idea of "*English Botany*;" and, in conjunction with Sir James Edward Smith, set to work, beginning with the beautiful English lady's slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus*), then considered very rare, and now believed by most to be extinct in Britain, but which is still wild in the north, though its haunt is probably known to none but Mr. James Backhouse, jun., of York, who has assured us that he knows it to grow almost plentifully in a northern county. The plates, and consequently the letter-press, were not issued upon any regular system, but just as the plants could be obtained for the artist. They were nearly all drawn and engraved by Sowerby himself, with great accuracy; and the colouring was so well done that even now many of the plates in the first issue look perfectly true to life. Sir James Edward Smith was then our leading British botanist. He had become possessed of the precious library and herbarium of Linnæus, and he did his best to put down the natural system and its teachers, and to support the artificial Linnean system. Of course his part of the work was done on that system, and the second edition was also issued in the same way. The work became a standard one in all good libraries, and the figures in "*E. B.*" were referred to in most botanical works, foreign as well as English. "That it formed so complete a body of local botany as no other country has produced," was the opinion of able botanists.

The present edition differs so essentially from the preceding ones, and from any other work published on English botany, as to demand more than a passing notice; the more so as it is likely to be the standard work on the subject for generations to come. The old editions were on the Linnean system; in this the natural system is strictly followed, and thus we have "*likes together*," and not, as in the old system, plants evidently and really near relations—such as the sedges and grasses—placed at opposite divisions of the arrangement. In the present work, "*popular matter*," or an account of the uses, associations, poetry, of the species having any of these attributes, is an important feature. To many, no doubt, it will prove the most important; and, indeed, a mere knowledge of the names of plants alone may be compared to a proficiency in the words of classical languages, without any acquaintance with the noble and beautiful thoughts they contain. In the old editions an occult practice (for which it would not be easy to find a reason) prevailed of not putting the names of the plants on or near the plates: in this the scientific and English names are printed in clear type at the bottom of each plate, and this of itself is no small improvement. But chief of all are the new and original descriptions of each species by the editor, in lucid English. Men acquire a great reputation in a science, and nothing is commoner than for succeeding writers in the same branch to take

for granted what has been laid down by pioneers of reputation ; and thus errors get perpetuated from generation to generation. This remark particularly applies to botanical works describing species. Mr. Boswell Syme has examined afresh every part of each species, no matter how common, and described it in his own way, thus avoiding the risk of perpetuating stereotyped errors. The difficulties in the way of the ready and correct identification of plants are quite numerous enough without adding to their number unnecessarily, and this has been too often done by botanists omitting to contrast every part of each member of the genus described. Even in the best works on natural history it is no uncommon thing to find a part noticed in the description of one species omitted in that of its nearest neighbour, perhaps from its presenting no marked feature ; and this has often been the cause of much inconvenience to the student, who in the present great work will find each part systematically defined and contrasted with the corresponding parts of the species that immediately approach it. When the first edition made its appearance, characters drawn from the fruit and from the minutest parts were not considered of such importance as they are at present, and they were omitted from the plates ; but in this Mr. J. G. Sowerby has engraved the fruit in most instances, and also several of the smaller parts—such as petals, stamens, anthers, &c.—where necessary or desirable. The old plates are in most cases used ; but wherever they were deficient, new ones have been drawn by the same artist, who has also drawn the newer species. In the older days of English botany, a plant was too often pronounced British by virtue of its having been discovered outside of a garden wall, or in some position to which it could easily have escaped from cultivation, and some of such were figured in the old editions ; but these are now omitted, and the great bouquet is composed, so far as is at present known, of true Britons only. The walls of an old garden at St. Edmondsbury, Lucan, near Dublin, are covered, as with a coating of moss, by the pretty little *Erinus alpinus* (a native of the Alps and Pyrenees), not now to be found cultivated thereabouts, but of which a seed had doubtless fallen on the wall in old times, when the culture of beautiful alpine and herbaceous plants was practised among us (it has been almost extinguished by the present absurd mania for masses of a few flowers to furnish hideous blotches of red, white, and blue) ; and so this tiny but pretty herb became “naturalised” for hundreds of feet on the old walls. Fifty years ago such a claim to citizenship would have been recognised ; but our present race of botanists rightly take no notice of such instances.

The general reader, in looking over the plates of the five now completed volumes of this work, will probably be surprised at the richness of our Flora, and the occurrence in it of such beauties as the Apennine or blue mountain anemone, a remarkably beautiful shade-loving flower, which has become naturalised in several places ; a Patagonian sweet evening primrose (*Enothera odorata*), also established abundantly in the Channel Islands and the south ; and the fact of our possessing several wild pears and plums and cherries, instead of one of each, as is commonly supposed. But, perhaps, nothing in the volumes already published attracts so much as the marvellously beautiful wild brambles—beautiful and graceful in leaf, flower, and fruit—and the wild roses. The genus to which the blackberry belongs is a very large one, distributed over most parts of the earth, and displays considerable distinction and variety with us, though to the majority of

Englishmen this old friend seems quite a thing apart. There are, however, several score supposed species or sub-species of the genus enumerated by Professor Babington, who has paid, and is paying, great attention to the family; and though of these only the really distinct and definite are figured here, yet there is quite a feast of floral beauty displayed on the plates devoted to the brambles. And so of the wild roses, of which there are more than a dozen distinct species, exclusive of varieties. The water crowfoots, too—those pretty pond and pool and river weeds which frost over the waters with a sheet of silvery flower in early summer—put in a considerable claim to be thought an extensive and respectable English family. A dozen fine plates are devoted to them in the first volume; and really we had no conception of the beauty and interest in this comparatively obscure family previous to seeing them here depicted. The drawings of the fruits and other small parts of these—both of the natural size and magnified when occasion demands—beneath the full figure, add much to the value of the work.

One of the chief characteristics of our time is the wide interest manifested in the natural sciences, an interest which is rapidly growing and has already an extensive periodical literature of its own, which must ere long disseminate a fuller knowledge of the truths and beauties of nature than those living among our fathers could have hoped for. That such should be the case in a community like ours, is no more than we should expect, when it is considered to what noble and inexhaustible fields of contemplation and wonder even a cursory acquaintance with these sciences introduces us. The geologist, the botanist, the zoologist, and their numerous allies, dry though their labours may appear to many, derive, apart from the immediate interest of their studies, a dignity of enjoyment from that looking back through the mists of time to the past history of life on our globe, to which their studies necessarily lead them, that few but those who have tasted it can conceive possible. As plants were the first inhabitants of earth, and paramount possessors of it in the luxuriant coal periods, and are now as at all times the direct or indirect source of the food and enjoyment of all animal life, they must necessarily always form a chief object of consideration, even considered apart from the exquisite fragrance and attractive colour and beauty of the flowers of green things. Our opportunities of meeting them are many, particularly when the primroses and bluebells are in bloom, and when from shore to mountain-ledge Nature is clad in bright green, sprinkled with a hundred dyes; when the world is all bloom and bud and song and youth, and we are induced, like Chaucer, to go forth into the mead to see the flowers "against the sunnè spread." They meet us everywhere—on mountain and in glen, in wood, by the river's brim, and on the seashore. They are among our earliest associations of youth and home and the spring of life; as the poet of "Hope" says:—

"Not a pastoral song has a pleasanter tune
Than ye speak to my heart, little wildings of June;
Of old ruinous castles ye tell,
Where I thought it delightful your beauties to find,
When the magic of Nature first breathed in my mind,
And your blossoms were part of her spell."

Being such a source of interest and pleasure, it is pretty clear that we ought to know more about them than the names by which they are known to

science and to men ; and here a wide field of poetry and old lore and superstition and tradition and old medicine comes into view. The poetry of the subject alone is not easily excluded, as from Chaucer downwards our poets have sung their charms. The shamrock and the mistletoe among the mysterious and venerable, the deadly aconite and nightshade among the poisonous, and numerous plants among the beautiful, all lend their history and associations to make the popular study of our native plants of high interest. It was a happy thought to provide a department for dealing with all this, apart from the larger and more important scientific part of the subject ; and this portion is the work of Mrs. Lankester. Of course none but plants having associations or important properties, or conspicuous beauty, and those that are and have been used in the arts, are treated of in this section ; but as a large number of our flowers have claims in this way, there is a great deal to be said about them throughout the work. We have some fault to find with this part of the book, inasmuch as it would have been better to have given us a fresh and nineteenth-century sketch of the popular uses and the attractions of our Flora, than to have drawn so much upon old writers, who had much less knowledge of it, and much fewer means of seeing the more diverse types of British vegetation in their native homes, than we now possess ; but we must thank Mrs. Lankester for faithfully detailing so many facts from the old books about them. The medicinal and economical uses of the plants have been fully and well described by the authoress.

The mistletoe has great attractions for the botanical and horticultural writer, and inquiries concerning its history and propagation do not seem likely to end. Dr. Prior, who has recently written a valuable book on the common names of British plants, thus gives us the etymology of the word : — "*Mistiltan*, from *mistil* (different), and *tau* (twig)," being so unlike the tree upon which it grows. Professor Buckman has given the following table of the comparative frequency with which trees are prone to bear mistletoe : — The various kinds of apple, 25 ; poplar, mostly black, 20 ; whitethorn, 10 ; lime, 4 ; maple, 3 ; willow, 2 ; oak, 1 ; sycamore, 1 ; acacia, 1. It is also found on several species of chestnut, on the alder, round-leaved willow, lime, maple, ash, hazel, wych elm, and other trees ; and we saw a nice young specimen on a standard-rose in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, a few years ago. It is certainly, but very rarely, found on the oak ; numerous seeds have vegetated on the oak to our knowledge, but the moment the little rootlets began to penetrate the bark, they perished.

The true shamrock would still appear to be an open question. A great deal has been written upon both sides, and the general conclusion seems to be in favour of the wood-sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*) ; but from that we dissent, and think there is little reason to doubt that the *Trifolium repens* is the shamrock, notwithstanding that Spenser says, in his "View of the State of Ireland during a Famine," "Out of every corner of the wods and glynnis they come creeping forth upon their hands, for their legs could not bear them ; they looked like anatomies of death ; they spoke like ghosts crying out of their graves ; they did eat the dead carrions ; and if they found a plot of watercresses or shamrocks, they flocked as to a feast ;" and there are many other like quotations used to enforce the argument. But how is it that the Irish now universally select the trifolium, and would ridicule the idea of using the oxalis for it ? The oxalis is as plentiful as ever, and Irish "gosssoons" still devour it in spring and early summer ; but when they want

a shamrock on "Patrick's day," they do not betake themselves where the wood-sorrel grows, but to an open turfy place, where they select a wiry and tufted bit of the trifolium, and perhaps occasionally, from its very close resemblance, a little rosette of *Medicago lupulina*. The cultivated state of the clover would not pass muster for a moment, and therefore this exactness of selection makes us doubt that the Irish have ever used the *Oxalis* as they now do the *Trifolium*. That they eat the *Oxalis*, and are very familiar with it at the present day, as in times past, we have no doubt. Mrs. Lankester thinks it was the *oxalis*, and "not the white clover, which was the original trefoil of Ireland; for our little plant does not arrive at perfection until considerably after St. Patrick's day." As the plant is in full perfection, for its obvious purpose, on St. Patrick's day, and indeed all through the winter, this objection cannot hold. By others the *Trifolium* is "believed to be of comparatively recent introduction to Ireland;" but this view is hardly defensible when the geographical range of the trifolium is taken into consideration. It may have been but recently used as a plant of cultivation, but has crept about among the short grass on the wildest Irish heaths since before the appearance of St. Patrick.

Perhaps the question that most perplexes botanists at the present day is the definition of species. This will be best understood when it is stated that the number of "species" in Babington's manual amounts to over 1,700, while in Mr. Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora" the number is under 1,300,—a wide difference between contemporary botanists. This does not arise from any real difference of opinion as to the number of individual forms in our Flora, but from the various interpretations of what a "species" means. In the floras of districts like Britain and other civilised and freely populated countries, with which botanists have full means of becoming conversant, this difference of opinion as to what constitutes a species is usually fully developed. In the floras of new or semi-wild countries it is hardly noticed at present, because they have not been accurately examined. Everybody is familiar to some extent with the differences produced in plants by climate, soil, and situation; and temporary peculiarities arising from any of these causes is perhaps best defined as a "state." Then we come to the "variety," which presents a peculiarity not depending directly on external circumstances, but which is ascertained not to be permanent; and finally, we have the sub-species, which, while not presenting the wide distinctions which characterise well-recognised or "var-species," are yet possessed of permanent differences, and are, in fact, different things. Thus, our English "Bladder *Silene*" (*S. inflata*), has a relative (*S. maritima*), which is given as a distinct species by some authors, and by others as a variety. Now, when grown side by side, these two plants look quite different in hue and height and size and arrangement of flower; so much so, that an ordinary observer would be incredulous if told they were one and the same plant: but so it is in Mr. Bentham's book. Now, when individuals have permanent differences, we think it most important that they should have distinct and permanent names, believing it impossible for any system of nomenclature to succeed which practically ignores numbers of important forms of flowering plants, in an age when the very atomies of discoverable life are duly labelled and recognised. As Mr. Syme remarks, no reason can be assigned for neglecting sub-species that would not apply equally to rejecting the examination of species, and confining the

attention to general or even natural orders alone. Sometimes, indeed, the labours of those who pay attention to critical species are stigmatised as "species-making" by those who would evidently like plants arranged in a much more mathematical and understandable way than nature has dispersed them; but we are certainly indebted to the "makers" for a much more accurate knowledge of plants than we previously possessed, and surely they have done not a little towards forwarding the labours of great pioneers of thought like Darwin, by clearly proving the wonderful variation and closely graduated chain of connections among the subjects with which they deal. The author has, and we think rightly, recognised sub-species. The opportunities he possessed for judging of this question of variation and all its bearings, when curator of the Botanic Society, from the number of plants passing through his hands from all parts of these islands, have rarely if ever been equalled, and the change to a more accurate nomenclature has not been made without good reason. Mr. Hewitt C. Watson, author of the "*Cybele Britannica*," a work on the geographical distribution of British plants, which has been gratefully consulted by all British botanists since its publication, and which is by far the most important contribution Britain has made to the geography of plants, is well known to entertain like views, and so is Alphonse de Candolle, one of the most distinguished of living botanists. When we state that the author has devoted a life-study to our native plants, both in their native homes and when preserved in the herbarium, and that he is assisted, when occasion requires, by our leading botanists, including, with those already named, the Rev. W. W. Newbould, who would appear to live for the purpose of generously placing his great plant-lore at the disposal of others, it will be clear, at least to those who know anything about the present state of English botany, that the work is carried on in the best possible manner. Notwithstanding the additional extent of letter-press resulting from the popular matter and the exhaustive descriptions of the plants, the superior type, paper, and general "get up," it will scarcely cost more than one-third the price of the original edition. It is the most important book yet published on the plants of the United Kingdom, and one which is attractive to all as a complete collection of their pictures, and to a large class as containing all their known economical, medicinal, and other history, which could not be gleaned elsewhere without some research: it is also that work which will afford to the botanist the most faithful and satisfying diagnosis of any native plant upon which he may be engaged, that has yet been printed.

W. R.

Transylvania; its Products and its People. By Charles Boner. With Maps and numerous Illustrations after Photographs. (Longmans. 1865.)

This book is a perfect mine of information about a country which has been hitherto so much neglected by the rest of Europe. Philanthropists are often accused of paying more regard to African than to English savages, and of neglecting Bethnal Green for Borriboolah Gah. But the charge may be brought with greater justice against travellers and readers of travels. People listen with greater avidity to the description of the dress and ornaments of a South Sea Islander, though the ornaments occupy two lines and the dress as many words, than to the accounts of lands much nearer home and of people falling just short of our own civilisation. Travellers have

almost, if not altogether, overlooked the field whence Mr. Boner draws such abundant materials. And this is the more to be regretted as the materials are so various. For the lover of the picturesque we have magnificent scenery, salt-mines like the halls of Eblis, dresses of every conceivable hue and shape and beauty. For the antiquarian there are Roman remains, abbeys dating from the fourteenth century, and castles which were repaired and called old in the sixteenth. The practical Englishman may find many openings for enterprise in the construction of railways, in utilising the wasted riches of the country, in making its wines known throughout Europe. The hunter may count on abundance of game, with the chance of a bear if he posts himself well and is fortunate in his beaters, and with the certainty of a wolf if he puts himself in ambush on a moonlight night, leaving a dead sheep out on the snow. Each of these classes finds its account in Mr. Boner's book; but he has long made the chase his speciality, and he does no discredit to his special reputation.

We think the part of Mr. Boner's book which will have the greatest significance for all readers is that referring to the products of Transylvania, and the means of utilising them, not only for the more immediate neighbourhood, but even for England. At present, the same cause which keeps travellers away from the country, keeps its valuable products in the country. Mr. Boner tells us over and over again of the entire absence of practical arrangements. Crossing the frontier between Hungary and Transylvania, his driver said to him, "You'll see the difference directly we get to the other side: all is bad there, roads, bridges, and everything." To any complaint of bad arrangements, the words, "This is Transylvania," were always held to be a sufficient answer. The result is, that things which were selling for 3s. at one place, brought 6s. in another place 130 miles off; but the expense of carriage was too great to enable the producer in the first of these places to realise the profit offered by the other. One reason why Transylvanian wine has been so little known beyond the place of its production is, strange to say, that there are no such things as bottles and corks. At the Munich Exhibition of 1858, the great gold medal was awarded to wine from Mediasch; but the wine which got this prize appeared in old ink bottles or medicine bottles corked with paper. Some one who tasted it at the exhibition sent an order to the grower for some dozen bottles. "Bottles!" said the grower. "I have got no bottles. Where am I to get bottles? And how dear they are, if I do get them! And then they want corks!" It was simpler not to execute the order. But this principle, which prevails on a large scale with regard to exports, is as much felt by the traveller. There is no good wine to be had at the inns, or, for the matter of that, either comfort or the expected "warm welcome." Mr. Boner found only one good inn during the whole of his trip. Most of them were filthy, full of vermin, and extortionate in their prices. While meat cost twopence a pound, and bread in proportion, the prices at the Transylvanian inns were higher than the prices in the hotels at Frankfort. The people were unacquainted with common English appliances, and a servant stared with astonishment at the sight of a shoe-horn. An English company was building a gasometer in one of the towns, and it was calculated that an English bricklayer laid six bricks in the time it took a native to lay one. The company had brought lamp-posts, fittings, and fire-places from England, and the contractors even asserted that it would have been cheaper

to have brought the bricks than to get them on the spot. Yet this assertion ought not to surprise us after the other facts we have cited. Nor ought it to surprise us that a country where such a system prevails should be but little known beyond its own limits, and scarcely visited at all by travellers.

If once English travellers could overcome their reluctance to be eaten themselves instead of getting anything to eat, still more if English capitalists could be induced to open up the natural resources of the country, there would be a bright future before Transylvania. The wine of the Transylvanian vineyards alone would repay the outlay, and would be a lasting benefit to our own consumers. It will keep and it will travel, but it needs a more intelligent system of gathering and better appliances in the form of casks and bottles. "Different sorts of grapes," says Mr. Boner, "the early ripe, and those that ripen later, are planted and picked together, which, of course, is not without an ill effect on the wine. In gathering, too, no division of the good or the rotten berries takes place; but all and everything is flung into the vat, as the fermentation, it is said, will remove whatever is impure; nor are the appliances made use of, or even known here, which are elsewhere employed for separating the berries from the stalk.

The rough, disagreeable, bitter juice in this injures very materially the delicate flavour of the pure pulp of the ripe fruit; yet all is pressed together, sugar and verjuice." The opening of a wider market has, however, already begun to remedy these faults. Many of the vine-growers are adopting the system used on the Rhine; some of them are planting Rhenish grapes. Even now the best Transylvanian wines contain a large proportion of natural alcohol, while the price of them ranges from 2s. to 1l. per 2½ gallons. But it is not only wine that Transylvania could supply. Hops grow wild: hemp is plentiful and excellent. There are rich deposits of sulphur, and refuse salt might be had for chemical purposes at a mere nominal sum, as hundreds of thousands of tons lie waste at the different salt mines. At the great mine of Maros Ujvár, which Mr. Boner describes so well, only the large square blocks are sent to the magazine, and it is not thought worth while to employ the fragments. If only there were some means of transporting this refuse, we should find a new illustration of the truth of the old saying that one man's waste is another man's livelihood.

The whole description of these great salt mines reads like something fabulous. "The space covered by the salt is 350 fathoms long by 300 broad. The known depth in the earth to which it goes is 70 fathoms. The yearly produce at present is 1,000,000 cwt. . . . It is said that there is sufficient salt in Transylvania to supply the whole of Europe for the next thousand years." If the mind can hardly realise the immensity implied by such a computation, the eye is no less baffled by the gigantic proportions of the mine already excavated. A gallery cut through the solid salt brings you out into the midst of a dark abyss, which, when a fire of straw is lighted below you, and "the shadows are forced back," proves to be a hall 200 ft. high and 120 ft. across, without any support save the walls of hard salt rock. The echoes of the miners' pickaxes, or of their voices, when they all shout together, come like a rush of tumbling sounds from cavernous spaces.

Such a scene as this is a good test of a man's powers of description. But Mr. Boner gives us lighter pictures in almost every chapter, and seems never tired of sketching the dresses of the natives. The Servian women with their necklaces of ducats, their pale blue satin jackets, rich silk kerchiefs on their bosoms, and long loose scarfs wound round their waists; the Bosnicks with their crimson turbans, brown frieze jackets bordered with yellow, yellowish wrappings round their legs, and red shoes on their feet; the Jews in long gowns with blue and white stripes, black coats trimmed with blue and lilac bordered with fur, red scarves round their waists, and black greaves on their legs; the Transylvanian women in snow-white shifts, with broad stripes of embroidery, purple kerchiefs round their heads, and the broad girdle of plaited cord, with a bright red fringe hanging down and almost reaching to the ankle; the Wallack women with their variegated head-dresses, all pass in review before us. And the characteristics of these nations are as strongly marked, as divergent as their dresses are. The Saxon peasantry in Transylvania are cautious and frugal, while the Hungarians exercise hospitality like the Arab in the desert. A Saxon clergyman, while making a tour, came to a Hungarian village during harvest. All the inhabitants were out in the fields, and when the clergyman and his companions came upon a solitary peasant, they heard to their surprise that there was no inn belonging to the village. What was to be done? The peasant said at once, "I live at such a number. Here is the key of my house-door. In half an hour I shall be back with a load of corn. I must go now, or I would accompany you. Excuse my not doing so; but go alone; open the door, walk in, and make yourselves comfortable till I come." A curious contrast to the ways of the Hungarians is presented by the Wallachians. Their villages are so coarsely and rudely built as to remind our traveller of Robinson Crusoe's settlement.

"The ground round the house is generally enclosed with hurdles, and is divided into numerous partitions like so many pounds. In one are pigs, in another a cow, and a third contains a rick of maize straw. Here and there is a conical shed thatched with stalks and the broad leaves of maize; but this is not done neatly or with anything like finish. These hang about or stick up in wild disorder, and it looks as if a gust of wind would blow the whole litter away. In every courtyard is a large wicker receptacle raised on four poles—a huge basket, in short—and into it is put the peasant's store of Indian-corn. This is his granary. The whole together—the conical roofs, the wattled fences, the uncivilised thatching—invariably called to mind the pictures which Bernaz has given of the dwellings in Abyssinia."

Transylvania contains little in the way of art, but there are many Roman remains and some curious old buildings. One of the finest old churches has unfortunately gone through that process of restoration which so often visits ancient relics, and which has been fatal to so many of our own antiquities. The people of Transylvania ought to have cherished these remnants of old time the more carefully, as they are so proud of their own ancient descent. They call themselves Roumains, and firmly believe that their ancestry is Roman. In their schools the children are asked, "From whom are we descended?" and they answer, "From Romulus." "What were our progenitors?" "Demigods." "Name some of our great forefathers." "Virgil, Cicero, Livy, &c., &c."

We will only hint in conclusion, that this book would have been much pleasanter, not reading, but holding, if it had been divided into two volumes.

More than 600 pages, with maps and illustrations, are too much for the human hand, while the quantity of information furnished by Mr. Boner entitles him to give the binders a little extra work, and save us a disagreeable cramp between the thumb and forefinger.

Astra Castra: Experiments and Adventures in the Atmosphere. By HATTON TURNOR. (Chapman & Hall.)

This is a noble book: so imposing is its appearance, that, with a foreknowledge of the infancy of the subject of which it treats, we cannot help wondering what has been found in *aëronautic* literature wherewith to fill it. The wonder ceases when we have analysed the interior, and find it closely filled with an *omnium gatherum* of well-nigh everything the compiler could fall across that bore, even remotely, upon the subject of ballooning.

When an author states his purpose in making a book, the reviewer's task is comparatively easy; he has merely to ascertain whether and how successfully the purpose is fulfilled. But Captain Turnor does not tell us the end he had in view in putting the matter of his great book together; and we are obliged to read the book through to form our own opinion as to whether it is intended for a work of instruction or amusement—a book to be read, or a book to be put in the reference library. A few portions are interesting, a few instructive, a great deal is neutral. The first three hundred pages—excepting a few at the commencement, devoted to the poetry and fable of the subject—are occupied with accounts, chronologically arranged, of all the notable (and a good many not notable) ascents that have been made, from the first flight of Montgolfier to the last adventure of Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell, or Nadar. These accounts are mostly printed *in extenso*, in the original language of their narrators; and, so far as we can make out, without much condensation or abridgment. Doubtless such narratives were interesting enough to their contemporary readers, but they have lost their point now; and to wade through page after page of them is an irksome task. Occasionally we light upon a passage that possesses some interest; indeed, there is a considerable amount of interesting information scattered through these pages; but it is so encumbered with totally uninteresting matter, that this portion of the work barely repays the reading. Mr. Monck Mason's "Summary of the various phenomena observable in the practice of *aërostation*," given in a later portion of the book, is worth the whole of these detached descriptions. The undue share of space allotted to some ascents, results in the neglect of others: while eighteen pages of close print are devoted to the account of Mr. Green's trip to Nassau, Mr. Welsh's scientific ascents in 1852 are disposed of in one single line. Mr. Welsh made four ascents, in company with Mr. Green, and provided with an excellent set of meteorological instruments: he attained an altitude of 23,000 feet, observing his instrument, every minute, and securing a series of observations that are as deserving of attention, at least in proportion to their extent, as those of his successors in the same branch of research.

We have then a hundred pages that well repay reading; comprising a chapter on the use of balloons for military operations, which contains some good practical information, collected from the experiences of the French and American *aërostatic* corps, on the subject of reconnoitering by balloons; and a chapter on the various schemes for directing *aërial* machines at the will of

the aéronaut, and in opposition to the course of the wind—perhaps the most important feature in the book. The views of several authors upon the possibility of ultimately travelling through the air are collected here, and we are cheered to find that the matter has been discussed so philosophically, and with such full appreciation of the difficulties to be overcome. The schemers of aerial machines have been somewhat too rashly classed among visionaries. There is little doubt that all attempts to direct such machines as the balloons we are now familiar with must be futile: no sails or rudders can ever be of the slightest use in steering a balloon *against* the wind when the whole machine, sails and all, is drifting along *with* the wind. M. Nadar says, and reasonably, that “to contend against the air one must be specifically heavier than the air.” His first step is to abolish the balloon altogether, and seek a mechanical power to “prize” against the resisting air, and so elevate the machine. He puts forth the principle of the screw as the realization of that power; instancing the child’s toy that, when set rapidly rotating, screws itself through the air up to the ceiling of a room. The difficulty of applying this on a large scale lies in finding a machine sufficiently light to generate a motive power sufficiently great. Steam engines as at present constructed are out of the question—possibly the gas-engine (in which force is obtained by the explosion of gas instead of by the condensation of steam) may tend to remove the difficulty, since in it the weightiest parts of a steam-engine, the boiler, furnaces, and fuel, are got rid of—a bag of common gas supplying their place. M. Nadar is supported in his views by several French savans, not the least distinguished of whom is M. Babinet, the illustrious physicist, essayist, and mathematician—in fact, the Herschel of France.

In this chapter we should have liked to see something about the flight of birds, seeing how closely the subject bears upon that of aerial travelling; possibly not much is known, but that is the better reason for calling attention to what is, and exciting further research. The names of Borelli and Navier occur in connection with this branch of natural history; and a recent French author, M. le Comte d’Esterno, has treated it somewhat fully. We also miss from this chapter the information given by Dr. Hutton in his *Mathematical Dictionary*, on the amount of force necessary to move a given machine in the air with a given velocity; the size a parachute must be to secure the descent of a given weight at a given speed; the proper form for cutting the gores of balloons; and other interesting matters. In the Exhibition of 1851, there were numerous models of aerial machines by Luntley, Graham, Sadd, and others; but these also have escaped Captain Turnor’s notice.

After a chapter devoted to the sensations experienced in aerial travelling, chiefly occupied with Monck Mason’s “Summary” before alluded to, and a few pages from a magazine article by Mr. Glaisher, we come to a somewhat lengthy one filled with contributions of a satirical and burlesque character: Albert Smith’s smart sketches; Edgar Allen Poe’s alcoholic story of “Hans Pfall”; and a long caricaturing letter, of which Captain Turnor cannot find the author’s name: his book would have suffered little if he had never found his work.

A “review of the past and hopes for the future” constitutes the twelfth and last chapter: the past being represented by a few brief quotations from Carlyle, Bulwer Lytton, Draper, &c.; and the future by a lengthy extract

from Victor Hugo's "*Légende des Siècles*." An appendix contains a roll of the first 500 aéronauts, and a list of the works hitherto published on aërostation ; together with a few interesting scraps from Mr. Coxwell's diary, and a chapter from Captain Maury's valuable "*Physical Geography of the Sea*," a work that should be in every library.

The last few pages of the book we forbear to criticise : we fail utterly in discerning any connection between Enoch's Translation, or the Saviour's Ascension, and the subject of Captain Turnor's work ; and we are at a loss to conceive what is the object of introducing such matter as we find here into so inappropriate a place.

The entire work is a compilation of verbatim extracts : the original matter it contains would scarcely make up a dozen pages. To the columns of newspapers and to published works, such as those of Cavallo, Wise, and Monck Mason, it is entirely indebted for its contents : what credit its compiler lays claim to must be for bringing together the scattered curiosities of aëronautic literature into one volume, and setting them before us arrayed in a garb of beautiful typography, and embellished with excellent engravings. The photozincographs, upwards of thirty in number, are of very varied quality ; the process is totally inapplicable to the reproduction of gradations of light and shade, unless those gradations be boldly represented by lines : hence the copies of such pictures as were not of this class are very blotchy, and discreditable to the general excellence of the "getting up" of the book : where, however, the original was a coarse line-engraving it has been reproduced with great beauty. But these pictures fail as illustrations, for want of titles, and from being inserted in the book without reference to the text they are intended to illustrate : the plate, for instance, referring to the text of page 41 being opposite page 56 ; and so on, throughout the book.

Regarding the book in its entirety, we must look upon it as a compendium of materials for a history of aërostation. The unconnected state of the information it comprises precludes its being read through with that pleasure and advantage to the reader that would have resulted if its interesting matter had been extracted and condensed into a narrative form. The whole work, as it now stands, is overdone. Considering the familiarity Captain Turnor must have acquired, in the course of editing his work, with all the facts and features of the subject, we are disposed to think it might be worth while for him to put together in a readable form and in his own language such a condensed history as could be easily distilled from his great book, and of such size and price as to come within the reach of the reading public. We live in a rapid age, and literature must keep pace with the times. "*Astra Castra*" is little behind them : the majority of readers will not afford the money to buy, or the time to read, such a book—although they may desire the information it gives. Inquiring minds are linked to busy lives, and often to short purses : even if the latter are long, there are many demands upon them. Knowledge, to be marketable, must be put into small compass, and sold at cheap rates. As many shillings as "*Astra Castra*" costs pounds are, we think, as much as the reading world would be disposed to pay for a book on balloons.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE tranquil course of events which we chronicled last month has been somewhat disturbed by the long-expected Reform Bill of Her Majesty's Government, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on the 12th inst., and to which Earl Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester, proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Lord Stanley, to the effect that "This House, while ready to consider, with a view to its settlement, the question of Parliamentary Reform, is of opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss a bill for the reduction of the franchise in England and Wales, until the House has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the representation of the people." The debate on the bill has extended over a fortnight, and at the moment of our going to press, the result of the division on the main question is daily and almost hourly expected with intense interest. As the division draws near, it becomes more and more evident that parties in the House are very evenly balanced, and that the majority, either way, will be very small indeed. As Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone have stated that by the division on the main question the ministry are determined to stand or fall, it is clear that we are in the midst of a Parliamentary crisis.

The Election Committees are busy at work; and several Members chosen at the last General Election have been unseated for bribery.

The Fenian conspiracy, though vigorous in its clamour on the other side of the Atlantic, appears to be gradually dying out in Ireland.

The Revenue returns for the year and quarter just ended promise a surplus, which the *Times* conjectures will be about £1,670,000. The different branches of the revenue have produced sums in almost every instance slightly in excess of the estimate made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement last year.

The Cattle Plague, we are happy to say, continues sensibly but steadily to decline.

The usual Volunteer Review on Brighton Downs on Easter Monday took place this year with more than ordinary *éclat*, in spite of rather unfavourable weather. It was distinguished from former Reviews by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who visited Brighton for the first time. The force, reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge, numbered upwards of 20,000 men, just an eighth-part of our volunteer army.

The Queen has addressed an autograph letter of thanks to Mr. G. Peabody, the American merchant, who has generously given a quarter of a million sterling for the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in London. In her letter, Her Majesty expresses her regret that Mr. Peabody, as a citizen of the United States, feels himself debarred from accepting at her hands a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The death of the Author of "The Christian Year" has struck a note of sadness and regret in many an English household, and one which will be echoed back from foreign parts wherever the English language is spoken.

Signs of hostility have grown up lately between Austria and Prussia. The Court of Vienna has proposed to the Court of Berlin a mutual disarming, but the latter power has declined the offer, and seems intent on war.

Whitefriars, April 27th.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

March 23. Lieut.-Col. Alexander Fraser, R.E., to be a C.B. (Civil Division).

March 27. Francis Grant, esq., President of the Royal Academy, knighted.

Viscountess Walden to be a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, *vice* Countess de Grey and Ripon, resigned.

Rear-Admiral Charles George Edward Patey, to be Administrator of the Government of Lagos, Western Africa.

Bruce Lockhart Burnside, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council, and Augustus Adderley, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council, of the Bahama Islands.

Edward Everard Rushworth, esq., D.C.L., to be Government Secretary and Secretary to the Court of Policy and Combined Court for British Guiana.

April 6. Major-General Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph, K.C.B., appointed Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

April 10. Abraham Carlton Cumberbatch, esq., late Consul-General at Constantinople, to be a C.B. (Civil Division).

Assistant-Commissary-General James Bailey to be a C.B. (Military Division).

The Duke of Somerset, K.G., Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral C. Eden, C.B., Rear-Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., and Lord John Hay, to be Lords of the Admiralty.

April 17. George Buckley Mathew, esq., C.B., now Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of South America, to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

Conrad Payens, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Heligoland, and the Rev. H. W. Laborde, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Saint Vincent.

CLERICAL.

The Rev. Benjamin Morgan Cowie, B.D., Inspector of Schools, to be an Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

April.

Honiton.—Julian Goldsmid, esq., *vice* Frederick David Goldsmid, esq., deceased.

Wigan.—Nathaniel Eckersley, esq., *vice* the Hon. James Lindsay, Ch. Hds.

BIRTHS.

April 12. At Potsdam, H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England), a daughter.

March 8. At Beech Hill, Cork, the wife of Maurice Murray, esq., D.L., a dau.

March 11. At the College, Ely, the wife of Rev. John Chambers, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, a son.

March 15. At Chatham, the wife of Capt. W. A. Frankland, R.E., a dau.

March 17. At Newport, Mon., the wife of Capt. C. G. MacKenzie, 28th Regt., a dau.

At Ashton Keynes, Wilts, the wife of Rev. E. C. Orpen, M.A., a dau.

March 19. At Clydesdale, Torquay, the wife of Arthur R. Mullings, esq., of Eastcourt, Wilts, a dau.

At Peak Hill, Sydenham, the wife of Edgar Grote Prescott, esq., a son.

March 20. At Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fisher, C.B., R.E., a son.

At Long Newton, the wife of Rev. Percival Hart-Dyke, a dau.

At Combe House, Dulverton, the wife of O. Moulton-Barrett, esq., a dau.

At Sutton, the wife of G. E. Paget, esq., a dau.

At Carysfort House, Dublin, the wife of Robert Poore, esq., a son.

March 21. At 28, Warwick-square, Lady Katharine Coke, a dau.

At Sallymount, co. Kildare, the wife of Charles Cramer Roberts, esq., a son.

At Hagley, the wife of Rev. T. L. Stayner, a son.

At Eton College, the wife of Rev. F. F. Vidal, a dau.

At Little Packington, Warwickshire, the wife of Rev. E. A. Waller, a son.

March 22. At 7, Hamilton-place, W., the wife of Sir John Hill, bart., a son.

At Brockwell, Dulwich, the wife of Major Gordon Pritchard, R.E., a son.

At Market Overton, Rutland, the wife of Rev. Harry L. Wingfield, a son.

March 23. At 12, Belgrave-square, Lady Evelyn Heatheote, a dau.

At Cheam, Surrey, the wife of Rev. E. H. Higgs, a son.

At Repton, Derbyshire, the wife of Rev. W. Johnson, a dau.

March 24. At Cotgrave-place, Notts, the Hon. Mrs. Henley Eden, a dau.

At West Hey, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the wife of Rev. Edwd. C. Bramall, a dau.

At Eton College, the wife of Rev. Edward Hale, a son.

At Sutton Courtney Abbey, Abingdon, the wife of Theobald Theobald, esq., a son.

At Iken Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. Arnold W. Wainwright, a dau.

March 25. The Duchess of Athole, a dau.

At The Cloisters, Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ponsonby, a dau.

At Theberton Hall, Suffolk, the wife of Henry Montagu Doughty, esq., a dau.

At Hardingham, Norfolk, the wife of William Foster, esq., a son.

At Thurcaston, the wife of Rev. John Fuller, a dau.

At Wenhamston, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. Frederic Godfrey, a son.

At Hampton Park, Hereford, the wife of Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman, a dau.

At Warwick Hall, near Carlisle, the wife of T. Holme Parker, esq., a son.

March 26. At Monksilver, Somerset, the wife of Rev. Thomas Cox, a dau.

At Fisherton-Delamere, the wife of Rev. Thos. John Davis, a dau.

At Newport Pagnell, Bucks, the wife of Rev. George Sketchley Finden, a son.

At Meldon, Northumberland, the wife of Rev. John Pedder, a dau.

March 27. At Lodge Park, co. Kildare, the lady of Sir James M. Higginson, K.C.B., a son.

At 6, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Samuel Thomas Cooper, esq., of Bulwell Hall, Notts, a dau.

At Orchard Hill House, North Devon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. P. Y. Triscott, a dau.

March 28. At Porthkerry, the wife of Rev. E. E. Allen, a dau.

At Lisbon, the wife of Capt. Percival Carleton, 1st Royal Surrey Militia, a dau.

At 92, Belgrave-road, the wife of Col. Holcombe, a dau.

At Carleton Forehoe, the wife of Rev. Francis Raikes, a son.

At Rustington, Sussex, the wife of Rev. Edward Withington, a dau.

March 29. At South Cadbury, Somerset, the wife of Rev. J. A. Bennett, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gerald Graham, V.C., R.E., a son.

At Ashurst Lodge, East Grinstead, the wife of Philip Hamond, esq., a dau.

March 30. At 42, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, a dau.

At Eaton Hall, Congleton, the wife of J. Coutts Antrobus, esq., a dau.

At Rattoo, Kerry, the wife of G. R. Browne, esq., a dau.

At Sopworth, Wilts, the wife of Rev. Joseph Buckley, a son.

At 43, Lowndes-square, the wife of A. H. Campbell, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Aylmerton, Norwich, the wife of Rev. E. F. Hutton, a son.

At Highlands, East Bergholt, Suffolk, the wife of Fredc. Peel, esq., a son.

At Fromefield House, Frome, the wife of George Frederick Sheppard, esq., a son.

March 31. At Sudbury, Derbyshire, the wife of Rev. Frederick Anson, a son.

At 36, Kildare-street, Dublin, the wife of Dominick A. Browne, esq., of Belclare, co. Mayo, a son and heir.

At Albany House, Dublin, the wife of Col. Gordon, a dau.

At Bebington Hall, the wife of Rev. Herbert Harvey, incumbent of Betley, Staffordshire, a son.

At Chatham, the wife of Rev. Alexander Joseph, a dau.

At Boothferry House, Howden, Yorkshire, the wife of John Wells, esq., J.P., a dau.

April 1. At Chetwynd End, near Newport, Salop, the wife of Rev. William Elliot, vicar of Cardington, a dau.

At Winchester, the wife of Rev. J. T. Houssemayne Du Boulay, a son.

April 2. At Marble-hill, co. Galway, Lady Burke, a son.

At Amington Hall, Tamworth, Mrs. H. B. Leigh, a son.

At Rammerscales, near Lochmaben, N.B., the wife of James Milnes Stansfeld, esq., a dau.

April 3. At Brook House, Dover, the wife of Major-Gen. Ellice, C.B., a son.

At 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Robert Culling-Hanbury, esq., M.P., a son.

At Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of Rev. H. D. Harper, a son.

At 53, Portland-place, the wife of Major Arthur S. H. Lowe, a son.

At 53, Rutland-gate, Mrs. Oswald Augustus Smith, a son.

April 4. At Dresden, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, wife of H.B.M.'s Minister at the Court of Saxony, a son.

At Crick, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rev. Charles Swainson, a son.

April 5. At 15, Warwick-square, Lady Emma Tollemache, a son.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Col. Bell, V.C., 23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers, a son.

At 28, Blandford-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dawson, 93rd Highlanders, a son.

At Dale House, Upper Norwood, the wife of Col. Sargent, C.B., a dau.

April 6. At the Firs, Lee, Lady Adela Larking, a son.

At Rose-hill, Ipswich, the wife of Henry C. Bond, esq., a son.

At Crawley, Winchester, the wife of Rev. W. Druitt, a dau.

At 17, Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, the wife of Frederick Dundas, esq., a son.

At Downham, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Rev. Frederick Fisher, a son.

At Eastrop Grange, Highworth, the wife of Edgar Hanbury, esq., a dau.

At North Mimms, the wife of Rev. Arthur S. Latter, a son.

At Horsington, near Horncastle, the wife of Rev. T. F. Smith, a son.

April 7. At 1, Queen's-gate, Kensington, the wife of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., a son.

At Woodbrae, Chester, the wife of John Ireland Blackburne, esq., a dau.

At Sharrington, Thetford, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. James Radclyffe Dolling, a son.

At Isycoed, Wrexham, the wife of Rev. S. B. Gobat, a dau.

At 160, Westbourne-terrace, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lyons, 87th R. Irish Fusiliers, a dau.

At Ackergill Tower, Caithness, the wife of D. Sinclair Wemyss, esq., a dau.

April 8. The Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, a dau.

At Bush Hall, Hatfield, the wife of Charles R. Harford, jun., esq., a dau.

At 5, Silwood-place, Brighton, the wife of Major-Gen. J. Victor Hughes, a son.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Rev. F. Hayward Joyce, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of William Davison Weeden, esq., of Hall Court, Ripe, Sussex, twins.

April 9. At Humble House, E. Lothian, the Lady Mary Scott, a son.

At Nice, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, a son.

At Holbrook Hall, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. Robt. Andrewes, a son.

At Dorchester, the wife of Rev. Joseph Fox, B.A., a son.

At 40, Oxford-street, Liverpool, the wife of William S. Gully, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At 73, Elgin-crescent, Bayswater, the wife of Major G. Hamilton, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

At Lamarsh Rectory, the wife of Rev. Arthur R. Stert, a dau.

At 57, Belgrave-road, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Tottenham, M.P., a dau.

At New Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Rev. C. A. Wetherall, a dau.

April 10. At 15, Portman-square, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, a son.

At Dieppe, France, the wife of Rev. R. Collyns Allen, a son.

At the Curragh Camp, the wife of R. G. Donaldson Selby, esq., Asst. Comy.-General, a son.

At Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancashire, the wife of Rev. W. A. Osborne, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Prof. Rawlinson, a son.

At Penwortham, the wife of Rev. W. E. Rawstorne, a dau.

At Weybridge, the wife of Rev. H. A. Spyers, a son.

April 11. At Dormington, Herefordshire, the wife of Rev. Langton Edward Brown, a son.

At Newton-in-Cartmel, the wife of North Burton, esq., of Thurland Castle, Lancashire, a son.

At Chelsea Hospital, the wife of Capt. John Irby, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Rev. Augustus Maunsell, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Rentone Poynter, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers a dau.

At East Farndon, Northampton, the wife of Rev. Granville T. Stuart-Menteth, a dau.

April 12. At 10, Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a son.

At Upcerne, Dorset, the Hon. Mrs. Marker, a dau.

At Brington, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, a son.

April 13. At Stafford House, the Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie), a dau.

At 60, Portland-place, the wife of Alex. H. Ross, esq., a son.

April 14. At Winchester, the wife of Rev. H. B. Barsfield, a son.

At Wolverton, Bucks, the wife of Dudley Carey Elwes, esq., a son.

At Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of Rev. Henry Leftwich Freer, a dau.

April 15. At Wickersley, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. John Cox, M.A., a son.

At Slindon Hall, Sussex, the wife of Charles S. Leslie, esq., younger, of Balquhain, Aberdeenshire, a dau.

At Husband's Bosworth, Rugby, the wife of Rev. G. W. Phipps, M.A., a son.

At Hampton, Evesham, the wife of Rev. Matthew Wood, a son.

At Overslade, near Rugby, the wife of Rev. G. F. Wright, a dau.

April 16. At Casterton, near Kirkby

Lonsdale, the wife of Rev. Edmund Carr, vicar of Dalston, Cumberland, a son.

April 17. At 128, Baggot-street, Dublin, the wife of P. Denis Browne, esq., of Tremlaur, co. Mayo, a dau.

At Bredicot, near Worcester, the wife of Rev. W. M. Kingsmill, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 25. At Cwmtoyddwr Church, Radnorshire, Captain J. Ramsay Sladen, R.H.A., to Anne, only surviving child of the late Thomas Oliver, esq., of Rhydoldog, in the same county.

March 8. At St. Michael's, Port Royal Mountains, William Grove Annesley, Captain 6th Royal First Warwickshire Regiment, fourth son of the late General the Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, of Annes Grove, co. Cork, to Eliza, second dau. of John Taylor, esq., of Good Hope, Jamaica.

March 13. At Clanmorris, co. Mayo, Thomas Scovell Bigge, Major 5th Fusiliers, only son of Charles Richard Bigge, esq., to Ellen, only dau. of the Rev. John and Lady Louisa Lees.

March 15. At Halifax, Titus Salt, jun., esq., of Baildon Lodge, near Leeds, to Catherine, eldest dau. of Joseph Crossley, esq., of Broomfield.

March 20. At Lincoln, J. Hylton de Cardonnel-Lawson, late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Captain 6th West York Militia, to Caroline Russell, second dau. of the late Colonel Wilford, H.E.I.C.S.

March 21. At Walton Breck, Liverpool, James Clifton Brown, esq., of Richmond-hill, to Amelia, dau. of Chas. Rowe, esq., of Elm House, Liverpool.

At Edinburgh, Captain James Cumming Clarke, 76th Regt., son of Lieut.-General Joseph Clarke, Colonel 76th Regt., to Isabella Fraser, eldest dau. of the late James Fraser, esq., of Ballindoun, Inverness-shire.

At All Souls', Langham-place, Richard Frederick Formby, esq., second son of the late Rev. Roger Hesketh Formby, of Woolton, co. Lancaster, to Maria Henrietta, eldest dau. of John Spencer Ashton Shuttleworth, esq., of Hathersage Hall, co. Derby.

March 22. At The Den, Perth, Frank Caldecott, esq., R.A., younger son of Charles M. Caldecott, esq., of Holbrook Grauge, Warwickshire, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Watson, esq., of Keillor.

At Bambergh, Robert Tindall Mad-dison, esq., of Wandon, Northumberland,

to Annie, second dau. of W. Archbold, esq., of Newham Hall, Northumberland.

At Edinburgh, Charles Edward Hope Vere, esq., second son of the late James Joseph Hope Vere, esq., of Craigie Hall and Blackwood, to Julia, dau. of Major-General J. Craigie Halkett, C.B., Ravelrig.

March 24. At Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, John Charles Bowring, esq., of Larkbeare, Devon, to Mary, eldest dau. of Charles John Furlonger, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

March 28. At Edinburgh, Edward Mel-drum, esq., of Dechmont, Linlithgowshire, to Mary Anne, only dau. of J. Buyers, esq.

April 2. At Nice, John Morant, esq., of Brockenhurst Park, Hants, to Flora, youngest dau. of Lady Grey de Ruthyn and the late Hon. and Rev. William Eden.

April 3. At Walcot, Bath, Charles Cardale Babington, esq., A.M., F.R.S., Professor of Botany, Cambridge, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the late John Walker, esq., M.C.S.

At Nutfield, Surrey, the Rev. Richard Briscoe, D.D., rector of Nutfield, to Jane Eliza Anne Polexfen, dau. of the late Captain Rose Henry Fuller, R.N.

At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., vicar of Broughton-in-Craven, York-shire, to Ada Frances, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Lucas, esq., Liverpool.

At New Alresford, Hants, the Rev. Sidney G. Gillum, incumbent of Tongham, Surrey, to Elizabeth Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. William and Lady Maria Brodie.

At Edinburgh, Henry James Moncrieff, esq., B.A., LL.B., eldest son of the Right Hon. James Moncrieff, Lord Advocate of Scotland, to Susan Wilhelmine, third dau. of Sir W. H. Dick Cunyngham, bart.

At Chester, the Rev. Frederic Freeman O'Donoghue, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. O'Donoghue, of Jersey, to Frances Julia, third dau. of T. C. Eyton, esq., of Eyton, co. Salop.

At St. Jude's, Mildmay-park, the Rev. T. Marshall Ridsdale, M.A., to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Robert Crofts Bullen, esq., of Ballythomas House, Mal-low, Ireland.

At Gainford, the Rev. William Archibald Rouse, M.A., Trinity Coll., Cambridge, to Laura Sophia, only child of the late Henry Manby Tylden, Captain R.N.

At Brackley, John Smith, esq., of Alton Park, Clacton, Essex, to Jane Shaw, eldest dau. of John Cave, esq., of Brackley, Northamptonshire.

At East Teignmouth, the Rev. John Woollam, Head Master of the Cathedral School, Hereford, elder son of John Woollam, esq., of St. Alban's, to Susanna Eleanor, eldest dau. of John Dudley Oliver, esq., of Cherrymount, co. Wicklow.

April 4. At Stillorgan, co. Dublin, William Bigoe Armstrong, esq., only son of James Ferrier Armstrong, esq., of Bal-Iver, King's co., to Anna Maria De Courcey, second dau. of James Freeman Hughes, esq., of The Grove, Stillorgan.

At Bramdean, Hants, the Rev. Alfred Bishop, rector of Martyr Worthy, to Louisa Frances Katharine, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge.

At St. Jude's, Mildmay-park, the Rev. Charles Bullock, rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, to Hester, third dau. of the late T. C. Savory, esq., of Peckham.

At Christ Church, St. Pancras, Walter Henry Bosanquet, esq., son of Samuel R. Bosanquet, esq., of Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire, and Forest House, Essex, to Penelope Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Stewart Evelyn Forster, of Southend, Lewisham.

At St. Saviour's, St. George's-square, John Arbuthnot Fisher, Lieut. R.N., to Frances Katherine Josepha, only dau. of the late Rev. T. Delves Broughton, rector of Bletchley.

At Dublin, Reginald, son of the late R. S. Guinness, esq., M.P., to Thomasina, youngest dau. of the late George Studdert, esq., Kilnamona, co. Clare.

At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. C. R. de Havilland, M.A., to Margaret Letitia, eldest dau. of the late Captain Molesworth, R.N., and niece of Viscount Molesworth.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Henry Edward Hutton, esq., Assistant-Master at Harrow School, to Edith Maria, dau. of George Frederic Harris, esq., of Harrow Park, Lower Master of Harrow School.

At High Harrogate, George Edward Mumford, esq., of Mountroyd, Manningham, to Constance Helen, eldest dau. of John Tayler, esq., of Apperley, near Leeds.

At Birmingham, the Hon. W. H. Bruce Ogilvy, of Cowden, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Henry Boyder, esq.

At Plympton St. Maurice, Hamilton,

eldest son of Charles C. Whiteford, esq., of Thornhill, Devon, to Florence, youngest dau. of the late Robert Aylwin, esq.

April 5. At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Robert Browne, son of the Rev. George Browne, vicar of Lenton, Nottingham, and grandson of the late Right Hon. Denis Browne, M.P., of Mount Browne, Ireland, to Ellen Richenda, youngest dau. of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, vicar of Islington.

At Weston-super-Mare, Frederick Hill Burney, esq., of Braishfield, Hants, only surviving son of Vice-Admiral Burney, to Frances Jane, second dau. of Richard Forman, esq., of Weston-super-Mare.

At Knapton, the Rev. William H. Cooke, of Stracey House, Thorpe Hamlet, incumbent of St. Saviour's, Norwich, second son of the Rev. Bell Cooke, incumbent of St. Paul's, Norwich, to Amelia Constance, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Robinson, of Knapton House, Norfolk.

At St. Alban's, Walter Douglas Dumbleton, esq., youngest son of H. Dumbleton, esq., of Thornhill Park, Southampton, to Emma Cecil, eldest dau. of the late Sir J. Henry Pelly, bart.

At Pudleston, Herefordshire, William Henry Hayes, esq., of Larch Hill, Santry, co. Dublin, eldest son of the Hon. Edmund Hayes, Third Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, to Charlotte, eldest surviving dau. of R. G. Whitfield, esq.

At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. Robert Holme, M.A., Principal of the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, to Bessie, only dau. of the late Rev. Ralph Lyon, D.D., rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorset.

At Whitechurch, Bucks, the Rev. Walter Hopwood, M.A., of Louth, Lincolnshire, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Richard Rowland, esq., of Creslow, Bucks.

At Winchester, the Rev. Godfrey Bolles Lee, warden of Winchester College, to Emma, youngest dau. of A. Fergushill-Crawford, esq., M.D., of Winchester.

At Childwall, the Rev. Herbert Mortimer Luckock, Fellow and Dean of Jesus College, vicar of All Saints', Cambridge, and chaplain to the Lord Carington, to Margaret Emma, second dau. of S. H. Thompson, esq., of Thingwall, Lancashire.

At Kingweston, Somerset, William Henry, second son of John Dorrien Magens, esq., to Lucy, third dau. of F. H. Dickinson, esq., of Kingweston.

At Upton Gray, Hants, the Rev. James Edwin Millard, D.D., vicar of Basingstoke, to Dora Frances, second dau. of William Lutley Sclater, esq., of Hoddington House, Hants.

At Hampstead, James Robert Blackwell Monypenny, Capt. E. Kent Militia,

to Mary Elizabeth, younger dau. of the Rev. Charlton Lane, incumbent of Hampstead.

At East Teignmouth, J. D. Oliver, esq., of Cherrymount, co. Wicklow, to Sydney, dau. of William Tongue, esq., Belvedere, East Teignmouth.

At Cloughton, Birkenhead, the Rev. W. Preston, grandson of the late Hon. F. D. Preston, to Mary, second dau. of B. Darbyshire, esq., of Kenyon Mount, Cloughton.

At Werneth, Lancashire, Joshua W., eldest son of Josiah Radcliffe, esq., of Werneth Park, to Lucy Jane, second dau. of John Platt, esq., of Werneth Park, and Bryn-y-neuadd, Carnarvonshire.

At Grasmere, Westmoreland, Charles Henry Reynolds, esq., second son of the late Robert F. Reynolds, esq., of Upton, Essex, to Beatrice Anna, only surviving dau. of the late Sir John Richardson, C.B., of Lancrigg, Grasmere.

At Worcester, Henry Steward Oldnall Russell, only surviving son of the late Sir William Oldnall Russell, to Frances Mary, only dau. of the late Henry Barry Donville, esq.

At Monkstown, Charles Thomas Tunnard, esq., eldest son of the Rev. John Tunnard, M.A., of Frampton House, Lincolnshire, to Georgina, third dau. of Conolly Norman, esq., of Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, Ireland.

At Lawshall, Bury St. Edmund's, Henry Westropp, esq., Melford Place, Sudbury, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Grimwood, esq.

April 7. At Cannes, Samuel, eldest son of John Gurney Hoare, esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex, and Cromer, Norfolk, to Katharine Louisa Hart, eldest dau. of R. Vaughan Davis, esq., of Frognaal, Hampstead.

At the Catholic Church, Baywater, Adolphus Frederick, only son of Frederick Jerningham, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, to Matilda Georgina, second dau. of the late William Felix Riley, esq., of Forest-hill, Windsor.

At Hove, Sussex, the Baron Von Schmidthal, First Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Stockholm, to Eleanor Anne, only dau. of Edward Warner, esq., M.P.

April 9. At Fyfield, Hants, the Rev. Samuel Watson Steedman, rector of the parish, to Ada Victoria, youngest dau. of the late W. H. Heath, esq., of Andover.

April 10. At Clifton, Osmond de Beauvoir Brock, esq., Lieut. R.N., eldest son of the Rev. Maurant Brock, to Lucretia Jenkins, youngest dau. of the late Henry Clark, esq., of Bristol.

At Dunham Massey, the Rev. William Jowitt, M.A., St. Thomas, Charterhouse, third son of the late John Jowitt, esq., of Leeds, to Louisa Margaret, third dau. of John Allen, esq., of Oldfield Hall, Altrincham.

At Dublin, Charles Frederick Oakes, esq., youngest son of the late M. Oakes, esq., to Helen Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Col. Humphry Jervis White, and cousin of Sir Henry Jervis White Jervis, bart.

At St. (Paul's, Knightsbridge, Ernest Villiers, esq., 43rd Regt., son of the late Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. Alexander Wood, esq.

At Hove, Brighton, George Whichcote, esq., second son of the late Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart., to Louisa Day, third dau. of the late Thos. William Clagett, esq., of Fetcham, Surrey.

At All Saints', Margaret-street, the Rev. John Wilder, of Sulham House, Berks, to Mary Hood, dau. of the Rev. George Deane, rector of Bighton, Hants.

April 11. The Rev. Richard Lea Allnutt, M.A., incumbent of St. Stephen's, Tunbridge, second son of Henry Allnutt, esq., of Loose, near Maidstone, to Anna Maria, second surviving dau. of the late Gabriel Riddle, esq., of Brighton.

At Hobkirk, Roxburghshire, William Elliott-Lockhart, Capt. 74th Highlanders, eldest son of Allan Elliott-Lockhart, esq., of Cleghorn and Borthwickbrae, to Dorothea Helen, eldest dau. of Walter Elliot, esq., of Wolfelee.

At Rusholme, Richard Pape, only son of Francis Ford, esq., of Withington, to Frances, second dau. of Edwin Hilton, esq., of Oak Bank, Fallowfield, Manchester, and Glynhriarth, Montgomeryshire.

At Shrewsbury, Major Edward H. Mostyn Owen, son of the late Rev. Edward H. Mostyn Owen, rector of Cound, Shropshire, to Mary Susan, dau. of the late Henry Parker, esq., M.D., of Overton, Flintshire.

At Pontefract, Capt. Theodosius Stuart Russell, eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Russell, incumbent of All Saints', to Louisa Charlotte Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Sir Thomas Eardley Wilnot Blomefield, bart., incumbent, and grand-dau. of the late General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B.

April 12. At Cork, the Rev. Robert Forsyth Clarke, son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Clarke, H.M.'s 76th Regt., to Anne Payne, youngest dau. of the late George Norfolk Whately, esq.

At Fulham, William, eldest son of Sir W. R. Codrington, bart., to Mary, dau. of

ell, esq., of Park House,

nd, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Charles
ly son of John Richardson,
ndyford Low House, New-
me, to Margaret Eliza, third
Rev. Berkeley Addison, M.A.
Matthew's, Bayswater, Barrett
arries, esq., third son of the
an Harries, esq., of Priskily
abrookshire, to Maria Shand
est dau. of the late Henry
, C.E., of London.

y, Hereford, Frederick Robert-
n, esq., of Hereford, to Julia
third dau. of James Jay, esq.,
urt, Herefordshire.

nes's, Piccadilly, Alfred Mor-
of Fonthill House, Wilts, to
t dau. of the Rev. Seymour
rector of Wilton, Wilts.

ledon, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. J.
R.M.L.L., to Flora Catherine,
of the Rev. E. E. Rowsell,
of Hambledon.

netham, Suffolk, the Rev.
ron Wodehouse, M.A., curate
on, Middlesex, youngest son
ice-Admiral the Hon. Philip
to Mary, second dau. of the
d H. Sawbridge, rector of

At Hove, Sussex, the Rev.
ries, second son of Richard

At Nether Stowey, the Rev. F. Meade-
King, M.A., third son of R. King Meade-
King, esq., of Walford, Somerset, to Jessie
Lousia, eldest dau. of the late John Clit-
some Warren, esq., of Taunton.

At Northallerton, the Rev. Francis Lips-
comb, M.A., rector of Welbury, Yorkshire,
to Adelaide, dau. of the Rev. Thomas
Warren Mercer, M.A., vicar of North-
allerton.

At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Walter
Manson, esq., son of the late General
James Manson, Bengal Army, to Mary
Sophia, dau. of the late Major Thomas
French Prendergast, 17th Regt.

At Sutton Vevy, Wilts, the Rev. Henry
Everett Ravenhill, vicar of Buckland
Newton-cum-Plush, Dorset, third son of
John Ravenhill, esq., of Ashton House,
Wilts, to Emma Harriet, second dau. of
the late Joseph Everett, esq., of Green-
hill House, Wilts.

At Speen, Berks, the Rev. T. W. Weare,
of Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire, to
Henrietta Maria, youngest dau. of the late
Capt. W. H. Majendie, and grand-dau. of
the late Bishop of Bangor.

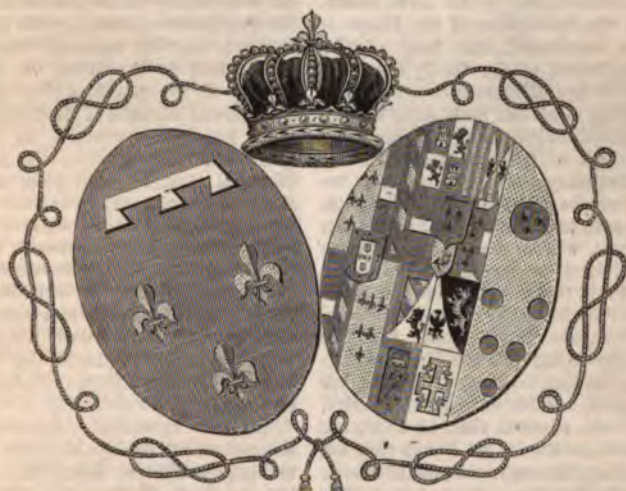
At All Souls', Langham-place, Lyttleton
Stewart Winslow, B.C.L., second son of
Forbes Winslow, M.D., D.C.L., to Florence
Jessie, fifth dau. of J. M. Winn, M.D.,
Hammersmith.

April 18. At Hornsey, the Rev. James
Bradley, M.A., incumbent of St. Peter's

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil aestimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]



THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

March 24. At Claremont, near Esher, Surrey, after an illness of a few hours' duration, aged 84, Her Majesty Marie Amélie, ex-Queen of the French.

Marie Amélie de Bourbon was the second daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, by Marie Caroline, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Maria Theresa, and sister of Marie Antoinette, and of the Emperors Joseph and Leopold, and was born on the 26th of April, 1782. She was one of five sisters, who were most carefully educated under the care of Madame d'Ambrosio, and early displayed the germs of those amiable qualities which distinguished her in after-life. The political storms amid which this Princess passed her early years make the beginning of her life resemble, to some extent, the youth of her future husband. She was scarcely ten years of age when, in 1792, the French fleet, commanded by Admiral de la Touche Treville, appeared in the Bay of Naples ; and from that time on-

wards, during the period of the first victories of Napoleon, the Royal Family of Naples were kept in a state of perpetual anxiety and alarm. At length, on the conquest of Naples by the French troops under General Championnet, in 1798, Ferdinand and his Queen fled into Sicily with their children. The Princess Marie Amélie remained at Palermo with her mother during the first Neapolitan revolution, and even for some time after the victories of Suwarrow in Northern Italy had compelled the French troops to depart from Naples. In June, 1800, the Queen and her daughters went to Vienna, where they remained for two years, returning to Naples in 1802. Renewed political outbreaks compelled the Royal Family again to retire into Sicily, and it was during this second period of residence there that the Princess Marie Amélie for the first time met the Duke of Orleans, then, like herself, an exile from his country.

In 1808, on his return from the burial,

in Malta, of his brother, the Comte de Beaujolais, Louis Philippe received a cordial invitation from Ferdinand to pay a visit to Palermo. He did so, and soon gained the affections of the second of the King's daughters, the marriage taking place at Palermo, on 25th Nov., 1809; and the Duke and Duchess continued to reside there until 1814, in the enjoyment of a greater amount of tranquillity than had hitherto fallen to the lot of either. In 1814 the restoration of the House of Bourbon summoned the head of the younger branch of the family from this state of comparative seclusion, and established him in his due position in France. In the month of September of this year the Duchess of Orleans arrived in her adopted country; but it was not long before the events of the Hundred Days compelled her to take refuge with her children in England, whence she did not return to Paris till the commencement of the year 1817. From this time down to the Revolution of July her residence was in France, where she attracted the esteem and love even of the enemies of the House of Orleans by the simple beauty of her life, her gentle piety, and her unwearying charity. It has been asserted that, in 1830, her Legitimist tendencies led her to view the Revolution with sorrow, though it tended to her own elevation. She is even said to have expressed a strong repugnance to share a throne to which, according to her ideas of right, she had no claim. Whatever truth there may be in these assertions, the unalterable devotion which Marie Amélie bore to her husband, whether in prosperity or in adversity, overcame all her scruples, and she determined on the path of conduct she was for the future to adopt. She took no part in political affairs, but devoted herself to the education of her children and to works of charity.

It was the Queen's unhappy fate, ere she had been many years on the throne, to have her tenderest feelings wounded by more than one domestic affliction. In 1839, died the beautiful and accomplished Princess Marie, and in 1842 a strange and melancholy accident led to the death, in the Queen's arms, of her eldest son, and to the destruction with him of the best security for the House of Orleans. Bitter as was this sudden blow, it served only to bring out in stronger colours the beauty of the Queen's nature. She felt

that there was one on whom the blow had fallen with even more stunning severity, and she devoted herself to soothe and comfort her afflicted daughter-in-law. A few years more and she had to display courage of a different sort—a courage and dignity which seemed to belong to her race, and which offered a strong contrast to the irresolution of the King. Lamartine, in glowing terms, describes the scene at the Tuileries when the Queen, her grey locks contrasting with the fire of her eyes and the animated flush of her cheek, said to the King, in language worthy of the granddaughter of Maria Theresa and the niece of Marie Antoinette, "Go and show yourself to the disheartened troops and to the irresolute National Guard. I will place myself in the balcony with my grandchildren and my daughters, and will see you die in a manner worthy of yourself, of your throne, and of our common misfortunes." When the King declared his intention of abdicating, she rebuked him with passionate earnestness. She cared not, she said, what was said in or out of the Tuileries, but in her estimation revolution was ever a crime, and abdication a cowardice. "Sire," she concluded, energetically, "a King should never lose his crown without making an effort to defend it." According to Lord Normanby's report, her words were:—"Sire! n'abdiquez pas; montez à cheval, mettez vous à la tête de vos troupes, et je prierai Dieu pour vous." But, whether this story be true or false, it is certain that, when she saw that resistance was too late, the Queen subsided again into the wife, and prepared to accompany her husband in his melancholy flight. Worn out by contending emotions and anxieties, she fell senseless to the ground in the attempt to step into the carriage. Soon recovering, she accompanied the King to Evreux, where she separated from him for safety. She rejoined him afterwards at Honfleur, and shared the difficulties of his passage to England. In the quiet seclusion of Claremont she devoted herself to the task of soothing the regrets and cheering the heart of the King. In 1850 she received his last breath.

The only public matter in which the Queen took an interest during her residence in England was the proposed coalition and fusion of the two branches of the House of Bour-

bon. The Legitimist partialities of the Queen induced her to advocate, on certain conditions, a fusion which, it is well known, was successfully opposed by the Duchess of Orleans. This difference of opinion did not in the slightest diminish the feeling of reverential love which the Duchess ever entertained towards the Queen; and her daughter-in-law's lamented death, as well as that of the Queen of the Belgians, that of the Duchess of Nemours, and, lastly, that of the King of the Belgians, have been the bitterest afflictions suffered by the Queen in her later days. She was, however, consoled in her old age by the affectionate solicitude of the numerous family still surviving, and by seeing her children's children's children spring up about her. Not only did she enjoy the affection of her children, but also—what was very precious to her—she won the hearts of all the poor people among whom she lived. She was one of the most benevolent of women, and though she was a strict Roman Catholic, a Roman Catholic of the strictest Neapolitan type, she regarded no distinction of faith in her charities. To all who needed her aid she was ready with help, and everywhere about Esher the name of the good French Queen will long be pronounced with affection and veneration. She died painlessly, and it can scarcely be said that she had any illness, but simply that life passed away without pain or struggle.

The late Queen had six sons and three daughters. Her brother succeeded to the throne of Naples, and was the father of the ex-King of that country. Her four sisters were married respectively to the Emperor of Austria, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, and Ferdinand VII., King of Spain.

The funeral of the late Queen took place on the 3rd of April, her remains being interred in the mausoleum at Weybridge, side by side with those of her husband, Louis Philippe. In accordance with her own wish, she was buried in the dress she wore on leaving France in February, 1848, for her long exile, and in her widow's cap, in order to show "how unalterably faithful she remained to the two guiding feelings of her life—her devotion to her royal spouse, and her love for her adopted country." Besides all the surviving members of the family of the late Queen, there were present at the

funeral the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge; the Queen of England being represented by General Seymour and Lord Camoys. Among the French gentlemen present were M. Prévost Paradol, M. Thiers, and M. Guizot. Mass was performed by Bishop Grant of Southwark.



EARL BEAUCHAMP.

March 4. At 13, Belgrave-square, after a lingering illness, ending in consumption, aged 37, the Right Hon. Henry Lygon, 5th Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, and Baron Beauchamp of Powyke, co. Worcester, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship was the eldest son of Henry Beauchamp, 4th Earl, by Lady Susan Eliot, second daughter of William, 2nd Earl of St. Germans, and was born Feb. 13, 1829. He was educated at Eton, and in 1843 he entered the army as cornet in the 1st Life Guards, in which regiment he remained till he succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father in September, 1863, being, at the time he retired, the senior captain in the regiment. The late peer succeeded his father as one of the representatives of the Western Division of Worcestershire in the Conservative interest in February, 1853, which constituency he represented up to his removal to the Upper House of Parliament. He was a firm supporter of our institutions in Church and State, and always reserved to himself the right of opposing hasty or ill-considered change in the fundamental principles of the constitution. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the co. Worcester in 1859.

The late Earl, who was unmarried, is

succeeded in the earldom and large family estates in Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Lincolnshire by his only brother, the Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P. The present peer was born Nov. 10, 1830, was educated at Eton, proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' in 1852. He was first returned to the House of Commons in April, 1857, for the borough of Tewkesbury, and sat for that borough till October, 1863, and since that time has represented West Worcestershire, which this family have represented since 1775, except in the Reform-Bill Parliament of 1831. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from March to June, 1859, in the Earl of Derby's Administration. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Worcestershire.

The paternal name of this noble family was Pyndar. The great-grandfather of the present Earl took the name of "Lygon" from his mother, Margaret, sister and co-heir of Mr. Corbyn Lygon, who married Mr. Reginald Pyndar, of Kempley, in Gloucestershire. Thomas Lygon (great-grandson of George Lygon, *temp.* Richard II.) married Anne, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Beauchamp, of Powyke, in Worcestershire, granddaughter of Sir John Beauchamp, of Powyke, 25th Henry VI., who died 1475. Sir Richard Lygon, the son of that marriage, was father of William Lygon, of Madresfield, Worcestershire, who died 1567, whose son Richard, dying 1584, left Sir William, a Parliamentarian, whose son, William Lygon, dying 1680, aged 68, left William Lygon, who died in March, 1720, aged 79. His son William died before him, 1716, aged 26. His surviving son, Corbyn Lygon, married, 1717, Jane Tulley, but had only a daughter, who died without issue. Reginald Pyndar became nephew and heir. He took the name and arms of "Lygon" by Act of Parliament, and died December, 1788. His son, William Lygon, was M.P. for Worcestershire from 1775 till he was created Lord Beauchamp of Powyke in February, 1806, and was further raised in the peerage by being created Viscount Elmley and Earl Beauchamp in 1815. He died in October, 1816. His three sons, William Beauchamp, John Reginald, and Henry, succeeded as 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Earls, the last-mentioned peer having represented the county in the House of Commons for nearly forty years.



LORD CLINTON.

April 10. At Heanton Satchville, North Devon, aged 74, the Right Hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis, 18th Lord Clinton of Maxtock, Warwickshire, in the peerage of England.

His Lordship was the second but only surviving son of Robert George William, 16th Lord Clinton (who died on the 28th of August, 1797), by Albertina Marianne, daughter of John Abraham Rodolph Gaulis, of Lausanne, in Switzerland. He was born on the 9th of November, 1791, and was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, at which University he gained first-class honours in mathematics in 1814, and afterwards became a Fellow of All Souls, and proceeded M.A. in 1817. He succeeded his brother in the title in 1832. The deceased nobleman sat for the since disfranchised borough of Callington before the passing of the Reform Bill, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the North-Devon Yeomanry Cavalry in 1842, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county in 1846. He was eldest co-heir to the ancient barony of Say, which has remained in abeyance for several centuries, and patron of six livings. The barony was created in 1299, the 1st Baron having distinguished himself in the wars of Scotland, under Edward I.; the 9th Baron was created Earl of Lincoln, a dignity which subsequently separated in the course of its descent from the more ancient barony; on the death of the 5th Earl, the earldom devolved upon his cousin and heir male, while the barony, having been created by writ, remained in abeyance between the issue of his aunts until it was called out in favour of a descendant of the 2nd Earl; the 14th Baron was 3rd Earl of Orford, a title which became extinct at his death. Lord Clinton was a Conservative in politics, a kind and

liberal landlord, generous to the poor, and in his family and social relations a pattern father and a true gentleman.

He married, in 1831, Lady Georgina Kerr, second daughter of the 6th Marquis of Lothian, by whom he has left issue five sons and seven daughters. His eldest son, the Hon. Charles Henry Rolle Trefusis, M.P. for North Devon, who succeeds to the title, was born in 1834, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in Law and Modern History in 1856 (M.A. 1865), is deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county, and Major of the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, in 1858, Harriet Williamina, daughter of Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters.

SIR A. J. DALRYMPLE, BART.



March 3. At Delrowe House, near Watford, Herts, aged 82, Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, Bart., of High Mark, Wigtonshire.

The deceased baronet was the elder and only surviving son of the late Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, Bart., by Frances, youngest daughter and co-heir of Gen. Francis Leighton, of Loton Park, co. Salop. He was born in the parish of Marylebone, in February, 1784, was educated at Harrow, and succeeded his father as second baronet in April, 1830. The late Sir Adolphus was a descendant of the noble house of Stair. Like many scions of that noble family, he became a soldier in early life. Having entered the army in 1799, he served in the Peninsula, and was gazetted general the 11th of April, 1860. He served as aide-de-camp to Sir James Craig, in the eastern district, Malta, Naples, and Sicily, from July, 1803, to May, 1806, and as military secretary to Sir Hew Dalrymple, when Governor of Gibraltar, and in Portugal in 1808.

For a long series of years he was in the House of Commons, and was a zealous supporter of the Conservative party. He was elected M.P. for Weymouth in 1817; for Appleby in 1819 and 1820; and he represented the Haddington District N.S., 1866, VOL. I.

Burghs from 1826 till 1831. In 1832 he unsuccessfully contested Brighton; also in 1835 and in 1837 he was one of the successful candidates. He remained in Parliament till 1841. The gallant baronet was much respected at Brighton for his political integrity and consistency.

The late baronet married, in June, 1812, Anne, daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, which lady died without issue in 1858. The title consequently, and this branch of the House of Stair, become extinct.

SIR J. R. KYNASTON, BART.



March 7. At the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, from the effects of an accident, aged 69, Sir John Roger Kynaston, Bart., of Hardwicke Hall, county Salop.

The deceased baronet was the only son of the late Rev. Sir Edward Kynaston, Bart., by Letitia, daughter of Robert Owen, Esq., of Dublin. He was born in July, 1797, educated at Rugby, and afterwards proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820. He succeeded his father, as 3rd baronet, in 1839; and, although he had never taken any prominent part in politics, he was an active magistrate in his county, and served the office of High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1842. He was also Capt. North Salop Yeomanry from 1831 to 1850. As the deceased was unmarried, his title has become extinct.

The family of the late baronet, distinguished alike by antiquity of descent, high alliances, and historic name, descends from the Kynastons of Stocks, in Shropshire, whose immediate ancestor, Jorwerth Goch, Lord of Mochnant, in Powysland, deduced descent from the royal line of Powys. The first baronet, who for several years represented the county of Salop in Parliament, was an unsuccessful claimant of the ancient barony of Powis. He died in 1822, and was succeeded, according to the limitation, by his brother, the father of the baronet now deceased.

At an inquest, which was held at the Great Western Hotel, on the body of the late baronet, it appeared that on the 27th

of February, about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, Sir John was crossing the street from Trafalgar Square in the direction of Whitehall. He was evidently nervous, and as he stopped hesitatingly in the centre of the street, the driver of a vehicle shouted to him to get out of the way. The unfortunate gentleman suddenly turned round, when he was struck by the nose of the horse and knocked down. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to the Charing Cross Hospital, and subsequently to the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, where he was attended by Sir William Ferguson and Mr. White, surgeons, and where he eventually died. No blame could be attached to the driver of the vehicle, and the coroner remarked that it was not an impossible expedient, as a preventive measure with respect to the daily increasing street accidents of London, to have bridges placed over the streets in the great thoroughfares of the city, such, for instance, as at the Oxford Circus, at Charing Cross, at King's Cross, and Piccadilly. The jury returned a verdict "That deceased died of erysipelas, resulting from a wound accidentally received."

SIR G. HARNAGE, BART.



March 10. At Belwardyne Hall, near Shrewsbury, aged 73, Sir George Harnage, Bart.

The late Baronet was the eldest son of Sir George Blackman, first Baronet, by his cousin, Mary, the eldest daughter of Col. Henry Harnage, of Belwardyne,

and whose name he assumed in lieu of his patronymic in 1821, as representative of that very ancient family—a family which held a high rank in the county of Salop as far back as the time of Richard II. The late Sir George was born 19th July, 1792, and educated at Harrow. He entered the navy in 1807, as midshipman on board the *Hibernia* flag-ship, and in following the year he was removed to the *Penelope*, in which he served at the blockade of Ferrol, and subsequently in North America and the West Indies, being present in February, 1809, at the reduction of Martinique. He obtained a Lieutenant's commission in 1818, whilst

serving on board the *Defiance*, in the North Sea and Baltic. In 1815 he became flag-lieutenant to Sir Israel Pellew, captain of the Mediterranean fleet, and in 1818 he was transferred to the *Salisbury*. In the following year, whilst that vessel was lying at anchor in the harbour of the island of St. Thomas, she encountered a hurricane of so fearful a nature that on the following morning the wrecks of ninety-six vessels were counted—Independently of numerous others which had foundered—the *Salisbury*, indeed, out of 115 sail, being the only ship left afloat. He obtained the rank of commander in 1820, and for a time commanded the *Raleigh* in the West Indies, and was appointed captain on the retired list in 1856.

The deceased (whose brother, Capt. John Lucie Blackman, of the Coldstream Guards, fell at Waterloo) succeeded his father as 2nd baronet in November, 1836; he married, 29th January, 1826, Caroline Helena, youngest daughter and co-heir of Bartlett Goodrich, Esq., of Saling Grove, Essex, by whom he leaves issue an only son, Henry George, born in June, 1827.

SIR G. L. M. PARKER, BART.



March 15. At Madeira (whither he had gone for the benefit of his health), aged 25, Sir George Law Marshall Parker, Bart.

The deceased was the only son of the late Major Sir Geo. Parker, Bart., by Cecilia, daughter of the late Dr. Marshall, of Agra, East Indies, and was born in the year 1840. He was descended from Archbishop Parker, and the first baronet was Vice-Admiral William Parker, son of Augustus Parker, Esq., some time mayor of Queenborough, in the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, the title having been conferred in June, 1797. Sir William died in 1802, and was succeeded by his only son, Vice-Admiral Sir William George Parker, who, dying in 1848, was succeeded by his eldest son, William James, the third baronet. He died unmarried, when the title devolved upon his next brother, George (the father of the baronet now deceased), who was a major in the 74th Bengal Native Infantry,

and cantonment magistrate at Cawnpore. He entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company in 1831, and, after a very distinguished career in India, died of sunstroke at Cawnpore, in 1857, during the siege and just before the massacre. His only son, the late Sir G. L. M. Parker, entered the military service of the East India Company at Bengal in 1857, having previously for a short time served as an officer in the 88th Connaught Rangers. He was for some time attached to the Kemaoon Battalion at Almorah, and, at the time of his decease, was acting as Lieutenant in her Majesty's 3rd Goorkha Regiment. The late baronet, who died unmarried, is succeeded in the title by his uncle, Henry Parker, Esq., who was born in June, 1822.

THE REV. J. KEBLE.

March 29. At Bournemouth, after a short illness, aged 73, the Rev. John Keble, M.A., vicar of Hursley, Hants.

The deceased (who came maternally of a Scottish Jacobite family) was a son of the Rev. John Keble, some time Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for fifty-two years vicar of Coln St. Aldwyn's, Gloucestershire, who died on the 24th Jan., 1835 (see G. M., March, 1835, p. 330), by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Maule, vicar of Ringwood, Hants. He was born at Fairford, Gloucestershire, on the 25th April, 1792; and, having received his early education under his parental roof, proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where, before he had completed his fifteenth year, he was a successful candidate for a Scholarship, and where he graduated B.A., in first-class honours, both in Classics and Mathematics, in Easter Term, 1810 (being at that time only just 18). He was soon afterwards elected to a fellowship at Oriel College, where he was the contemporary and friend of Dr. Arnold, as he had been at his former college; and where he took his degree of M.A., May 20, 1813.

In the Oxford University Calendar for 1814, he is entered as Fellow of Oriel College, and M.A. Among his colleagues were Copleston (afterwards Provost of the College and Bishop of Llandaff), senior Fellow; the Rev. John Davison (author of works on "Prophecy," "Baptismal Regeneration," &c.), Bursar and Tutor; the

Rev. James Endell Tyler, M.A., afterwards Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. Richard Whately, M.A., afterwards Archbishop of Dublin; and Edward Hawkins, B.A., the present Provost. Among the commoners of the College at the time were R. D. Hampden (now Bishop of Hereford); Thomas Parry (now Bishop of Barbados); and Samuel Rickards, the late rector of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk.

Mr. Keble, in 1813, gained the Chancellor's prizes for an English essay on "Translations from the Dead Languages," and for a Latin essay on "A Comparison of Xenophon and Julius Cæsar." He was ordained Deacon by Dr. William Jackson, Bishop of Oxford, on Trinity Sunday, 1815, and Priest in the following year. He had already become one of the tutors of Oriel College, and he acted as Public Examiner in the University in 1814-16; and again 1821-3. About this latter date he ceased to reside, and retired to his father's living at Fairford, where he had a few pupils, and whence he made frequent visits to Oxford. He also filled successively the curacies of East Leach and Burthorpe, and afterwards of Southrop. These parishes are extremely small and contiguous to each other, near also to Fairford, whence he might count on the assistance of his father. He was pretty regularly during the vacations residing at Fairford, and during term time he rode from Oxford, on alternate Saturdays, for the duty of the Sunday.

"The period of his life which he passed in Oxford in the discharge of these University and college duties," says Sir J. T. Coleridge, in an able memoir of the deceased which appeared in the *Guardian*, "was a very happy one: it was also one of great intellectual activity. He lived on the best of terms with many of the ablest of the Oxford residents, and he was fond of the Oxford society. As Tutor he contracted friendships with several of his pupils. Very frequently three or four of them would follow him to Fairford during the vacations to read with him; and it must not be passed over, even in this short narrative, that he thus formed his life-long friendship with Sir William Heathcote, and ultimately became the incumbent of the living of Hursley, which will for all time to come be associated with his name."

In the autumn of 1825, Mr. Keble accepted the curacy of Hursley, which, however, he held but for a short time; for,

owing to the alarming illness, and subsequent death, of his younger sister, he withdrew from Hampshire, and resumed his residence with his father and only surviving sister at Fairford, where he remained until 1835.

In 1827 was commenced the publication of "The Christian Year," "than which," says the *Times*, "no book of modern times has come nearer to what we may call a Divine work." The greater part had already existed for some time in albums, written under great variety of circumstances. Some of the poems were the work of a day—a few hours. It was only when half, or more than half, the year had been written, that Keble would listen to those who wanted the whole year, and in print.

The work appeared anonymously, and it has probably exercised more influence on English religious thought than any volume of poems for very many generations. Its motto was "In quietness and confidence shall be your strength;" and its object was to promote "a sober standard of feeling in matters of practical religion," and to show "the soothing tendency of the Prayer-book." It has been said that the expenses of the publication of "The Christian Year" were defrayed by Mr. Keble's intimate friend, Sir John Coleridge; but, if so, it is certain that the wonderful popularity of "The Christian Year" enabled the venerable author not only, long ago, to repay the money thus advanced, but to rebuild the parish church of Hursley at a very great cost. As to the value of "The Christian Year," it would be impertinent to speak, it has not only gained a very wide circulation in this country, but its popularity in America is unbounded.

Concurrently with the preparation of "The Christian Year" for publication, and for some long time after, Keble was engaged in his edition of Hooker. "This," says Sir J. T. Coleridge, "was a most important work, which he embarked in with great interest, and executed with conscientious industry. It is now the standard edition. His preface is an elaborate work, and throws clear light on the serious question of the authenticity of the sixth and eighth books. Hooker had been a great favourite with Keble from his youth, as a man and a writer."

In 1828, a year after the publication of the "Christian Year," Dr. Copleston be-

came Bishop of Llandaff, and the Provostship was vacant. Mr. Keble was the senior of those who had any pretensions to succeed, and he did not reserve his wish to succeed. As a reason why Keble did not succeed to the Provostship of Oriel, the *Times* affirms that he did not understand the management of young men. We have, however, reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement; whatever the real grounds may have been, Dr. Hawkins (the present Provost) was the choice of the majority.

After the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr. Keble formed one of the four* eminent members of the University of Oxford who met together to devise a remedy for the evils which were sapping the very foundations of the Church. The object of these friends was to enunciate in simple language the true views of Church government, the apostolical commission of the clergy, the value of ordinances, the testimony of antiquity to Church principles. The first of the now famous "Tracts for the Times" appeared in 1833. Although these tracts, many of which created a prodigious sensation, were published anonymously, there is no great secret as to Mr. Keble's authorship of Tracts 4, 13, 40, 52, and 89; and it may be said that the movement which they originated has for more than thirty years leavened the whole English Church.

From 1831 (when he succeeded Dean Milman without any opposition) to 1842, Mr. Keble was Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and his lectures attracted crowds of students. These lectures, from being in Latin, are, it is feared, little known; and a discussion as to the advisability of translating them into English took place some time since between Judge Coleridge and Mr. Keble, which, curiously enough, it appears, was renewed not many weeks before his death.

On Sunday, July 14, 1833, Mr. Keble preached an assize sermon at St. Mary's, on the national apostasy, which he declared then to have set in, and which he invited the Church to follow him in treating as Samuel had done Saul and the children of Israel.

"That sermon," says the *Times*, "was

* The others were the Rev. J. H. Newman, the Rev. E. B. Pusey; and the Rev. R. H. Froude.

the epoch, if not the turning point, of Keble's life. It explains not only why he joined the Oxford movement, and became one of the mighty men in its foremost rank; but also, and still more, the special part he has taken in it. His line ever since has been one continued protest against secular indifference and civil assumptions; though it is only fair to add, that this protest has been rather of a passive than an active character."

The year 1835 was an eventful one in the life of Mr. Keble. At the very commencement of it—namely, on the 24th of January—his venerable father, who for some weeks had been confined to his bed, retaining the full use of his faculties, was taken to his rest; and before the conclusion of the year he became the husband of Miss Clarke, the second daughter of his father's old college friend and brother fellow of Corpus, the rector of Meysey Hampton, a neighbouring parish of Fairford. In this year, also, he was presented by Sir William Heathcote, Bart., to the vicarage of Hursley, with Otterbourne (an annexed rectory), and Ampfield (an outlying hamlet), near Winchester. The living was worth nominally 400*l.* a year; but in Mr. Keble's incumbency Otterbourne church was rebuilt, and a new church erected at Ampfield. A chapel was also provided for Pitt, another distant hamlet of the parish.

In 1838, he wrote in the *British Critic* an article on the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott, which has largely helped to give that poet a longer lease of his original popularity. Amongst the other writings of Mr. Keble, we may enumerate "*De Poeticâ Vi Medicâ, Prælectiones Academicæ Oxoniæ Habitæ*," 2 vols., published in 1844; a pamphlet "*On the Admission of Dissenters to Oxford*" (1854); and one against "*Profane Dealing with Holy Matrimony*," published in 1847. Mr. Keble was also the author of the "*Lyra Innocentium*," 1846, and (with Newman, Froude, and some others) of the "*Lyra Apostolica*"—his poems in this latter work being distinguished by the Greek letter γ . His greatest work was undoubtedly the "*Christian Year*." "No one, I believe," writes his friend, Sir John Cole-ridge, "who was any way concerned in it, and certainly not he himself, had realised at the time its importance: we all thought it would probably succeed, sooner

or later; and we felt sure that in proportion to its circulation it would do good, and be a delight and comfort to those who should read and study it. It is not much to the discredit of our sagacity that we did not contemplate what followed. I do not speak of editions—nearly, if not quite, ninety in less than forty years—with a circulation still in full vigour. Circumstances for some years made me a sort of steward of it, and I know that the editions were unusually large, 3000 copies being a very usual number. I do not speak of this, but of the manner of its reception and use; it has not been a book for the library—read through once, restored to its shelf, and occasionally referred to for a quotation—but a book for each individual, found in every room, companion in travel, comfort in sickness, again and again read, taken into the mind and heart, soothing, sustaining, teaching, purifying, exalting." The last edition of the "*Christian Year*" is the 92nd; and no less than six have been issued within the last six months.

The reverend gentleman married, on the 10th October, 1835, Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Rev. G. Clarke, rector of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, who still survives, and whose elder sister married the poet's younger brother, the vicar of Bisley, Gloucestershire. He was buried in Hursley churchyard on the 6th April, in the presence of large numbers of distinguished members of the University of Oxford and others, who had made a journey to Hursley to do honour to his memory.

G. RENNIE, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.

March 30. At 39, Wilton-crescent, aged 74, George Rennie, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late John Rennie, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., &c., by Martha, daughter of E. Mackintosh, Esq., and brother of Sir John Rennie, Knt., F.R.S. He was born in the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, in the year 1791, and educated at the classical schools of Dr. Greenlow, Isleworth, and St. Paul's school, London. In 1807 he accompanied his father in his annual tour through England, Ireland, and Scotland, visiting his numerous engineering works, and was present at the commencement of the Bell-Rock lighthouse, then under the superintendence of his father. On his

return to Edinburgh, he was introduced to many of the celebrities then living in that city, among whom were Professor Dugald Stuart, John Playfair, George Dunbar, and John Leslie, and was entered a student in the University, where he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, in whose house he boarded for about two years, with Professor Dunbar, and Dr. Henry, the eminent chemist of Manchester. At the end of this period, he was received into the house of Professor John Playfair, with whom he lived two years, and under whose tuition he profited largely. During his stay in Edinburgh he attended the Greek and Latin, mathematics, moral philosophy, and chemistry classes, then presided over by Professors Christison, Dunbar, Leslie, Playfair, Stuart, and Hope.

On his return to London in 1811, he was placed in the engineering business, where he had opportunities of acquiring the practical parts of the profession, and in which he aided his father in all its departments.

In 1818, he was recommended by Sir Joseph Banks and the late Mr. Watt for the situation of Inspector of Machinery and Clerk of the Irons (or dies) at the Royal Mint, vacant by the death of Mr. James Lawson. This post he accepted, and continued to occupy it for nearly eight years. During that period he had opportunities of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the art of coining, which became of great service when he was called upon to furnish (in conjunction with Messrs. Bolton and Watt) machinery for the mints of Calcutta and Bombay on a more extensive scale. Of this knowledge he afterwards availed himself extensively, in furnishing machinery for the mints of Mexico, Peru, and Lisbon, and in designing similar, but more extensive, machinery for the Paris mint, during the reign of Louis Philippe; and also the great steam forge at Woolwich Dock-yard.

On the death of his father, in 1821, he entered into partnership with his brother (now Sir John Rennie), with whom he was more or less engaged in many works of civil engineering; such as the bridges of London, Southwark, Staines, Hyde Park, and many others in different parts of the kingdom, most of which had been originally designed by his father, as had been many works of drainage in the fens

of Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridge-shire, and Norfolk; and also in the docks of London, Leith, Sheerness, Dublin, Deptford, Chatham, Woolwich, and Pembroke; and on the harbours of Plymouth, Gosport, and Deptford. All of these were furnished with machinery for grinding the corn and chocolate and making the biscuit used in her Majesty's navy.

In civil engineering, Mr. George Rennie made the first surveys of the present line of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, including the tunnels, cuttings, viaducts, and the line over the widest part of Chat Moss. He also made the survey of the London and Birmingham, of the Great Northern, and many others. He carried out the Namur and Liège, and Mons and Ménage lines, in Belgium; in the former, a beautiful stone bridge of five arches, over the river Meuse, was designed and executed by him; besides many works in Great Britain and Ireland.

The present bridge over the Dee, at Chester, originally designed by the late Mr. Harrison, was terminated, after it had been revised by Mr. G. Rennie, who balanced the arches mathematically, and designed the wooden centre, which carried it while being constructed.

As has been already mentioned, the Messrs. Rennie furnished machinery for the mints of London, Calcutta, Bombay, Lisbon, Mexico, and Peru, and also extensive machinery for making muskets for the Turkish Government and for the arsenals of France, at Chatelbraux, Toulon, and Rochefort; machinery for the Russian Government for making biscuits, blocks, dredging, coining at Odessa, on the Danube, Nicholaïff, Sebastopol, and St. Petersburg; besides engines, steam frigates of large power, among which may be mentioned the *Smalé* frigate of 400 horse-power; the celebrated *Wladimir*, of 400 horse-power, sunk at Sebastopol during the siege; the first screw steamship, the *Archimedes*, introduced into Russia, afterwards wrecked off the island of Børnholm; the *Peterhof* and *Alexandrina* yachts of the late Emperor; and other steamers on the Black and Caspian seas; besides dredging machines for Cronstadt, Odessa, and the Danube.

Mr. G. Rennie designed the great steam factory at Cronstadt, and one, on a reduced scale, at Astracan. The great

gates, ten pair in number, were also designed and furnished by Messrs. Rennie for the docks of Sebastopol. Messrs. Rennie also constructed many marine engines for her Majesty's navy, viz., the *Samson*, *Bulldog*, *Vulcan*, *Magara*, *Reynard*, *Cruizer*, *Oberon*, &c.

Mr. G. Rennie was the first to take up and carry out the screw propeller of Mr. Francis Pettit Smith; and he built the engines of the *Archimedes* when other engineers had declined to have any concern with it, subscribing largely to the company the means of carrying out the invention.

After these works, Sir John Rennie quitted the business, when Mr. Rennie formed a new partnership with his two sons. The new firm has constructed many marine engines for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the French and Sardinian, Transatlantic, and other Companies, and has greatly extended the mechanical business.

Mr. Rennie was first elected in 1822, a Fellow of the Royal Society, in which he served the offices of treasurer and vice-president for more than three years. He was also a Fellow of the Astronomical, Geological, Geographical, and Civil Engineers' Societies, and member of the Philosophical Club, Honorary Member of the Royal Dublin, Turin, and Rotterdam Academies. He was also one of the members of the Royal Commission for investigating the strength of iron, and, assisted by Mr. John Hodgkinson in his experiments, was one of the jurors named by the Government at the Crystal Palace in 1851, and at the Great Paris Exposition in 1855, and had the honour of being chosen referee by the House of Commons relative to the printing of their proceedings. He was the author of several papers in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society—"On the Strength of Materials," "On the Friction and Resistance of Fluids;" "On London and Metropolitan and other Bridges," for "Cooke's London Bridges;" "On the History and Present State of Hydraulics," in two parts, in the "Transactions" of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; "On the Heat produced by agitating Water," and "On the Resistances of Screw Propellers when driven at High Velocities and at different depths," "On the Expansion of Arches of Stone and Iron," "On the Aqueduct

Bridge of Roque Favour," besides contributions on bridges, waterwheels, and other subjects in the "Transactions of Civil Engineers." He was the author of several papers on dredging, mechanics, waterwheels, in "Weale's Papers," and in Weale's new edition of "Tredgold." He also brought out a new edition of "Buchanan on Machinery," in which many new facts were brought forward, and an extensive and entirely new supplement on tools was added. He was also the author of many miscellaneous Reports on civil engineering subjects. Mr. Rennie married, in 1828, Margaret Anne, daughter of the late Sir John Jackson, Bart., M.P., by whom he has left issue two sons and a daughter. The deceased was buried at Holmwood, near Dorking, Surrey, on the 6th of April.

THOMAS NORBURY, Esq.

March 31. At Sherridge, Worcester-shire, aged 82, Thomas Norbury, Esq.

The deceased was the only son of the late Thomas Jones, Esq., of Worcester, by Ursula, third daughter of B. Johnson, Esq. He was born in the year 1784.

He was carefully educated, with a view to a diplomatic career, for which he had early evinced a decided preference; and at the German University of Leipsic, he mastered so completely the most difficult of European languages, that in more than one instance he carried off the prize for composition from the German students themselves.

French he spoke with the fluency, accent, and purity of a true Parisian: an accomplishment which stood him in good stead when, after an early diplomatic career, spent at Vienna, the Hague, and other of the great capitals of Europe, he accompanied our ambassador, the late Earl Granville, to Paris, in the capacity of private secretary. He was thus called upon to play a not insignificant part in the most brilliant society in the world; and he acted as *cicerone* to many a distinguished guest to the beauties of the Parisian capital; receiving frequently in return some valued memento of the visit, made under the auspices of the agreeable *attaché*. From Sir Walter Scott he received a most gratifying tribute of thanks, expressed from the heart; and Lord Byron contributed some original lines

to his album. He also received from the hands of the unfortunate King himself (Charles X.) a gold snuff-box, and a medal in commemoration of his coronation, at which he was present in official attendance upon the English ambassador.

He retired from the diplomatic service in 1828, when Lord Granville was recalled from Paris, and settled down to a quiet private life at Sherridge, which had been left to him by his uncle, Benjamin Johnson, Esq.; to the improvement of which place, and of the appertaining estate, he devoted himself, until the infirmities of age overtook him. There he became the loving and beloved centre of a circle, which included not only his own immediate family, but all who fell under the influence of a nature of which it can with truth be affirmed, that it was the essence of "the milk of human kindness," and of a mind that maintained to the last its vigour and its versatility intact. Perhaps, indeed, no private member of any society ever possessed more friends or created fewer enemies than the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Norbury was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Worcestershire, and a magistrate for the county of Hereford. He married, in 1827, Mary Anne, only child and heiress of the late Coningsby Norbury, Esq., of Droitwich, whose name and arms he assumed by royal licence in 1840, and by whom he has left issue, besides three daughters, an only son, Major Thomas Coningsby Norbury, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1855, the Hon. Gertrude O'Grady, daughter of Standish, 2nd Visct. Guilmamore, and has issue.

THE REV. J. POORE, D.D.

April 5. At Murston Rectory, near Sittingbourne, aged 88, the Rev. John Poore, D.D.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Robert Poore, Esq., of Reading, and was born at Millbrook, Hants, in 1778. He was educated at Brasenose College,

Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1797, and proceeded M.A. in 1800; he was ordained priest in 1802, and became rector of Murston in 1814. In 1816 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Kent, and for upwards of forty years he was chairman of the Faversham division, and one of the most active magistrates of the county. The reverend gentleman always occupied a prominent position in Kent, particularly at the time of the Poor Law Riots in 1834 and 1835. He also exhibited great personal courage whilst in charge of Lieut. Burnett's company at Boughton, during the Courteney Riots, at which time Lieut. Burnett, Courteney, and several of that madman's adherents, were shot on the spot. For his services on these occasions he received the thanks of the Government, in a letter addressed to him by the present Earl Russell, then Home Secretary.

No ordinary qualities combined to form the character of Dr. Poore. His firm yet courteous administration of his duties as a magistrate, his cheerful readiness in giving advice to all who sought and appealed to his judgment, his high sense of honour, and the sagacity and experience which made him a valuable counsellor, secured the esteem of all who came in contact with him.

On his retirement from the chair of the Petty Sessional Division in 1859, nearly 1000 persons, of all ranks and all shades of opinion, joined in presenting to the county his portrait (by W. Boxall, R.A., now in the Corn Exchange, Sittingbourne), with a suitable address to himself, as an expression of their esteem to one so universally respected.

He was for many years Rural Dean of the Deanery of Sittingbourne, and a commissioner of taxes; and under his auspices was established the Faversham Savings Bank, of which he was a most energetic trustee and manager.

He married, in 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Stroud, Esq., of Reading, by whom he had one son, born in 1804, who lived only a few months.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Dec. 18, 1865. Drowned, while bathing near the Camp, at Patea, New Zealand, aged 25, Lieut. Octavius Ridley Lawson, youngest son of the late Andrew Lawson, esq., of Aldborough Manor, Yorkshire, by Marianne Anna Maria, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, bart. He was born at Boroughbridge Hall in the year 1840; entered the army as ensign in the 18th (Royal Irish) Regt. in 1860, and was appointed lieutenant in the same regiment in 1863. The deceased was buried at Wanganni, where his brother officers are erecting a monument to his memory.

Dec. 29. At Bathurst, N.S. Wales, aged 46, George Douglas, esq., Chief Magistrate and Commissioner of the District of Bathurst, the eldest surviving son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.H., of Pimpendean, Roxburghshire.

Feb. 3, 1866. At South Yarra, near Melbourne, aged 55, the Hon. William Clarke Haines, B.A., of Caius Coll., Cambridge, member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, and for some years Chief Secretary and Treasurer of that Colony. He was the eldest son of the late John Haines, esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex.

Feb. 11. At Fort William, Calcutta, of cholera, Lieut.-Colonel William Gordon Stoll, commanding Her Majesty's 105th Light Infantry.

Feb. 16. At Gambia Cottage, Park Villas, Regent's-park, aged 53, William Norton, esq. He was the younger and only surviving son of the late Captain George Norton, B.N., of Guildford, Surrey, who died April 19, 1844 (see *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, June, 1844, p. 667). The deceased leaves a widow and one daughter. His remains were interred in Highgate Cemetery.

The late Charles Spurrell, esq., (see p. 600, *ante*), was born at Bessingham, Norfolk, in July, 1783, and early in life entered the naval service of the Hon. East India Company. In 1807 he was an officer on board the *Henry Addington*, 36 guns, when the English fleet defeated and expelled from the China seas the French fleet under Rear-Admiral Linois. At the age of thirty he left the service, and became connected with the brewing firm of Barclay and Perkins, but retired about twenty-three years ago to his residence at Dartford, where however he steadily declined to act in the Commission of the Peace. He married, in 1814, Hannah, daughter of

James Shears, esq., of Hampton, by whom he has left, besides three daughters, two sons, Charles the elder, an invalid, and the younger, his representative, the Rev. Frederick Spurrell, who is the Rector of Faulkbourne, Essex. The deceased, who was buried at Norwood Cemetery, was descended from a family named Sporyl or Spurrell, which has held landed property in Norfolk for many generations. At the present time estates in Bassingham, Dilham, Thurgarton, and Sydestrand, belong to different branches of the family, and the name can be traced in the registers of these and various other parishes. One of the family was Mayor of Norwich in 1737, and his portrait still hangs in St. Andrew's Hall. He was buried in the Church of St. John the Baptist, and the Holy Sepulchre, in Ben Street, Norwich, and left large benefactions for the poor, as also money for an annual sermon to be preached against swearing. (*Vide History of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 1213. Stacy, Norwich, 1829.)

Feb. 17. At Melbourne, Australia, from the effects of an accident on duty as midshipman on board the ship *Sussex*, George Paget Chester. He was the second son of Charles Chester, esq., Chicheley Hall, Bucks, by Maria, dau. of Major Sandham, R.A., of Rowdell House, Sussex.

Feb. 19. The Hon. Charles Richard Ogden, who died at Edge-hill, near Liverpool (see p. 601, *ante*), was the son of the late Hon. Isaac Ogden, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal. He was born at Montreal in the year 1791, educated at the grammar-school at that place, and called to the bar at Montreal in 1812. He was appointed Solicitor-General of the province of Lower Canada, in 1823, and Attorney-General in 1833. Mr. Ogden was called to the English bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1844, and in that year appointed Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, and in 1858 he was appointed Registrar of the Liverpool District Probate Court. He married first, in 1826, Mary, dau. of the late General Offer, who died in 1827; secondly, in 1829, Susan, dau. of the late Isaac Winslow Clarke, Deputy Commissary-General, by whom he has left one daughter and four sons.—*Law Times*.

Feb. 27. At Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius, aged 23, Robert William Trouche, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, second son of Beaulieu Trouche, esq.

March 3. At Boston, U.S., aged 47, the Rev. Francis Joseph Lasco (R.C.). He was a native of Marcianise, in Terra di Lavoro, Kingdom of Naples. Ordained in Dec. 1841, he came to America in 1852, and here he joined the Lazarists, and was engaged in constant labours of the vineyard, both at Emmetsburgh and St. Louis. Less than three years ago he severed his connection with the congregation of St. Lazarus, and entering the ranks of the secular clergy, he was appointed, in the Diocese of Boston, curate to the Rev. George F. Haskins, of Saint Stephen's Church, Hanover-street. A more difficult, more discouraging and cheerless mission, perhaps, cannot be found, except in other places on the Atlantic seaboard. Father Lasco worked there, beloved of God and man, and his name is in Benediction. About a month ago, the late bishop appointed him to the interesting and laborious missions of Palmer and Monson, in the western part of the diocese. It was the very place for him, for, besides the elements to work on among our people, there exist two almshouses within the district, and the influence, tact, and zeal of a Roman Catholic clergyman are much needed. In our last visit to Palmer Almshouse, we found that out of more than 600 inmates, five-sixths were Roman Catholics, and under the guidance of a Protestant chaplain. Father Lasco spoke in glowing terms of the great prospect before him.—*Boston Pilot*.

March 5. On board H.M.S. *Spiteful*, at Montevideo, after a few days' illness, aged 16, the Hon. Robert Walter Craven. He was the youngest son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Craven, by Lady Emily Mary, second dau. of James Walter, 1st Earl of Verulam. He was born on the 4th Jan. 1850, and became a naval cadet in 1863. At the time of his death he was serving on board H.M.S. *Spiteful*, on the South American station.

Near Mexico, by the hands of an assassin, Capt. D'Huart, A.D.C. of the Court of Flanders, and attached to the Belgian mission. He was sent to the capital of Mexico a few weeks since by Leopold II., and had left that city for Vera Cruz in the diligence. Whilst proceeding on the journey, and when within ten miles of Rio Frio, he was brutally assassinated. The Mexican correspondent of the *Morning Post* says, that "at present all is in the dark as to the origin and the perpetrators of this shocking deed, and it is difficult to comprehend the motives which can have provoked the cowardly and apparently wanton assassination."

March 8. At Barrow-in-Furness, aged

100, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Edward Fisher, joiner, of this town, to whom she was united 54 years, and whom she has survived nearly fourteen years. Deceased was the dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Hayton, of Helton Fleckett, near Lowther, where she was born the 18th of October, 1765. She was christened at Askham Church, 16th of November, 1775, when, as she was wont to say, "I was a great lass, and my christening was put off in consequence of butchers' meat being, about the time I was born, so very dear, or a farthing per pound above its usual price of five farthings." She was mother to five sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters survive her; grandmother to 75 and great grandmother to 97, of whom 41 of the former and 69 of the latter are now living. A goodly number of her numerous progeny followed her venerable remains to the grave in the Castle-street cemetery, in this town.—*Kendal Mercury*.

March 9. At Nevis, West Indies, from the effects of a severe carriage accident, James Watson Sheriff, esq., President administering the Government of this island. The deceased was the representative of an old English colonial family in Antigua, W. I., in which island he had inherited considerable property. He was called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple in 1838, and soon after his call commenced practice in Antigua, where he speedily became the recognised leader of the bar, and acquired a reputation as a lawyer that was by no means confined to his native island. Mr. Sheriff was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1845, and upon his retirement from that post was voted an address and a donation of 200 guineas; Mr. Sheriff had been previously distinguished for his eloquence as a member of the Assembly. In 1846 Mr. Sheriff was appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1848 Attorney-General, in which office he showed great ability in framing and passing several most important measures of financial and legal reform, for which he several times received the thanks of the Home Government. Upon the retirement in 1856 of Sir Robert Horsford, Chief Justice of Antigua, the greatest dissatisfaction was felt, both by the bar and public, that Mr. Sheriff was not appointed his successor; and in consequence of this slight, Mr. Sheriff then resigned the Attorney-Generalship and retired from the bar. In 1860 Mr. Sheriff became a member of the Executive Council of Antigua, and in 1864 he accepted the presidency of Nevis, in the administration of which island he made him-

self universally beloved. Mr. Sheriff's acquirements as a lawyer were of the first class; as a speaker, he had a commanding presence, a pleasing voice, and considerable eloquence; and he brought the most indefatigable zeal and energy to bear upon whatever he undertook, whether as a lawyer, politician, or administrator of public affairs.—*Law Times*.

March 13. At Ward's Hurst, near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, from heart disease, aged 34, Mrs. Rosina Jane Massey, wife of Gerald Massey, the poet. The deceased lady was a niece of the Rev. Dr. Burns, and was born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1832. At an early age she began to manifest singular trance-like tendencies and abnormal powers of vision, and was known at that time amongst many persons in London society who were curious to witness such physical phenomena as "the little clairvoyante Jane," and an account of her will be found in the "Memoirs" of Lady Morgan; indeed, we have it on good authority, that it is doubtful whether a more remarkable seer or clairvoyante than Mrs. Massey has existed since the days of Emanuel Swedenborg. The deceased was married, in 1850, to Mr. Gerald Massey, by whom, out of a family of several children, she leaves surviving issue two daus. Mrs. Massey was buried in the churchyard of Little Gaddesden, on the 23rd of March.

March 15. At Madeira, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 25, Sir George Law Marshall Parker, Bart. See OBITUARY.

Aged 76, Jared Sparks, the American author and historian. He was born at Wilmington, Connecticut, on May 10, 1789. In 1815 he graduated at Harvard College, of which he was the president when he died. Mr. Sparks was the author of many works on history and general literature, the chief being "The Life and Writings of Washington," which was published in successive volumes from 1834 to 1857. Mr. Sparks's labours have contributed sixty-six standard volumes to the libraries of the country. In England he was well known from the Mahon-Sparks controversy (with the present Earl Stanhope) about the authenticity of parts of several letters of General Washington.

Near Brighton, aged 49, Alban Charles Stonor, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Stonor, of the Spanish service, who died in 1834, by Mary, eldest dau. of the late Charles Butler, esq., Q.C. He was born in Nov. 1817, educated at St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Birmingham, called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1839, and was appointed, in 1841, Crown

Solicitor, and shortly afterwards Solicitor-General of Van Diemen's Land, which office he held until 1853, when he resigned on account of ill health. In the colony he performed his official duties with great ability and integrity, and received the thanks of Government on several occasions. He married, in 1845, Eliza, dau. of — Truro, esq., of Hobart Town, but has left no issue.

The Rev. William Digby, of St. Anne's, co. Longford, who died at 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin (see p. 613, *ante*), was the eldest son of the late Very Rev. William Digby, rector of Geashill, Kings's co., and dean of Clonfert, by Mary, dau. of the Rev. Benjamin Digby, former rector of Geashill. He was born at Geashill, in the year 1783; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as A.B. in 1804, and as M.A. in 1820. In 1807 he was ordained deacon, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the curacy of Carlow. In September, 1809, he was admitted to priest's orders, and in the course of the same month became rector of Killuken, co. Roscommon, and archdeacon of Elphin. He retained those appointments till the autumn of 1821, when, on the resignation of the Rev. Henry William Cobbe, he was collated by the Archbishop of Tuam to the rectory and vicarage of Killashee and Clonodonnell, in the co. Longford. He subsequently, in 1846, succeeded the Rev. Dr. Crawford, in the incumbency of the united parishes of Clongish and Killoe, in the same county, and continued to hold that living up to the time of his death. He married, in 1822, Louisa, dau. of the late Arthur French, esq., of French Park, M.P. for the co. Roscommon, and sister of Lord De Freyne, but died without issue. The deceased belonged to the Low Church, or Evangelical party, and throughout his long and laborious life he took a constant and active interest not only in the discharge of his parochial duties, but also in the cause of religion generally.

March 18. At Osgathorpe, Leicestershire, aged 59, the Rev. Thomas Naylor Bland. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832. He was appointed rector of Osgathorpe in 1840, and was formerly rector of Drayton-Beauchamp, Bucks.

At Holmhurst, Tunbridge Wells, aged 57, Mary Ann Stewart, widow of the Rev. John Alexander Wilson, of Chilwall, Liverpool.

March 19. At Franckfort Castle, near Roscrea, aged 65, Margaret Elizabeth, relict of the late John Thomas Bland, esq., of Blandsfort House, Queen's County, and

daughter of the late John Bond, esq., of Bath.

Aged 69, Francis Eld, esq., of Seighford Hall, Staffordshire. He was the eldest son of the late Francis Eld, esq., of Seighford Hall, who died in 1855, by Mary, dau. of John Mootham, esq., and was born in 1796. He was a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Stafford, and Lord of the Manor of Seighford, and is succeeded in the family estates by his brother, George Eld, esq., who was born in 1797.

At Leamington, after a short illness, the Rev. John Knipe, B.A. of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and late curate of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.

George Charles Richardson, esq., of 16, Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, formerly of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.

March 20. At 3, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, after a long and painful illness, Ann Hind, widow of the late Major-General William Miles, of North Villa, Regent's-park, and Cheshunt, Herts.

At 17, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, after a painful illness and acute suffering, brought on by injuries he received from thieves in Bishopsgate-street in September last, aged 69, John Spurgin, esq., M.D. From a letter in the *Times*, by an "Ex M.P.," it appears the deceased was returning from visiting a patient at Wanstead, and had got only a few hundred yards from the Great Eastern Railway, on foot, when he was attacked by ruffians, and received such injuries as have resulted in his untimely death.

At Westminster Hospital, from injuries received through being knocked down by a cab, aged 61, Mr. Edward Lloyd, better known as "College John." He was the servant of the Queen's Scholars, as he had been the servant of King's Scholars, and had been connected with Westminster School for full forty years. His father held the same appointment, and it was by a round robin addressed to Dean Ireland by the King's Scholars that he was appointed sacrist of the Abbey.

March 21. At 105, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Lady Charles Townshend. Her Ladyship was Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Loftus, Lieut. of the Tower of London, by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth, dau. of George, 1st Marquis Townshend, and his first wife Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrars and Compton, dau. and heiress of the 5th Earl of Northampton. Lady Charles was born the 6th of July, 1792, and married, the 24th of March, 1812, to her cousin Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, son of the 2nd Marquis, who died in November, 1853. Her ladyship leaves three brothers

and two sisters—Arthur, Charles, and Ferrars; Elizabeth Georgiana, wife of George Best, esq., of Eastbury House, Surrey, and Jane Perceval Compton, wife of Henry Corbet Singleton, esq., of Aclare House, co. Meath. Lady Charles was paternally descended from Archbishop Loftus, uncle to the 1st Viscount Loftus of Ely. Her ladyship and the present Marquis of Ely were descended from two brothers, sons of the Archbishop.

At Cambridge, aged 57, Charles Henry Cooper, esq., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

At Worcester, aged 75, Dame Hannah Hastings, wife of Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., D.C.L. She was a dau. of George Woodyatt, esq., M.D., of Worcester, and married, in 1823, Sir C. Hastings, M.D., a physician in practice at Worcester.

At 3, Wellington-terrace, Greenwich, aged 72, Comr. Charles Haydon, R.N.

At 24, Upper Seymour-street west, Hyde-park, aged 22, Edward Hamlin Middleton Abadam, esq. He was the eldest son of Edward Abadam, esq., of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, by Louisa, dau. of John Taylor, esq., of York, and was born in the year 1843.

At Bonhard, Perthshire, after a protracted illness, aged 50, Alexander Macduff, esq. He was secretary to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and joint-convenor of the endowment scheme committee of the Church of Scotland. He was formerly a director of the Scottish Central, and latterly of the Caledonian Railway, and officiated as secretary to the Royal Commission on Roads and Bridges in Scotland, which sat in 1858. The deceased, who was a brother of the Rev. Dr. Macduff, of Glasgow, was a widower, and has left three children.

At Greenock, on board H.M.S. *Lion* (of which he was First Lieut.), Gordon Cornwallis Sinclair. He was the youngest son of the late Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair, bart., of Murkle and Stevenson, by Anne, dau. of the Hon. Admiral Michael de Courcy, and was born in 1835. The deceased, who was heir presumptive to the baronetcy of his brother, entered the royal navy in June, 1856.

At Thurso, N.B., aged 105, Margaret Wares. She was born in Stroma, parish of Canisbay, on the 21st of June, 1761. When a girl, she went to serve a farmer in the parish of Bower, and, singular to state, has ever since continued with him and his descendants, having lived to see five generations of them. She retained all her faculties to the last, and was able to walk about without any assistance. Two years ago, in a case of parochial

settlement between the parishes of Olig and Bower, she was examined as a witness, and gave her evidence with great clearness and intelligence. When about 100 years old, Peggy travelled from Bower to Thurso in a few hours. Her character was that of a quiet and unostentatious Christian woman, and latterly she passed a great deal of her time in prayer.—*Northern Ensign*.

March 22. At Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook, aged 48, the Rev. John Lloyd Allan, M.A., Head Master. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar and prizeman, and where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was made deacon in 1840, and priest in 1841, and subsequently appointed Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School at Cranbrook, Kent, which appointment he held up to the time of his death.

At 20, Westbourne-park Villas, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Sambrooke Anson.

At Arkley Lodge, Barnet, aged 66, Robert Cave Browne, esq., M.D.

At Bishopswearmouth, Ralph Carr, esq. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Durham.

At Hadzor, aged 35, Robert Cameron Galton, esq., of Shelsley Grange, near Worcester. He was the youngest son of the late John Howard Galton, esq., of Hadzor, Worcestershire, by Isabella, only surviving child of the late Joseph Strutt, esq., of Derby, and was born at Geneva, Switzerland, 17th November, 1830. He was educated at Rugby, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1853. After studying at St. Bartholomew's Hospital he graduated in medicine in 1856, and was appointed a fellow of the College of Physicians the same year. He subsequently pursued his medical studies in Germany, and on his return obtained an appointment at Middlesex Hospital. He was amongst the very earliest of the amateur photographers, and during a tour in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey in 1848-49, he made some photographs which were deservedly admired. He subsequently exhibited at the amateur photographic exhibitions with great success. He was a lieutenant in the Westwood troop of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. Mr. Galton married, in 1854, Frances Anne Adèle, dau. of James Moilliet, esq., of Abberley Hall, Worcestershire, by whom he has left, besides four daughters, Evan Cameron (his only son and heir), born in 1856.

At Summerfield Villa, Dartford, Kent, aged 39, Robert Graham Howard, esq.,

late Lieut. 45th Regt., eldest son of the late Robert Howard, esq., of Rathowen, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

At Lee, Wm. Forbes Stuart, esq.

At The Vineyard, Richmond, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Bullock-Webster. She was the only dau. of Samuel Purkis, esq., and married Edward Webster Bullock-Webster, esq., of Hendon, who is deceased. The late Mr. Bullock-Webster, who assumed the latter surname by royal licence on the death of an uncle, was a Deputy-Lieut. for Middlesex.

March 23. At 22, Dover-street, after a short illness, aged 59, the Hon. Richard Edwardes, H.B.M. Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. He was the third surviving son of William, 2nd Lord Kensington, and brother of the present peer, by Dorothy Patricia, dau. of Richard Thomas, esq. He was born 25th October, 1807, and entered the diplomatic service in 1826, and obtained a clerkship in January, 1827; was appointed an attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburg in Oct., 1833, and served as private secretary to the Marquis of Clanricarde until Aug., 1841, when he was named paid attaché at Berlin. In October of that year he again went to St. Petersburg, where he continued some years, and was, in June, 1847, transferred to Paris, and during his residence there twice discharged the duties of Chargé d'Affaires. He was, in December, 1851, appointed Secretary of Legation at Frankfurt, and occasionally during the absence of the Minister acted as Chargé d'Affaires. In July, 1859, he proceeded as Secretary of Legation to Madrid, in which capital he remained till the end of 1863. In the following year, the Hon. Mr. Edwardes was appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Caracas, and he was subsequently appointed to succeed his Excellency Mr. Edward Thornton, C.B., as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. The deceased gentleman was twice married—first, in 1846, to Emma, dau. of George Roope, esq., which lady died in 1847, leaving a dau., who is living; and secondly, in October, 1864, to Rosa, dau. of T. Cadell, esq., and widow of Hugh William Burgess, esq., of Bathwick-hill, Somerset.

At Park Villas East, Richmond, Surrey, aged 64, Thomas Bischoff, esq., Captain 4th West York Militia, formerly of Leeds. He was the second son of the late Thomas Bischoff, esq., first manager of the Leeds branch of the Bank of England (who died in 1840), and was born at Leeds, on the 14th April, 1801. In his early life he was engaged in the wool trade in Leeds; but, having al-

ways taken an active interest in the Yorkshire Hussars, where he rose to the rank of Captain, he, on retiring from business, joined the 4th West York Regt. of Militia. For three generations this family (who originally came from Basle, in Switzerland) were well known and much respected in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but are now nearly extinct, the youngest and only surviving son having settled in London forty years ago.

At Eastbourne, aged 61, David James Hall, esq., M.D., Royal Sussex Artillery Militia, son of the late John Hall, esq., of Berwick-on-Tweed.

At Little Barrington, Gloucestershire, aged 82, the Rev. Richard Hodges, vicar of Little Barrington. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Hodges, of Woolhope, Herefordshire, by Mary, dau. of Gwillim, esq. He was born at Woolhope, in the year 1783. He was educated at the College School of Hereford; graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1806; and was appointed vicar of Little Barrington in 1841. He married, in 1819, Anne, dau. of the Rev. John Foley, then vicar of Neverel, Gloucestershire, by whom he had issue six children, four of whom survive him.

At Marston Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 47, Arthur Owen Lord, esq., late Captain 72nd Highlanders.

At Norwich, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of the late Joseph Scott, esq.

At Hampton-park, Clifton, Bristol, aged 87, Samuel Holdsworth, esq., late Captain and Paymaster of H.M.'s 82nd Regt. Foot. The deceased served on the expedition against Belle Isle in June, 1800; at the siege and capture of Flushing, in 1809; in the Peninsula, from June, 1812, to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of Vittoria, Mayo Pas, Heights of Pampeluna, July 30 and 31; Heights of Lesaco, August 31; and battles of Nivelle and Orthes. At Pampeluna he was wounded in the wrist by a musket-ball and contused on the shoulder. He was placed on half-pay from the 32nd Foot, August 27, 1841. He had received the war medal with three clasps.

At his residence, at San Michele, Rome, aged 89, His Eminence Anthony Tosti, Senior Cardinal Priest, under the title of St. Pietro in Montorio. He was born in Rome, on the 4th of October, 1776; and was known for many years as the "learned and venerable" Director of the combined school and hospital of San Michele. He is also described in the [Roman] "Catholic Directory," for the present year, as "Librarian of Holy Church." He was fine, tall, and hand-

some in person, and was well known by sight to those who attend the "functions" of the Church in Rome. His body lay in state at San Michele, and was buried in the church of Sta. Cecilia, in Trastevere; his obsequies being attended by the Pope and a large body of the Cardinals. *R. I. P.*

March 24. At Homburg, after a short illness, aged 83, Ferdinand Henri Frédéric, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. According to the Almanac de Gotha, he was second son of the late Landgrave Frédéric Louis Guillaume Chrétien (who died on the 20th Jan., 1820), by Caroline, dau. of the late Louis IX., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. The deceased was born 26th April, 1783. He was a General of Cavalry in the service of Austria, and succeeded his brother, the Landgrave Gustave Adolphe Frédéric, on the 8th September, 1848. The deceased Prince having left no heirs, his territory reverts to the Grand-Ducal House of Hesse-Darmstadt, in accordance with a family arrangement which was concluded a few years back, the heir to the Principality being Prince Louis of Hesse, husband of our Princess Alice. The funeral of the deceased Landgrave took place on Good Friday, in the family vault of the Castle chapel at Homburg, with becoming state and solemnity.

At Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, aged 46, Roualeyn George Gordon Cumming, esq. The deceased, who was better known as the African Lion Hunter, was the second son of the late Sir William G. Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Aitrye and Gordonstone, by Eliza Maria, dau. of Col. John Campbell, of Islay, and Lady Charlotte Campbell, dau. of the Duke of Argyll; and was born in March, 1820. Mr. Gordon Cumming, who was formerly an officer in the Madras Cavalry, and afterwards in the Cape Mounted Rifles, first exhibited the trophies of his skill and daring in London at the time of the Great Exhibition, in 1851; and since that period he has shown the collection in different parts of the country. He was the author of an interesting work on "Lion Hunting." For the last eight years the "mighty hunter" had located himself at Fort Augustus, where his museum of curiosities formed a source of attraction to passengers by the route of the Caledonian Canal. In person the deceased was remarkable for his great height and massive symmetry of build; with handsome Highland features and the eye of an eagle, he was physically a king of men. Some few days previous to his death, it is said, he ordered his coffin; and he also made his will, leaving all of

which he died possessed to his daughter, a girl in her twelfth year.

At West Malling, Kent, aged 74, Thos. Seaton, esq., for thirty years a surgeon in the Royal Artillery.

At Lewisham, aged 84, Captain Charles Weller, late of the Trinity House, London.

At Norwich, at an advanced age, Mrs. Woodward, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Woodward, of Norwich. She was the mother of the late Dr. Samuel P. Woodward, of the British Museum (author of "The Geology of Norfolk," &c.), and of B. B. Woodward, esq., her Majesty's Librarian at Windsor Castle.

March 25. At Nice, aged 81, the Hon. Lætitia Susanna, widow of the Hon. Sir Robert Le Poer Trench, K.C.B., K.T.S. The deceased lady was the younger dau. of Robert, first Lord Clonbrock, and was born 28th Sept., 1784. She married, 21st Nov., 1805, the Hon. Sir Robert Le Poer Trench, K.C.B., by whom, who died in March, 1824, she has left a family of daughters.

At Lower Heyford, Oxon, aged 80, the Rev. George David Faithfull. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1807, proceeded M.A. 1810, and was made B.D. in 1818. He was appointed Rector of Heyford in 1839.

At Woolwich, by a fall from his horse, aged 25, Arthur Hamilton Gorges, esq., Lieut. R.H.A., only son of the late Hamilton Gorges, esq., of Kilbrew, co. Meath.

At Madras House, Brighton, aged 86, Durley Grazebrook, esq., late of Chertsey, Surrey.

At Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 54, the Rev. Wm. Delabene Marsden. He was educated at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and proceeded M.A. in 1836; he was admitted into holy orders in 1835.

At Middleton Stoney, Oxon, aged 73, the Rev. Richard Pretymann, M.A. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, and proceeded M.A. in 1817; he was appointed Canon Residentiary Prebend of Kilsby and Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral in 1817, Rector of Walgrave, Northamptonshire, in the same year, and collated to the Rectory of Middleton, Oxon, in 1819. He was the writer of "A Letter to Archdeacon Clarke on the Ecclesiastical Commission," published in 1839, and of "A Review of No. 90 of Tracts for the Times" (1841).

At 7, Vivian-terrace, Manchester, Sarah Maria Richardson, widow of the late Captain Robert Richardson, of Baileyboro', co. Cavan.

At 29, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, aged 79, Thomas Thornton, esq. The deceased, who was of humble parentage, was born in the year 1786. He was for forty years connected with the parliamentary staff of the *Times*. "He entered our service (says the *Times*) in 1825, and for many years was engaged in reporting the proceedings of the ecclesiastical and maritime courts—his accuracy and sound judgment obtaining the frequent approbation of the Bench and the Bar. During this period, beyond his contributions to the *Times*, he published a valuable series of law reports, which, under the title of 'Notes of Cases,' are still habitually quoted as an authority. About twenty years ago Mr. Thornton began to write the summary of the debates in the House of Commons for this journal, and few of our readers whose interest in political events leads them to turn their eyes first to that portion of the paper, can have an adequate idea of the rare combination of faculties—the patient labour, and the fine appreciation—required to condense into a space rarely exceeding a column, the essence of an eight or ten hours' debate, which, reported at full length, occupies, perhaps, three or four pages. Mr. Thornton's summaries were always remarkable for neatness, accuracy, and comprehensive grasp of the subject. While no space was wasted by travelling unnecessarily into details or reproducing mere beauties of expression, no material point, no argument by which a speaker enforced his views or justified his vote, was left unnoticed; and, however numerous or varied the questions under discussion might be, he supplied next morning a perfect index of the debate, by the aid of which every reader could refer to the subject or the speech in which his interest lay. In this post Mr. Thornton continued until far advanced in his 80th year, without any perceptible falling of mental or bodily vigour. During all this period he was only absent from the Gallery for a few days in the Session of 1863, and his retirement at the end of last Session was prompted more by the assurance that he had fully earned his retiring pension than any consciousness of incapacity for work. To the last the all-important faculties of hearing, sight, and quickness of apprehension remained undiminished; and in the power of enduring the fatigue of a long sitting, and the freshness with which at two o'clock in the morning he would reproduce the pith of a speech in reply, gathering together all the tangled skeins of the debate, his colleagues delighted to compare him to Lord Palmerston, whom he survived but a few

months. His habit was to take his seat in the Gallery at half-past four, and there he remained until all the important business of the night was disposed of with an unrelaxing attention, which but for the example of our late Premier must have been deemed impossible in a man of his advanced age. Of his personal qualities a few words may be fitly said here. By all the 'Gallery' he was regarded with affectionate respect, and by his own colleagues with a feeling even warmer, for it mattered little whether the man at his side were within a decade or two of his own standing, or a novice of a few months,—the stores of his long experience and wide information were equally at their disposal, and all were treated with the same unvarying kindness and consideration." Mr. Thornton brought out an edition of Otway's plays, and was at one time a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." He was particularly well versed in Indian affairs, and edited the papers of one of our most eminent Indian statesmen. Mr. Thornton married, in 1823, Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Habakkah Robinson, of Bagshot, Surrey, by whom he has left issue three sons and three daus. His second son is secretary to the Punjab Government.

March 26. At 27, Penbridge-square, aged 86, the Countess Dowager of Meath. Her ladyship was the fourth dau. of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam, and married, Dec. 31, 1801, John, tenth Earl of Meath, who died March 15, 1851. She was mother of the present Earl of Meath and of the Countess of Gosford.

At Bournemouth, Agnes Mary, relict of Sir William Atherton, late Her Majesty's Attorney-General. Her ladyship was the younger dau. of Thomas James Hall, esq., Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, and married, in 1843, Sir Wm. Atherton, Q.C., who was for some years M.P. for Durham, and who was knighted in 1860 on becoming Solicitor-General, and died in 1864.

At Wavertree Lodge, Liverpool, aged 79, Sarah, the wife of Thomas Brockhurst Barclay, esq.

At 7, Cedars-road, Clapham-common, aged 54, Jenkin Jones, esq., Actuary and Secretary to the National Mercantile Assurance Society.

At 8, Henderson-row, Edinburgh, James Nairne, esq., W.S. He was the only child of the late Charles Nairne, esq., W.S., of Edinburgh, by Amelia Forbes, dau. of the Rev. Andrew Bell, of Kilduncan, Minister of Crail, Fifeshire. He was born at Edinburgh in 1821, and was educated in his native city, and also in Glasgow University. He was admitted a member of the

Society of Writers to her Majesty's Signet in 1843, and for some time practised in the office of Messrs. Dundas and Wilson, C.S., of Edinburgh. In 1847 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the North British Railway Company, and in 1850, upon the retirement of Mr. Forbes Davidson, he was raised to the post of General Secretary, which appointment he held up to the time of his death.

At German Cottage, Cheltenham, aged 53, Colonel St. Vincent W. Ricketts, late of the Royal Scots Greys.

At Wootton Cottage, Gloucester, aged 69, Charles Rideout, esq., late Surveyor of the General Post-office for the South Wales District.

At Hall Garth, near Darlington, aged 81, Henry Pascoe Smith, esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham.

March 27. At Brighton, aged 69, Lady Vassall Webster, widow of the late Sir H. Vassall Webster, Knight, K.T.S. Her ladyship, Grace, the only dau. and heir of the late Samuel Boddington, esq., married Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Vassall Webster, who was knighted by patent in 1843, and who died in 1847.

At Plattenstown, co. Wexford, the Hon. Eleanor Hore Ruthven, second dau. of Walter Hore Ruthven, esq., and the late Baroness Ruthven.

At The Burn, Bishopmill, Elgin, N.B., aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Barclay, esq.

At Lyndon Hall, Rutland, Mrs. Gertrude Mary Conant. She was the second dau. of the late Rev. Charles Proby, Canon of Windsor, and married, in 1844, Edward Nathaniel Conant, esq., of Lyndon, near Uppingham, grandson of the late Sir Nathaniel Conant, some time Chief Magistrate of Bow-street.

At Brighton, aged 55, Richard Hampson, esq., of Ballbrook, Withington, near Manchester.

At Lutterworth, after a severe illness, aged 86, William Jones, esq., M.D.

At Pembroke, aged 78, Margaret, widow of the late Rev. Thos. Owen, Rector of Hodgeston, and Vicar of Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire.

At Brendon Rectory, North Devon, aged 80, Frances, widow of the Rev. C. Tripp, D.D., Rector of Silverton, whom she survived just one year. Mrs. Tripp's maiden name was Owen; she was the last survivor of the ancient family of the Owens of Orleton, Pembrokeshire. With her brother, the late Sir William Owen, the ancient baronetcy of the Owens expired, the present title being a new creation. Mrs. Tripp has left issue four sons and two daus.

At Henley-on-Thames, Capt. Vavasour, R.E.

March 23. Of bronchitis, aged 62, Colonel Colin Campbell, Retired List, Bengal Army. He was the only surviving son of the late John Campbell, esq., of Inverliever, Argyleshire.

At 6, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, Major Chandos F. Clifton (late 12th Lancers), of Llyswen, Breconshire, younger son of the late C. C. Clifton, esq., late of Tymawr.

At Stroud House, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 100, Harriot, relict of the late A. Curry, esq.

At 16, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, aged 43, Robert Douglas, esq., of Orbiston.

At the residence of his uncle, Lieut. Veitch, Haslar Hospital, aged 16, Richard Fogarty Fegan. He was the eldest son of Frederick James Fegan, esq., of Ballinlonty, co. Tipperary, and Secretary to Commander-in-Chief on Mediterranean Station, by Mary Rose Amelia, eldest dau. and heiress of the late Magrath Fogarty, esq., of Ballinlonty. He was born at Gosport in the year 1849, educated at Stonyhurst and Royal Academy, Gosport, and was appointed a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Duncan* in 1864. The deceased was buried at the Fogarty burial-ground in the old church of Drom, Templemore, Tipperary.

At Mexico, M. Langlais, Finance Minister of the Mexican Empire. The deceased was a man of much ability. He was originally intended for the Church, had taken minor orders, and for some time was a Professor in the ecclesiastical seminary of his native town in the Sarthe. The Revolution of 1830 opened a new career to him. He came to Paris to study law, was called to the Bar in 1837, and soon gained considerable reputation as an advocate. He was returned to the Constituent Assembly in 1848 as one of the representatives for the department of the Sarthe, and again to the Legislative Assembly. After the *coup d'état* he was elected to the Legislative Body for his native town of Mamers. He resigned in 1857, and accepted the post of Councillor of State; and it was here that his knowledge of financial questions was most in requisition. When Maximilian asked of the Emperor of the French to send him a competent person to introduce order in the finances of the Empire, M. Langlais was at once selected as quite capable of undertaking, with every chance of success, that laborious and difficult duty. His engagement as Finance Minister, it is believed, was for three years, and in less than half that time he had all but completed his task of organisation.

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At 14, Carlton-terrace, Edinburgh, aged 85, William Mackenzie, esq., M.D., of Culbo, N.B., late of E.I.C.S. (Madras Establishment).

At Trinity Parsonage, Paddington, the Rev. John Miles, B.D. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. in 1823, and was appointed incumbent of Holy Trinity, Paddington, in 1846.

At 27, Brunswick-square, aged 76, John Rockett, esq., of the Stock Exchange, formerly of Vimiera, Vauxhall, only son of the late Edward Halsey Rockett, esq.

At Shenstone Lodge, Bedford, aged 37, William Tarratt, esq.

March 29. At Petworth, Sussex, aged 86, James Marr Brydone, esq., Retired Staff Surgeon, R.N. He was born at Selkirk, N.B., in 1779, and was the school-fellow and intimate friend of Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, and also of Mungo Park, the illustrious African traveller. He was educated for the medical profession, at Edinburgh University, and became assistant-surgeon to Adam Park (brother of Mungo), on board the *Calcutta*, East India-man. The surgeon having died on board a "king's" ship, which was "spoken with" on a voyage, Brydone was taken, *volens volens*, to fill the place, and it was thus that he entered the Royal Navy, in 1804. He caught the yellow fever at Calcutta, owing entirely to the captain insisting upon coiling a rope unwashed from the mud of the Hoogly in the hold of the ship, and he was invalided home. This was the only illness from which he suffered until within a fortnight of his death. He was assistant-surgeon of the *Thunderer* at the Battle of Trafalgar, and often stated that, at dawn, on the 21st Oct., 1805, he was the man who, without the aid of glass, pointed out to the signal-officer the position of the French fleet; and that the signal to that effect was made from the *Thunderer*, about three minutes before it was hoisted on board Nelson's flag-ship, the *Victory*. He was at the siege of Gaeta, and at the action at the Isle of Anholt, and received the Trafalgar medal and clasps for these services. He was one of the last of the "Trafalgars." He was in charge of a convict ship to Australia, and afterwards he served under Admiral Sir James Gordon in the *Active* frigate, which attended King George IV. to Ireland, in 1821. He was an excellent swimmer, and on a voyage in the West Indies plunged from the stern-cabin window of the *Conquistador*, and saved the life of a sailor, for which he received the thanks of the society and of the Admiralty. He was assistant staff-surgeon at

Portsmouth dock-yard, and held the same position at Deptford; he was afterwards staff-surgeon of the Royal Victoria yards, at Deptford. In 1834 he retired from the navy, and went four times to Canada, for the Earl of Egremont, in charge of settlers from Sussex. In 1838 he came to reside at Potworth, and in 1847 he became land steward to the Lord Leconfield, an office which he filled to the time of his decease. The ancestors of the deceased had lived for many generations at Selkirk, and, in 1513, William Brydone, the town clerk, led out 100 volunteers to the Battle of Flodden. He was knighted on the field of battle, and the basket-hilted sword which he used on that occasion is still in the possession of the family.—*Surrey Standard*.

At Matlock, aged 61, the Rev. Joseph Edyvean Commins. He was educated at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and proceeded M.A. in 1838; he was appointed vicar of North Shoebury and Little Wakering in 1830, and was also chaplain to the Earl of St. Germans.

At Osborne House, Palmerston-road, Southsea, aged 79, Hugh Gould, esq., Capt. R.N. He was the eldest son of the late Hugh Gould, esq., who was a purser in the Royal Navy, and who died in 1787. The deceased was born at Mile-end, Portsmouth, in the year 1786, educated privately, and entered the Royal Navy in Aug. 1800 as midshipman on board the *Braakhel*. He was transferred to the *Isis* in the following year, and took part in the battle of Copenhagen. He subsequently served with distinction on board the *Turtur*, *Melampus*, and *Bellona*. He also commanded the *Vesta* and *Porgy* from 1808 to 1810; he was afterwards employed in the Walcheren expedition, and also in the Cadiz flotilla. He attained the rank of commander in 1830, and from 1846 to the time he was placed on the Retired List in 1856, he acted as second captain of the *Ocean* and *Victory* guardships at Sheerness and Portsmouth. Capt. Gould married, in 1819, Harriet, daughter of James Knight, esq., of Southsea, Hants, by whom he has left six sons and one dau. One of the former, Hugh Hamilton, is a Capt. R.N., on the Retired List.

At Bournemouth, aged 73, the Rev. John Keble, vicar of Hursley. See OBITUARY.

At Penllergare, aged 27, William Mansel Dillwyn Llewellyn, Lieut. 4th Hussars. He was the second son of John Dillwyn Llewellyn, esq., of Penllergare, near Swansea, by Emma Thomasina, dau. of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, esq., of Margam, co. Glamorgan.

At 5, Aberdeen-terrace, Blackheath, aged 76, Mary, widow of the late Deputy-Commissary-General Matthew D. O'Meara, and dau. of the late Rev. John Beamish, rector of Castletown-Berehaven, co. Cork.

At Westbrooke Villa, Worthing, aged 26, Charles Denis Potts, esq. He was the youngest son of the late George Potts, esq., of Elm-grove House, Devon (some time M.P. for Barnstaple), by Louisa Dacie, dau. of Samuel Jeffery, esq., Capt. R.N., of Ottery St. Mary, Devon. He was born at Barnstaple in the year 1839, and was educated at Sandhurst; he was appointed Lieut. 93rd Highlanders in 1856, and served with that regiment during the whole of the Indian Mutiny, which arduous services caused disease of liver, ending in congestion of the brain, of which he died after a short illness. Lieut. Potts married in March, 1865, Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Michell, late of Cotleigh, Devon, by whom he has left issue one son, Henry Charles George, who was born Jan. 11, 1866.

At Smalley Hall, near Derby, after a short illness, aged 88, John Radford, esq., of Smalley Hall. He was eldest son of the late John Radford, esq., of Smalley, who died in 1834, by Theophila, dau. of Alexander Vaughan, esq., of Rowhatch, co. Radnor. He was born at Smalley in 1778, educated at Derby, and appointed a magistrate of his native county in June, 1828, and for several years acted in conjunction with his father. He was subsequently created a deputy-lieut. for the county, and appointed a magistrate for Notts. "In his younger days," says a local paper, "Mr. Radford was well-known as a leader in the hunting-field and distinguished for pluck and devotion to the sport. The extent of country he frequently traversed in a day was such as to indicate a marvellous power of endurance both in the rider and the powerful horses he generally rode." Mr. Radford married, in 1836, Mary Buttle, dau. of James Dowker, esq., of North Dalton, co. York, by whom he has left surviving issue, besides two daus., an only son, Arthur, who was born in 1848, and who now succeeds to the family estate.

At Ballincollig, co. Cork, James Robertson, esq., Capt. R.A.

At East Moulsey, Surrey, aged 68, William Rogers, esq., barrister-at-law, late of 40, Bedford-square, London, and No. 2, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

March 30. At Bath, Miss Anne Pym. She was the eldest dau. of the late Francis Pym, esq., M.P., of The Hasells, Bedfordshire, by Anne, dau. of Robert Palmer, esq., of Hurst, Wilts.

At 39, Wilton-crescent, aged 74, George Rennie, esq., C.E., F.R.S. See OBITUARY.

At Leyburn Grove, Yorkshire, Frederick Riddell, esq.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 87, General Henry Shadforth.

March 31. At Weare, Somerset, aged 90, Mrs. Albinia Sarah Andrewa. She was the eldest dau. of the late Rev. Ralph Price, rector and patron of Lyminge, Kent, by Albinia, dau. of the Rev. G. Woodward. She was born in the year 1776, and married, in 1807, Benjamin Andrews, esq., of Stowting, Kent, by whom (who died in 1847) she has left issue one son and one daughter—John Benjamin Andrews, esq., and Albinia Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. Barker, vicar of Weare.

At Southport, aged 40, Henry Butterworth, esq., M.A. He was the youngest son of Charles Butterworth, esq., of Town Meadows, Rochdale, by Elizabeth, dau. of James Holland, esq., Rochdale, and was born at Rochdale in July, 1825. Mr. Butterworth was educated at Rochdale Grammar School and the Bury Grammar School, and graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1852. He married, in 1860, Mary Jane, dau. of James Schofield, esq., Brook House, Rochdale, by whom he has left issue two children.

At St. Just Rectory, Cornwall, aged 53, Harriet, wife of the Rev. C. W. Carlyon.

At Sherridge House, Worcestershire, aged 82, Thomas Norbury, esq., of Sherridge. See OBITUARY.

At 17, Pulteney-street, Bath, Major Frederic Stuckeley Savage, of the 86th Regiment, and late of the 68th Light Infantry.

At Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, Lorenzo Henry Jephson, esq., of Carrick House. The deceased, who was an influential magistrate in the district, and had just been elected for the twentieth time chairman of the local board of poor-law guardians, was brutally murdered whilst returning home. The deceased presided at the board of town commissioners, and belonged to an old and influential Tipperary family. He was connected with the families of the Marquis of Waterford and Lord Dunalley. Many years ago he unsuccessfully contested the county Tipperary in the Conservative interest. He was a fine specimen of the Irish country gentleman, and known not only as a good landlord and a just magistrate, but as an ardent sportsman.

At Ilfracombe, aged 83, Annette Louisa Roget.

At Leagram Hall, Lancashire, aged 79, George Weld, esq. He was the eighth son

of the late Thomas Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, by Mary, eldest dau. of Sir J. M. Stanley-Massey, bart. He was born in 1786, educated at Stoneyhurst, and was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Lancaster. Mr. Weld married, in 1811, Maria, dau. of the late J. Searle, esq., by whom he has left surviving issue four sons and four daughters. He is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, John, who was born in 1813, and married Eleanor, dau. of Nicholas Selby, esq., of Acton, Middlesex.

April 1. At Linden Lodge, near Edinburgh, aged 85, the Lady Mary Hay. She was the last surviving daughter of George, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, by Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Glen, esq., and niece and heir of James Glen, esq., of Longcroft, co. Linlithgow. She was born on the 21st June, 1780, and married, 29th April, 1801, James Hay, esq., of Collieston House, Devon, who died on the 12th Oct., 1822.

At Hayercroft Hook, near Kingston-on-Thames, aged 64, John Clayton, esq., of 10, Lancaster-place, Strand.

At the rectory, Great Massingham, Norfolk, aged 69, Mary, wife of the Rev. Christopher Grenside.

At 10, Gray's-inn-place, aged 23, Robert Hargreaves, second son of the late James Turner, esq., of Rusholme Park, Manchester.

At Alva House, Clifton, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Henry Browne Smith, late of the 8th Madras Light Cavalry.

April 2. At Hethel Hall, Norwich, aged 51, Lieut.-Col. John Davy Brett, late Major 17th Lancers.

At Kernock, Torquay, aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Bullock. She was the dau. of the Rev. Andrew Downes, and grand-dau. of Robert, Bishop of Raphoe, and married, in 1811, Jonathan Bullock, esq., of Faulk-bourn Hall, Essex, Justice of Peace and Deputy-Lieut., and formerly Capt. 1st Dragoon Guards, and by whom (who died in 1860) she has left, besides four daus., an only surviving son, the Rev. Walter Trevelyan Bullock, of Faulk-bourn Hall.

Aged 39, John Gay, esq. He was the last surviving son of James Gay, esq., of Thurning Hall, Norfolk, by Mary, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late William Lee, esq., of Upwell, Norfolk, and was born in 1826, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He was a Justice of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk, and formerly Capt. in the E. Norfolk Militia.

At Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, aged 62, John Franklin Hiron, esq.

At 100, Belgrave-road, S.W., aged 78,

William Snell, esq., house and land agent, of Albemarle-street.

At Windsor Castle, aged 58, Mr. J. R. Turnbull, architect and clerk of the works. The deceased had held his appointment under the Office of Works for about twenty years, during which time extensive and important alterations have been made at the Castle; and in the superintendence of these works Mr. Turnbull gained the marked appreciation of the Queen and the Prince Consort. After his death her Majesty visited Mrs. Turnbull, and sprinkled flowers over the coffin. By the desire of her Majesty, the deceased was interred in the catacombs at Windsor Castle.

At St. James's Mount, Liverpool, aged 87, Charles Wye Williams, esq., C.E. He was the founder of the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, and also aided in the formation of several steamship companies trading between Liverpool and the continental ports. Mr. Williams was an associate of the Institute of Naval Architects and of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and was known as an authority in both.

April 3, very suddenly, aged 69, Sir Joseph Abraham Douglas, R.N. He was a son of the late Joseph Douglas, esq., of Whitehaven, by a dau. of the late Abraham Leggett, esq., of Cardiff, co. Glamorgan, and was born in the year 1797. The deceased served for many years with distinction in the navy, and was severely wounded in the attack upon the Chinese junks at Kow Loon, on the 5th of September, 1839. He received his knighthood in 1841 for having, when captain of the ship *Cambridge*, armed his vessel at Singapore, and proceeded to the assistance of the British in Hong Kong Bay. He married, in 1825, Martha, dau. of Capt. Thomas Worsell.

At Richmond-hill, near Dublin, Edward Stephen Clarke, esq., M.D., M.R.I.A., &c., son of the late Edward Clarke, esq., J.P., Newton Clarke House, co. Dublin.

At Hendrefoilan, aged 46, Mrs. Elizabeth Dillwyn. She was the only child and heiress of the late Sir Henry Thomas De la Beche, C.B., of Halse Hall, Jamaica (of whom a memoir will be found in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, May, 1855, page 530), by Letitia, dau. of Capt. Charles White, of Loughbrickland, co. Down. She was born at Geneva Dec. 2, 1819, and married, in 1838, Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, esq., of Hendrefoilan, M.P. for Swansea, by whom she has left issue one son and three daughters.

At 22, Montpelier-square, Brompton, after a long and severe illness, Frederick

William Fairholt, esq., F.S.A. See OCTOBER.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Colonel Stirling Freeman Glover, formerly of the 12th Foot.

At Grey's Hill, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, aged 71, Capt. Humphrey Jeston, Commander R.N. The deceased entered the navy in 1808, passed his examination in 1814, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1825, and from 1841 until placed on the Retired List in 1860, he had charge of a station in the Coastguard.

At 17, Chesham-place, aged 73, William Henry Lambton, esq. He was the second son of the late William Henry Lambton, esq., of Lambton, some time M.P. for the city of Durham (who died in 1797), by Lady Anne Barbara Frances, dau. of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey. The deceased, who was brother of the first Earl of Durham, was born in 1793, and married, in 1824, Henrietta, second dau. of the late Cuthbert Ellison, esq., M.P., of Hepburn.

At Waterford, aged 51, Dr. Joseph Poulter Mackesy. He was the second son of Dr. T. Lewis Mackesy, of Waterford, by Mary, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Poulter, of Dunkitt House, co. Kilkenny. He was born at Waterford in the year 1815, and educated partly at Bristol and at the Diocesan School, Waterford, under Rev. Dr. Graham, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, M.B. and M.A. 1839. He became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1838, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844. Dr. Mackesy, who was for many years surgeon of the Leper Hospital in Waterford, married, in 1843, the youngest dau. of George Ivie, esq., solicitor, of Waterford, by whom he has left issue two sons.

April 4. At Woolwich, aged 86, General Frederick Campbell, of Melfort, Argyleshire. The deceased obtained his commission and entered the service in January, 1797; was first-lieutenant in 1799; captain in 1804; brevet-major in January, 1814; lieutenant-colonel in November, 1828; regimental-colonel in 1838; major-general in 1851; colonel-commandant of artillery in 1852; lieutenant-general in 1854, and general in 1859. General Campbell served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, including the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, the capture of Rosetta, several engagements on the march to and capture of Cairo, and afterwards at the capture of Alexandria, and bore a medal for services in Egypt.

In Jermyn-street, suddenly, from heart disease, Richard Wilding Bateson, esq., brother of the Rev. William Henry

Bateson, D.D., Master of St. John's Coll., Cambridge.

At Warcop House, Penrith, aged 61, Matthew Chamley, esq.

At the Veterinary College, Clyde-street, Edinburgh, after a short illness, aged 72, Professor William Dick. He was the second child of Mr. John Dick, a blacksmith and farrier, who resided in White Horse Close, Canongate, Edinburgh, and was born in May, 1793. He received his medical training at Edinburgh University, where he was a favourite pupil of Professor Barclay, and took his diploma as a veterinary surgeon at the London College. In 1818, Mr. Dick founded the Edinburgh Veterinary College, an institution which has enjoyed from the beginning the highest reputation as a school of veterinary science and practice. In 1823, the college received the patronage of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, who conferred on him the title of Professor. For many years there have been annual examinations in Clyde-street for the Highland Society's diploma, and Mr. Dick has seen many of his former pupils rise to the highest rank in the profession. "As a consulting practitioner," says the *Edinburgh Courier*, "Mr. Dick was, if possible, still more successful than as a teacher. He was a man of rapid judgment, having a sharp and shrewd insight which almost invariably guided him right, and his off-hand opinions often received as much deference as the deliberations of whole conclaves. He was a man rather of sense than science, and the power of accurate observation, with the accumulated gains of experience in his profession, was to him a better guide than profundity in the 'ologies of the modern school. At the Highland Society's shows, which he faithfully attended, his skill was in constant requisition, and as a judge of horses he was probably unrivalled. Although, however, the horse was the chief object of his care, Mr. Dick had an extensive acquaintance with all kinds of cattle disease, and on the outbreak of the rinderpest, he was one of the first men in the country to be called upon for his opinion and assistance. He had the honour at once to be appointed head inspector for the county of Edinburgh, under the Privy Council regulations. Mr. Dick was for many years a member of the Town Council of Edinburgh and of the old Police Commission." The deceased gentleman was for a long period secretary and treasurer of the Royal Physical Society, and on his resignation of these offices his services were acknowledged by a handsome presentation. Professor Dick was the author of the article

on veterinary science in the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which not only brought up and detailed all that was known at the date of publication on the subject, but in book form has since passed through two editions—as a text book. He was a valuable contributor to many sporting journals, including the once famous *Sporting Gazette*, and contributed many valuable papers to the Highland and Agricultural Society's "Transactions," and to the Royal English Society's "Transactions." His appointments were numerous, and embraced Veterinary Surgeon to the Queen and Veterinary Inspector to the Ports of Leith and Granton.

At Broadtown, Wilts, aged 77, the Rev. Wm. Farley, formerly incumbent of the same. He was born in 1788, and educated at the Grammar School, Guildford, Surrey. He was ordained (*a literate*) by Bishop North in 1811, and chosen Head Master of the Clergy Orphan School, St. John's Wood, in 1813. For many years he was curate, first of St. Bookham, and then of Ockham, Surrey, and in 1847 became first Incumbent of Broadtown, Wilts, which he resigned in 1853. He was a thorough classic, and gifted with a highly cultivated and poetic mind, leaving behind him many unpublished pieces. The reverend gentleman was twice married; first, in 1813, to Caroline, dau. of William Gurr Meymott, esq.; and secondly, in 1838, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Farley, formerly Vicar of Eppingham, Surrey, who survives him. By his first marriage he has left surviving issue an only son, the Rev. William Meymott Farley, now vicar of Creetingham, Suffolk.

At 10, Durham Villas, Kensington, aged 79, William Debonaire Haggard, esq.

At 23, St. James's-square, Bath, aged 73, Mary, widow of the late Rev. J. R. Ingram, of Feckenham, Worcestershire, and for many years vicar of St. Peter's, Droitwich.

At 19, Grosvenor-place, Bath, aged 77, Catherine Warde, relict of the late Col. Wm. Warde, of the Hon. E.I.C.S.

April 5. At the University Club, Dublin, of bronchitis, aged 80, the Right Rev. Henry Griffin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Limerick. See OBITUARY.

At Torfield House, Hastings, aged 82, Dame Anne Micklethwait, of Iridge Place, Sussex. She was the only dau. of the late William Hanbury, esq. (father of the first Lord Bateman), of Kelmash, Northamptonshire, by Charlotte, dau. of Charles James Packe, esq., of Prestwold, Leicestershire, and was born Sept. 21st, 1783. She married, in 1809, Sir Fotherton Branthwayt

Peckham Micklethwait, Bart., of Iridge Place, Hurstgreen, Sussex, who died in 1853, when the title became extinct. The estate of Iridge Place has passed to the possession of Henry Sharnborne Nathaniel Micklethwait, esq.

At Folkestone, aged 78, Mary, relict of the late Lieut.-General Sir Henry Montresor, K.C.B., of Denne Hill, Kent. She was a dau. of the late — Fairman, esq., of Kent, and married, in 1822, as his third wife, Sir H. Montresor, who was knighted in 1818, made a K.C.B. in 1820, and died in 1837.

At Clifton, aged 76, Joseph Dobinson, esq., J.P. for Surrey.

At Jaffa, near Jerusalem, from dysentery, aged 67, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin. The deceased had proceeded to the East in company with Sir Moses Montefiore, on a philanthropic mission. Only a few months ago they visited Morocco together, and induced the Sultan to make large concessions to his Jewish subjects. Dr. Hodgkin's whole life had been spent in the service of his fellow-creatures of all races. He was one of the founders of the Aborigines Protection and Ethnological Societies; the honorary secretary of the Geographical Society; a member of the senate of the University of London, and intimately connected with many other scientific bodies. Dr. Hodgkin was attached to the Society of Friends.

At Leamington, aged 76, Mrs. Maria Hulton. She was the youngest dau. and co-heiress of the late Randall Ford, esq., of Wexham, Bucks, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Peter Brooke, esq., of Mere, Cheshire, and married, in 1808, William Hulton, esq., of Hulton Park, Lancashire, who was a deputy-lieutenant of that county, high sheriff in 1809, and constable of Lancaster Castle, and by whom, who died in 1864, she had a family of six sons and four daus.

At Edinburgh, Patrick McDougall, esq., of Gallanach, Argyleshire.

Aged 48, James Euseby King, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. James William King, of Angley, Cranbrook, Kent, who died in 1848, by Caroline, second dau. of the late Most Rev. Euseby Cleaver, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and was born Jan. 12, 1818.

At 36, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, aged 89, William Henry White, esq.

At Burton Vicarage, Westmoreland, aged 58, the Rev. Robert Morewood, M.A., rural dean and honorary canon of Carlisle. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, and proceeded M.A. in 1847; he was or-

dained by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1841, and appointed vicar of Burton-in-Kendal in 1842.

At Murston Rectory, near Sittingbourne, aged 88, the Rev. John Poore, D.D. See OBITUARY.

April 6. At Pennoxstone, Herefordshire, William, second son of Sir Edward and Lady Cockburn.

At Cambray-place, Cheltenham, aged 84, James Allardyce, esq., M.D., Surgeon 5th Garrison Batt., formerly Assistant-Surgeon 10th Dragoons, and Surgeon 2nd Dragoon Guards and 9th and 34th Regts. of Foot.

At 87, Castle-hill, Reading, Berks, aged 75, Mary, the widow of the late Rev. William Cowland, formerly vicar of Layston, Herts.

Aged 80, Nicholas Roch, esq., of Paskeston, Pembrokeshire. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Nicholas Roch, D.D., of Paskeston, and was born in the year 1786. The deceased was a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Pembrokeshire, was married, and has left, with other issue, a son Nicholas, now of Paskeston, who is in the commission of the peace for Pembrokeshire.

At Hampton Lodge, Evesham, aged 69, Frederick Valle, esq.

April 7. At Brighton, aged 70, the Countess of Fingall. The deceased, Louisa, only dau. of Elias Corbally, esq., of Corbalton Hall, co. Meath, by Mary, his wife, widow of Frederick Netterville, esq., of Woodbrooke, co. Galway, married, on the 30th July, 1836, to the Rt. Hon. Arthur James, ninth Earl of Fingall, by whom she has left surviving issue five sons and two daus.

At the Rectory, Grittleton, Wilts, Mrs. Mary E. Boldero. She was the dau. of the late J. Nechl, esq., of Hendon, Middlesex, and married, in 1824, Col. Henry George Boldero, of Hurst Grove, Berks, who was formerly a Capt. R.E., and late M.P. for Chippenham.

At the Vicarage, Ashby Folville, Leicestershire, aged 37, the Rev. John Boyle.

At Lewes, Sussex, after a brief illness, aged 66, Mr. William Figg, F.S.A. The deceased, who was born in 1799, was a man of great general information on all local matters, which by his courtesy he was always ready to communicate to others. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the founders of the Sussex Archaeological Society, of which he was always a most useful member. He contributed several papers to their "Collections," one of which—"Memorials of Old Lewes"—ranks among the most valuable of the series.

At Fochabers, N.B., aged 94, Mr. John Baxter. He was one of those enlisted in 1793 by the celebrated Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon, into the 92nd Regt. of Gordon Highlanders. This regiment, which was under the command of the Marquess of Huntly, having formed part of the expedition to Holland in 1799, under General Abercromby, was present at the Helder, in the attack on which Baxter was wounded. He continued in the capacity of drummer in his regiment till July, 1802, when, on account of his wound, he was admitted an out-pensioner in Chelsea Hospital. He subsequently joined the 6th Veteran Battalion at Fort-George, where he served as corporal for ten years, and was finally discharged from the army in 1814. From this date to the time of his death—a period of upwards of fifty years—he was in receipt of a pension of a shilling per day. Since 1814 he resided in Fochabers, the place of his birth, and held for upwards of forty years the office of town-drummer. Out of respect to the veteran soldier, the Fochabers company of volunteers resolved to inter him with military honours.—*Elgin Courier*.

At Park Lodge, Stirling, aged 71, Christian Littlejohn, widow of the late William Galbraith, esq., of Blackhouse.

At Staple Fitzpaine, aged 17 months, Philip Neville Berkeley, son of the Rev. F. B. Portman.

At Knockbreck House, Tain, aged 59, Colonel Alexander Robert Rose, Retired List H.M.'s Indian Army. He was the eldest son of the late William Baillie Rose, esq., of Rhinie, N.B., and a nephew of the late Hugh Rose, esq., of Glastullich, who, in his latter years, was called Mr. Ross, of Cromarty. At an early age he went as a cadet to Madras, and was appointed Ensign 50th Regt. of Infantry in that Presidency. Col. Rose married a daughter of the late Major John Rose, of Thurso, whom he leaves a widow.

Near Limerick, by a fall from his horse, Thomas de Clare Studdert, esq. He was the eldest son of Thomas Studdert, esq., of Bunratty Castle, co. Clare, by Alicia, dau. of George Studdert, esq., of Kilkishen. The deceased gentleman was a magistrate for the county of Clare.

April 8. At 31, George-street, Hanover-square, aged 72, Benjamin Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S. He was a member of an Irish branch of the ancient family which has been settled for many years at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, with which Lord Macaulay was connected; he was born in 1794, and educated at the

Charterhouse. After passing through Haileybury, he entered the Madras medical service in 1812, but retired from it in 1819, and studied at the university of Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1830. In 1831 Dr. Babington was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was attached to Guy's Hospital, and was physician to Charterhouse, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and to the Margate Infirmary; consulting physician to the German Hospital, to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, to the New Equitable Assurance Company, and to the English and Scottish Law and Clergy Mutual Assurance Company. Dr. Babington has been for many years a Fellow of the Royal Society, and is known as the author of a "Cyclopedia of Anatomy and Physiology," and of various papers in the "Medico-Chirurgical Society's Transactions," as editor of Feuchtersleben's "Medical Psychology" (published for the Sydenham Society), and as translator of "The Epidemics of the Middle Ages."

At 28, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 42, Lazar Josef Constantine, son of the late Lady Congleton.

At Llanyerwys, Carmarthenshire, aged 70, the Rev. Watkin Herbert. He was the last surviving son of the late William Herbert, esq., of Rhiwbren, Cardiganshire, J.P., and of Tanllwyn, Montgomeryshire, and was ordained in 1823 by the Bishop of St. David's; he was appointed vicar of Llanyerwys in 1853.

At Dufftown, Banffshire, aged 102, Mrs. Jane Gatherer. The *Banffshire Journal* says that "Jane for many years went her regular rounds every morning with the bread-basket, supplying her various customers with hot rolls for breakfast, and the saying was proverbial that Jane wore well. In fact, for 30 or 40 years no visible change was to be observed; but nature at last gave way, and for the last year or two she has been bedridden, but well cared for by an attentive and affectionate daughter. There are still several very old cronies surviving in the district, but none so full of years as was Jane."

At Sherborne, aged 72, the Rev. Thos. James, M.A., rector of Lillington, Dorset. The deceased was appointed rector of Lillington, near Sherborne, in 1846, and for some time held the second mastership of Sherborne Grammar School.

At 12, Cavendish-place, Bath, aged 84, Mary Anne, relict of Col. Thomas Kennedy, late of Guernsey.

At the Mansion House, Wouldham, Rochester, aged 69, William Sankey, esq.

At 31, Porchester-square, Major-

General Swanson, her Majesty's Bombay Army.

At Sedgwick House, near Kendal, aged 71, John Wakefield, esq. He was the eldest son of the late John Wakefield, esq., of Sedgwick House, by Mary, dau. of John Beakbane, esq., of Liverpool, and was born at Kendal in the year 1795. He was educated at Glasgow, and was a magistrate for Westmoreland, of which county he was high sheriff in 1853. The deceased was for a long time the senior alderman of the borough of Kendal, of which he had also been five times the chief magistrate, and one of the oldest and steadiest Liberals in Westmoreland. He was also a large landed proprietor in that and the adjoining counties, a member of the old and well-known Kendal banking firm of Wakefield & Co., and a successful and most enthusiastic agriculturist. He married, in 1823, Fanny, dau. of Dr. MacGill, of Glasgow, by whom he has left issue, besides two daus., an only son and successor, William Henry Wakefield, esq., of Prizett, near Kendal, a J.P. and D.L. for Westmoreland, who was born in 1828, and married, in 1851, Augusta, dau. of J. Haggarty, esq., late United States Consul at Liverpool.

Near Brighton, accidentally killed by a fall from the cliffs, aged 61, William Willett, esq., of West House, Brighton. The unfortunate gentleman left his residence, accompanied by his son Charles, both being on horseback. They had proceeded some distance along the greensward surmounting the Rottingdean cliffs, and were returning towards Brighton, when the horse which Mr. William Willett was riding shied at something; this he repeated a second time, and Mr. Willett endeavoured to check the animal, but in vain, for the animal shied again, and swerving towards the edge of the cliff, went over with its rider on to the beach, where the cliffs stand at a height of about 60 feet, killing instantaneously both horse and rider. The deceased was the proprietor of the Rock Brewery, and had for many years acted as a borough magistrate.

April 9. At Chequers Court, Bucks, the residence of Lady Frankland-Russell, aged 56, Francis L'Estrange Astley, esq., of Cavendish-square, and late of Burgh Hall, Norfolk. He was the third son of the late Sir Jacob H. Astley, bart., of Melton Constable, Norfolk, by Hester, youngest dau. of Samuel Brown, esq., of Kings Lynn, and brother of the late Lord Hastings. He was born at Melton Constable in the year 1810, educated at Eton, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a magistrate and deputy-

lieutenant for Norfolk, and Lieut.-Col. commanding the Norfolk Militia Artillery. Mr. Astley was twice married—first, in 1835, to Charlotte, second dau. of N. Micklethwait, esq., of Taverham, Norfolk who died in 1848; and secondly, in 1854, to Rosalind Alicia, fifth dau. of the late Sir R. Frankland-Russell, bart. He has left issue by both marriages, five sons and one dau.

At 15, Albert-road, Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park, aged 66, Henry Farrer, esq., F.S.A.

At Loughton, Essex, aged 74, Godfrey Fosbery, Commander R.N. He was the son of the late Francis Fosbery, esq., of Curragh Bridge, co. Limerick, by Philippa, sister of the late Sir William Godfrey, bart., of Kilcoleman Abbey, co. Kerry, and aunt of the late dowager Marchioness of Donegal. He was born at Curragh Bridge in the year 1791, and entered the Royal Navy in 1807, but retired from the service on half-pay in 1815. He married, in 1823, Catherine Lyons, dau. of the late John Walcott, esq., of Croagh Walcott, co. Limerick, by whom he has left surviving issue, out of a family of twelve children, five sons and one dau.

In Dublin, Emily, wife of the Rev. Frank Hewson, of Killarney, and dau. of the late John Hardy, esq., M.P., of Portland-place, and sister to the Members for Dartmouth and the University of Oxford.

At Inhurst, Hants, aged 75, Thomas Kirby, esq., Commander R.N., of Mayfield, Sussex. He was the third son of the late Rev. John Kirby, vicar of Mayfield, and was born in the year 1791. He entered the navy in 1804 as first-class volunteer on board the *Repubae*, in which vessel he served at the siege of Flushing in 1809, and in 1811 he was transferred to the *Imogene* as acting-lieutenant, but retired on half-pay in 1816; he became a Commander on the Retired List in 1864. Mr. Kirby married, in 1831, Louisa, eldest dau. of Robert Becher, esq., of Tunbridge Wells, by whom he has left issue two sons and two daus.

Aged 62, John Folliott Powell, esq., of Albion-place, Hyde-park, and of Toft Hall, Staffordshire. He was the second son of the late John Folliott Powell, esq., of Leamington (who died in 1839), by Frances, eldest dau. of Charles Armett, esq., of The Low, Cheshire, and of Toft Hall, Staffordshire, and was born in the year 1804.

At 43, Wilton-crescent, of peritonitis, Alexander Schank, esq., of Castlerig and Gleniston, and late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Lough Eske Castle, co. Donegal,

Alexander Thomas Wallace, esq., Royal Horse Artillery, Bombay.

At Glamorgan-street, Brecon, aged 53, the Rev. Walter Jones-Williams, of the above-named town, and also of Coity Mawr, co. Brecon. He was the eldest son of the late Howell Jones-Williams, esq., of Coity Mawr, who died in 1848, by Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Fleming Gough, of Ynyscedwyn House, co. Glamorgan. He was born in 1814, educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and was a magistrate for Brecknockshire, and formerly rector of Ystradgynlais in that county. He married, in 1858, Jane Mary, dau. of Richard Hill Miers, esq., of Ynyspenllwch, co. Glamorgan, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Howell Richard, born in 1863.

At 13, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, aged 73, Major-Gen. Charles Wright, R.E.

April 10. At Heanton Satchville, North Devon, aged 74, the Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton. See OBITUARY.

At Cossington Rectory, Bridgwater, aged 52, the Rev. John Somerville Broderip. He was a son of the late Edmund Broderip, esq., of Cossington Manor, who died in 1847, by Grace Dory, dau. of Benjamin Greenhill, esq., of Ston Easton, Somerset. He was born at Wells, Somerset, in 1814, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and proceeded M.A. in 1839. He became rector of Cossington (of which he held the patronage) in 1844. He married, in 1849, Frances Freeling, only dau. of the late Thomas Hood, esq., the well-known author of the "Song of the Shirt," &c., by whom he has left issue four daus.

At Egryn Abbey, Merionethshire, aged 71, John Carson, esq., late of the county of Roscommon.

At the Rectory, Shipston-on-Stour, aged 62, Katherine Walter, the wife of the Rev. William Evans.

At Thame, Oxon, aged 56, the Rev. Amos Hayton, B.A., of Queen's Coll., Oxford, domestic chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Baroness Wenman, and incumbent of Chearsley, Bucks.

At Godinton Park, Kent, aged 66, the Rev. Nicolas Toke. He was the second son of the late Rev. William Toke, of Godinton, by Sarah, dau. of the Rev. F. M. West, D.D. He was born at Draycott Cerne, Wilts, in the year 1799; educated at Felstead School, Essex, and graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1822. He was a magistrate for Kent, and married, in 1837, Emma, second dau. of the late Rt. Rev. John Leslie, D.D., Lord Bishop

of Elphin, by whom he has left issue seven children. He is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, John Leslie, late Capt. 2nd Foot, who was born in 1839, and married in 1864, Agnes Elletson, youngest dau. of the late P. R. Reid, esq., of Spring Hall, co. Lanark, by whom, who died in 1865, he has a son, Francis Nicolas John, born in 1865.

April 11. At Carclew, Cornwall, aged 33, the Lady Frances Tremayne. Her ladyship was the second dau. of John, 3rd Earl of Donoughmore, by his second wife, Barbara, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Reynell, of Castle Reynell, co. Westmeath. Her ladyship was born May 27, 1832, and married, in 1858, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Tremayne.

At Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire, Caroline, wife of the Rev. John Filmer Anstey.

At Shelton Rectory, Beds, aged 84, the Rev. Daniel Crofts. He was educated at Christ College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1808, and proceeded M.A. in 1812; he was appointed rector of Shelton in 1813.

At Munich, Gwalter Congreve B. Lonsdale, esq., Secretary to the British Legation, Munich.

At Hill Cottage, Broughty Ferry, aged 73, Janet Scott Bogle, widow of the Rev. Patrick Robertson, D.D., of Eddlestone, Peebleshire.

At Alpha House, Fairview, Dublin, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Herman Stapylton, late 27th Inniskillings.

At Teffont Evias, near Salisbury, the Rev. Samuel Bromhead Ward. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822, and was appointed rector of Teffont Evias in 1830.

April 12. At 127, Piccadilly, after a lingering illness, aged 64, Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, bart., of Fleetwood, co. Lancaster. See OBITUARY.

At Rome, of fever, aged 22, Sir d'Arcy W. Legard, bart., of Ganton, Yorkshire. See OBITUARY.

At Torquay, Devon, the wife of Richard Bridgeman Barrow, esq., of Sydnope Hall, Derbyshire.

At Fleetlands, near Fareham, Hants, aged 66, George Blair Hall, esq. He was a son of the late John Hall, esq., some time Postmaster-General at Calcutta, and was born in 1799. The deceased, who was a magistrate for Hants, and formerly an officer in the 19th Lancers, married in 1823, Laura, youngest dau. of the late Sir W. Plomer.

At Moville Rectory, near Londonderry, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of the late

y, esq., of Drumlampt House,
n, Ireland.

on, aged 45, William Hopson
q., late Major 26th Came-

Aged 62, Mrs. Eleanora
ishop. She was a dau. of the
Lewis of Gwinfe, and married,
rles Bishop, esq., of Dollgarreg,
shire.

am, aged 29, A. W. Carver,
Mathematical Master at Dur-
har School.

outh, aged 45, the Rev. David
e, M.A., Chaplain and Naval
f H.M.S. *Britannia*.

East Pavilion, Sloane-street,
riet Anne, wife of Frederick
iam Fearon, esq., and dau. of
ar-Admiral Sir J. J. Gordon

start House, Torquay, aged 20,
uel Law, son of Sir Robert
ontgomery.

hort illness, aged 38, Catherine
e of the Rev. S. A. Pears, D.D.,
r of Repton School.

At 62, Chester-square, aged
Frances Villiers, Dowager
Ponsonby. Her ladyship was
dau. of George Bussey, 4th
rsey, by his marriage with
n. and heir of the Right Rev.
den, Bishop of Raphoe. Her
he was born April 15, 1786

Smith, late of the 26th Bombay Native
Infantry.

At The Crescent, Wolverhampton, aged
81, Joseph Underhill, esq.

At Builth, Brecknockshire, aged 52,
Evan Vaughan, esq., solicitor. He was
the eldest son of the late Hugh Vaughan,
esq., of Llwynmadock, co. Radnor, by
Hannah, dau. of Lewis Lewis, esq., of
Tanhouse, Builth, and was born at
Llwynmadock in the year 1814. He was
admitted a solicitor in 1835, and was ap-
pointed Under-Sheriff of the county of
Radnor for the years 1861, 1862, 1863,
and 1865, and for the county of Brecon
in 1866. The deceased was unmarried.—
Law Times.

April 16. At The Wintons, Bushey-
heath, Herts, aged 73, William Glenny, esq.

At Blackhouse, Ayr, N.B., George
Alexander Gordon, esq., Nethermuir,
Aberdeenshire.

At Blaise Castle, Gloucestershire, aged
80, John Scandrett Harford, esq., D.C.L.,
F.R.S. He was the eldest son of the late
John Scandrett Harford, esq., of Blaise
Castle, who died in 1815, by Mary, dau.
of Abraham Gray, esq., of Tottenham,
Middlesex. He was born in 1785, and was
a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the
counties of Gloucester and Cardigan, and
a magistrate for co. Carmarthen; he filled
the office of High Sheriff of Cardigan-
shire in 1824. Mr. Harford, who was
created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxf.

born in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and proceeded M.A. in 1831; he was a magistrate for Kent and a banker in London. Mr. Hoare married, in 1836, Lady Mary Marsham, 3rd dau. of Charles 2nd Earl of Romney, by whom he has left, with other issue, as son and heir, Henry Hoare, esq., who was born in 1844, and married, in 1865, Beatrice Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. B. Paley, rector of Freckenham, Suffolk. It has been determined to raise a memorial fund in honour of the deceased; but it has not yet been decided to what specific object the funds shall be applied. The proposal which at present finds most favour is that which proposes the foundation of a scholarship for encouraging young men to devote their attention to religious and ecclesiastical subjects.

At Framfield, Sussex, aged 74, the Rev. Henry Hoare, vicar and rural dean. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and was appointed vicar of Framfield in 1830.

At Waterloo, Northampton, after a brief illness, aged 68, Jonathan Edward Ryland, esq., M.A. He was the son of the late Dr. Ryland, of Northampton, by his second wife, Frances, dau. of Mr. Barrett, and was born at Northampton in May, 1793. He was educated at the Baptist College at Bristol, of which his father was president. The deceased is said to have been a profound Hebrew and Greek scholar, and his critical acquaintance with the German language is testified in his translations from Neander. He married, in 1828, Frances, dau. of the late John Buxton, esq., of Northampton.

At 13, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 70, Edward James Seymour, esq., M.D., F.R.S. He was the son of the late William Seymour, esq., of Brighton; was born March 30th, 1797, and was educated at Dr. Delafosse's school, Richmond, and at Jesus College, Cambridge, whence he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He became physician to the infirmary at Edinburgh, and, having practised for some years at Florence, settled in London in 1824. He filled successively the posts of senior physician to the council of St. George's Hospital, senior censor of the Royal College of Physicians, and one of the Commissioners of Lunacy.

At Clifton, Colonel John Armston Thompson, C.B., Retired List H.M.'s Indian Army, Bengal Establishment.

April 17. At Bridgewater House, St. James's, Harriet, Countess (Dowager) of Ellesmere. Her ladyship was the only dau. of the late Charles Greville, esq.,

youngest son of Mr. Fulke Greville, son of the Hon. Algernon Greville, second son of the 5th Lord Brooke, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest dau. of William Henry Cavendish, 3rd Duke of Portland. The countess was born Jan. 1, 1800, and married, June 18, 1822, Lord Francis Egerton (second son of George, 1st Duke of Sutherland), afterwards created Earl of Ellesmere, who died in February, 1857.

At 7, Lansdown-place, Plymouth, from paralysis, aged 75, Admiral Charles Basden. The deceased, who entered the navy in 1803, served with distinction at the surrender of Zante and Cephalonia, and was present at the capture of Cerigo and at the defence of Cadiz, and afterwards served on the Mediterranean station. He subsequently became inspecting commander in the coast-guard from 1834 to 1837, and in 1841 he attained the rank of captain. In 1855 [he was transferred to the Retired List, and in April, 1862, he became by seniority a rear-admiral. Admiral Basden had for the last six years acted as a magistrate for the borough of Plymouth. He did not take any very active part in local affairs, but latterly had occupied a somewhat more prominent position as a Conservative by accepting the chairmanship of the Conservative committee. The late Admiral was twice married—first, in 1817, to Lydia, dau. of the late Mr. Pereira, and niece of the late Sir Massey Lopes, and secondly, in 1857, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Henry Braddon, of Skisdon Lodge, Cornwall, and the sister of Miss Braddon, the popular novelist, and of Mr. Wm. Braddon, who for many years occupied the post of judge at Calcutta. His only dau., by his first marriage, was married to Captain Coode, R.M., son of the late Admiral Sir John Coode, K.C.B.

April 18. In Storey's Almshouses, Cambridge, aged 102, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins.

April 19. At Gloucester, the Hon. Mrs. Sayers. She was Louisa Sarah, the younger dau. of William, second Viscount Avonmore, by Mary, eldest dau. of John Read, esq., of East Cams, Hants. She was born in August, 1795, and married, in 1825, the Rev. Andrew Sayers, rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester.

April 20. Aged 77, Sir Frederick Adair Roe, Bart. See OBITUARY.

April 21. At Hamilton-terrace, Blackheath, aged 96, Mrs. Louisa Mary Maule. She was the dau. of the late John Marsh, esq., and married, in 1798, the Rev. John Maule, M.A., late vicar of St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, and incumbent of St. Mary the

over, who died Feb. 17, 1866
(ante).

2. At Haynes Park, Beds, aged
dy John Thynne. The deceased
Constantia, 3rd dau. of the late
les Cobbe Beresford, by Amelia,
- Wm. Montgomery, Bart. She
in April, 1806, and married,
1824, the Rev. Lord John
D.D., Canon of Westminster,
he Marquis of Bath.

Michael's, Bognor, aged 66, the
alina Georgiana Eliot. She was
t and only surviving dau. of
End Earl of St. Germans, by his
Lady Georgiana Augusta, 4th
ranville, 1st Marquis of Stafford,
was born July 27, 1799.

3. aged 100, Sarah, relict of the
les Brunton, esq., of Morley,
Herts.

3. At Wavertree Lodge, Liver-
82, Thomas Brockhurst Bar-

He was the eldest son of the
re Barclay, esq., M.P., of Burford
urrey (who died in 1819), by
dau. of Benjamin Brockhurst,
ondon. He was born in 1783,
agistrate for co. Lancaster, and
in 1820, Sarah, dau. of Henry
esq., of Betchworth Castle,

ting Hall, near Brandon, Norfolk,
suddenly, aged 66, Lieut.-Gen.
as Wm. Angerstein. He was the

colonel of the 4th West India Regt. in 1866.
He was a magistrate for Kent and Norfolk.

Lately. At Southsea, Hants, aged 102,
Mrs. Livesay, widow of the late Professor
John Livesay, of the Royal Naval College,
Portsmouth.

At Midsomer-Norton, near Bath, aged
102, Mr. James Hawkins.

At Copenhagen, aged 72, Professor
Forchhammer, the eminent geologist, and
secretary of the Copenhagen Academy
of Science, to which office he suc-
ceeded in 1851, on the death of Oersted.
He was born at Husum, in Schleswig, in
1794, and in 1818 he became Oersted's
secretary, and accompanied him on a
mineralogical expedition to the island of
Bornholm. He subsequently made sev-
eral journeys in Great Britain, France, and
Denmark, at the expense of the Danish
Government. In 1825 he was elected a
member of the Academy of Science at
Copenhagen, and ten years later he was
chosen professor of mineralogy at the
university of that place. He was the
author of several works on geology and
chemistry, and he also contributed many
papers on these subjects to the academy.

At Lichfield, aged 102, Thomas Mathers,
a labourer. He was a native of Shenstone,
and was born in March, 1764.

In a lunatic asylum, Dr. Guest, late
sub-editor of the *Morning Post*. Some
years ago he showed symptoms of mental
incapacity.

ROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From March 24, 1866, to April 23, 1866, inclusive.

Thermometer. Barom.				Weather.	Thermometer. Barom.				Weather.
°	11 o'clock				8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock		
°	Night.	in. pts.		Day of Month.	Morning.		Night.	in. pts.	
53	45	29. 02	clo., hvy. sho.	Apr. 9	44	47	43	29. 82	clo., hvy. rain
53	46	29. 76	fair, cloudy	10	44	53	46	29. 79	foggy, fair
54	49	30. 11	do., fair, rain	11	46	57	43	29. 55	clo., fair, rain
58	49	30. 09	do., hy. rn., fr.	12	50	57	52	29. 61	do., do.
58	51	30. 08	do., rain	13	52	61	45	29. 71	rain, do., rain
61	52	30. 11	do., do.	14	52	59	48	29. 90	fair, showers
62	55	30. 13	do., fair	15	50	60	46	30. 18	do., clo., sho.
52	46	29. 79	do., hvy. rn.	16	51	57	50	29. 87	hvy. rain, fair
52	45	29. 48	fair, cloudy	17	52	60	48	29. 87	fair
47	43	29. 33	cloudy, sho.	18	47	62	54	29. 90	do.
46	42	29. 53	do., hail, sho.	19	51	63	50	29. 76	do.
47	42	29. 57	do., showers.	20	49	59	47	29. 77	do., clo. hl. sh.
50	45	29. 79	rain, clo., fair	21	51	62	51	30. 05	do.
55	45	29. 82	cloudy, fair	22	52	62	45	30. 35	do.
48	44	29. 84	do., sleet	23	47	53	47	30. 34	do.
53	47	30. 04	do., fair						

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1866.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.*—*Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S GAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New GAZINE, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected queries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Readers and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

THE HOLBEIN GATEWAY AND THE COCKPIT AT WESTMINSTER.

THE country at large owes but little, in an artistic sense, to any sovereign before Henry VIII., but with him a new era commenced. We must not forget that it was the reputation of the taste and generosity of that king which induced one eminent artist, Hans Holbein, to come over to England. He was introduced to the king by the instrumentality of Sir Thomas More, at his house at Chelsea, where a number of the painter's works had been previously arranged around the walls. Taken immediately into the king's service, we find Holbein in the enjoyment of a pension and of apartments in Wolsey's old palace at Whitehall, for which he designed, at the king's request, a magnificent gateway, which was built about 1546, in front of the palace, opposite the tilt-yard.^a The gateway itself stood across the road leading from Charing Cross to Westminster Abbey, flanked on either side by a low brick building of a single storey in height. Its position was a little nearer to Westminster than the north-west corner of York House; and the view which we give represents the northern front, looking through into what then was King Street, towards St. Margaret's Church. The well-known "Cockpit" of the Stuart times adjoined it on the west. As our illustration shows, this edifice was constructed of small square stones and flint boulders, presenting a pleasing variety of colour, glazed and disposed in a tessellated manner.

^a C. Knight's London, vol. i. p. 339.

In front there were four busts or medallions, "naturally
and gilt," which resisted all influences of the weather.
ere of terra cotta, as large as life, or even a little larger, and
ted the chief characters of the age. The three which we
ven in our illustration are strongly believed by some persons
e work of an Italian artist, Torregiano.

Holbein Gateway, as it was generally called, was removed
50,^b in order to widen the street and approaches to West-

William, Duke of Cumberland (the son of George II.
hero of Culloden), begged of his father a grant of the mate-
he gateway, for the purpose of re-erecting^c it at the end of
g Walk in the Great Park at Windsor, of which he was
but somehow or other the design was never carried into
nd it is doubtful whether the stones and flint boulders ever
their destination in Berkshire. Whatever Cumberland's
s may have been, they passed into the limbo of forgetfulness,
t of the glazed bricks and stone dressings of an historical
rich in two centuries of associations with our kings, from
III. down to King William III., were sold to repair the
s.

. T. Smith, in his "Antiquities of Westminster," speaks of
away in the following terms:—"It is scarcely to be sur-
passed

and which was afterwards engraved by Vertue. On the western side, this street had the wall of that enclosure since converted into St. James's Park; but when Henry VIII. had acquired possession of Whitehall, in 1531, by exchanging with the abbot and convent of



The Old Gate of the Cockpit, Whitehall.*

Westminster, he procured to himself this enclosure, part of which he converted into the before-mentioned park,^f and on the rest he

* Taken from an engraving in Mr. J. T. Smith's "Antiquities of Westminster" (4to, London, 1807), who says that it is reduced from a print drawn and engraved by G. Vertue, and published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1725. From Vertue's widow the original drawing passed into the hands of Horace Walpole, and at the Strawberry Hill sale it was secured by those skilled judges the brothers William and George Smith, late of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, printsellers. From the Messrs. Smith it passed to that well-known collector, the late Rev. Dr. Henry Wellesley, of New Inn Hall, Oxford.

^f Widmore's Hist. of Westm. Abbey, p. 123.

a tennis-court, a cock-pit, a bowling-alley, a long stone—
—which was for some time occupied by the late Duke of
and subsequently by Lord Whitworth—and other buildings,
of which are wholly, or in part, still (1807) remaining.”

The King connected with the palace on the opposite side by
ways across the street ; one of them at the north or hither
King-street, which was demolished in 1723,⁸ the other nearer

Cross, adjoining the north-east corner of the above-men-
—gallery. Hans Holbein is said to have designed this latter

which, after having been long used as the State Paper Office,
1749-50, removed to widen the street. By these gateways,

before-mentioned walls, the street was confined to the
of King-street, which, most probably, was the width of the

the time of Hubert de Burg, Henry VIII. having, in this
apparently done nothing more than erected two gateways

street already formed, for the purpose of uniting his new
on the west with those which already existed on the east

the way.”

These two gates a description is given in the “New View
on,” printed in 1708 (Introduction, p. 11). One of them

Westminster Gate, and is said to be an ancient piece of

show there have been. This is an aperture from the Cock-pit into the broad part of Charing Cross, before Whitehall Gate."

Of what Whitehall was like in the reign of King Charles II. (1680), we can form a most methodical notion from the ground-plan engraved by Vertue, and since re-engraved in small for Brayley's "*Londiniana*," and for one of Mr. John Heneage Jesse's historical works.

On the taking down of this latter gate, as we have said, it was begged and obtained by William, Duke of Cumberland, son of George II., and then Ranger of Windsor Parks and Forest, with the intention of erecting it at the end of the Long Walk in the Great park. For this purpose, Mr. Thomas Sandby, an architect, and also Deputy-Ranger of the Great Park, was employed to design wings to it. The stones of the gate were accordingly removed; but the intention for erecting it at the end of the great walk not taking effect, many of them, by the Duke's direction, were worked up in several different buildings erected by the Duke in the Great Park there. "A medallion from it," adds Mr. Smith, "is in one of the fronts of a keeper's lodge, near the head of the Virginia Water, near World's End Gate, as it is corruptly called, instead of the Wold's End Gate: Wold, in Saxon—from whence our English is well known to be derived—signifying equally a plain, a down, or an open champaign ground, hilly and void of wood.¹ A similar medallion, part of it also, is in another cottage, built about the year 1790, also in the Great Park, and accessible from the road from Peascod Street, by the barracks. Other stones form the basement as high as the dado or moulding, and also the cornice, of the inside of a chapel at the great lodge, which chapel was begun in the Duke's lifetime, but was unfinished at his death."

Mr. Pennant (p. 99), speaking of this gate, describes it as built with bricks of two colours, glazed, and disposed in a tessellated fashion. The top, he says, as well as that of an elegant tower on each side, was embattled; and adds, that on each front were four busts in baked clay, in proper colours, which resisted to the last every attack of the weather; possibly the artificial stone revived in this country. These, he tells his readers, he has been lately informed were preserved in a private hand. This gate was not of brick, as

¹ Somner's Glossary.

Mr. Pennant has said, but of small square stones and flint boulder*; but that there were in it such busts as Pennant describes, is evident both from the Antiquarian Society's print, and the drawing from which the view in Smith's "*Antiquities of Westminster*" was taken. The busts were in number four on each side; they had ornamented mouldings round them, and were of baked clay, in proper colours, and glazed in the manner of Delft ware, which had preserved them entire. After the gate was taken down, Mr. Smith states that three of the busts fell into the hands of a man who kept an old iron shop in Belton Street, St. Giles's, to whom, it is supposed, they had



Tomb of Ingelrica. Hatfield Peverell,¹ Essex.

been sold after having been stolen when the gate was taken down. This man had them in his possession some three or four years, when they were bought, about the year 1765, by a Mr. Wright, who employed Flaxman the sculptor, then a boy, to repair them. They were in terra cotta, coloured and gilt. The dress of one of the busts was painted dark red, and the ornaments gilt; among which were alternately the Rose and H, and the Crown, and R in gold.

Mr. Wright resided at Hatfield Priory, in the parish of Hatfield Peverell, near Witham, Essex, and the above-mentioned busts are

* Hatton's *New View of London*. 1708. Introduction, p. 11.

¹ According to "*The Suckling Papers*," the Priory of Hatfield Peverell owes its origin to the remorse of Ingelrica, the daughter of a Saxon nobleman, and mistress of William the Conqueror. This lady, in atonement for the errors of her early life, founded in the village of Hatfield Peverell, a college for secular canons, very appositely dedicating it to Mary Magdalen. Within its walls she spent, in papal austerities, her latter years, and dying in 1100, was buried in the collegiate church, where her effigy, in full proportion, is carved in stone, and placed beneath the north window. It

still in the possession of his great grandson, the present owner of that estate. In 1803, through the intervention of the late Rev. Foote Gower, permission was obtained by Mr. Smith to take copies of them for his "*Antiquities of Westminster.*" The busts are of terra cotta, larger than life, and (it is said) by Torregiano, who executed the monument of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; but they have been repainted in oil of a terra cotta colour. They are supposed to represent Henry VII., Henry VIII. when sixteen years of age, and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.

Mr. John Wright, the present owner of Hatfield Priory, in a recent letter to "SYLVANUS URBAN," says, "I remember some years ago (after reading an account of the busts in the "*Antiquities of Westminster*") scraping off some of the paint, and I found them glazed and coloured. I suppose the reason they were painted over was, that a good deal of the enamel had worn off, or was damaged in some way, so Flaxman thought it better to paint them."

Maitland in his "*History of London*" (fol. 1739) speaks of Holbein's Gateway as still standing. He calls it "the present stately gate, opposite the Banqueting House." He says, that soon after becoming possessed of Whitehall, Henry "for other diversions, erected, contiguous to the foresaid gate, a tennis court, cock-pit, and places to bowl in; the former of which only are now remaining, the rest being converted into dwelling-houses, and offices for the Privy Council, Treasury, and Secretaries of State."

It was the good fortune of Sir Henry Ellis to discover a new name in early English art. This was John de Maiano,^m a name unknown to Walpole. That John de Maiano, and not Torregiano, was the

appears from history, that upon the decay of Ingelrica's beauty, she was permitted by her royal admirer to marry Ranulph Peverell, one of his most distinguished followers at Hastings. By this nobleman, Ingelrica left a legitimate son, William Peverell, who on his mother's decease, converted her college into a priory of Benedictine monks, making it a subordinate cell to the great establishment at St. Alban's, Herts, and placing it under the patronage of the Virgin Mary. In 1231, the greatest part of this structure was destroyed by fire. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, it was conveyed by Henry VIII. to Giles Leigh, Esq., and about the middle of the 18th century, came into the possession of the family of the present owner. In the window above the lady Ingelrica's tomb, is the following inscription in black letter:—

" Hic jacet Ingelrica, Wilhelmi regis amica.
Templum hoc sanctorum posuit memor illa virorum,
Tandem peccatis sacratâ in sede piatis."

^m Ellis's Letters, 3rd series, i. 249.

of the medallions on the Hampton Court Gateway—happily
ng—and on Holbein's Gateway at Whitehall, I am personally
o believe. The loan of the Hatfield Peverell medallions to



Henry VII.

ington Art Treasures Exhibition might settle the question.
ington they would be well seen, and by men competent
The latest historian of Essex, Mr. Thomas Wright, ot

cation of the heads would in all probability be made at Kensington, now that thousands are daily flocking to its National Portrait Exhibition.

I will conclude this article with a few words upon the "Cockpit" which adjoined the celebrated Holbein Gateway. If the domestic fowl of the Stuart era possessed the gift of speech, and were asked



Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.

what particular class of men had acted most cruelly to his race, he would denounce above all evil-doers the courtiers at our palace of Westminster, and the London apprentices, the Jin Vins and Dick Tunstalls of Sir Walter Scott's inimitable "Fortunes of Nigel," that true picture of London life under King James I.

The hamlet of Pinner, near Harrow-on-the-hill, was long famous for its Shrove-Tuesday entertainments. "The cruel custom," says Lysons, "of *throwing* at Cocks, was formerly made a matter of public celebrity at this place, as appears by an ancient account of the receipts and expenditure in the hamlet:—

1622.	Received for Cocks at Shrovetide.	. . .	12s.	0d.
1628.	Received for Cocks in towne		19s.	10d.
1628.	Received for Cocks out of towne		0s.	6d.

▪ In the year 1759, Hogarth designed and engraved a print called "The Cockpit"; a subject, as Mr. John Nichols observes, recommended to Hogarth in the pages of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* as early as 1747 (G. M. for 1747, p. 292, and Nichols's "Hogarth," 3rd ed. 8vo, 1775, p. 368). Of a print so well known, a description would be here unnecessary.

ey collected at this sport was applied in aid of the Poor. This custom appears to have continued as late as the year

ing silver or steel spurs to the legs of cocks, and throwing were among the delights of our ancestors, from the king to

r curious and faithful illustrator of London localities, Mr. epys, comes to aid our cockpit illustrations. Here are half extracts, and all to the point :—

r. 9.—The Duke of Monmouth is to have part of the Cocke-pitt new built

ril 24.—To the Cocke-pitt, and there walked an hour with my Lord bemarle alone in his garden, where he expressed in great words his opinion

e 8.—With great joy to the Cocke-pitt, where the Duke of Albemarle, out of himself with content, told me all.*

v. 5 (Lord's-day).—To the Cocke-pitt, where I heard the Duke of Albemarle make a simple [silly] sermon.

rch 28.—To the Cocke-pitt, and dined with a great deal of company at the bemarle's, and a bad and dirty and nasty dinner.

ril 6.—I to the new Cockpit by the King's Gate, and there saw the manner e mixed rabble of people that come thither, and saw two battles of cocks, o great sport, but only to consider how these creatures, without any provocation and kill one another, and aim only at one another's heads.

of books and noble patron of men of letters, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford :

And fix'd disease on Harley's closing life.¹

The minutes of the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury were dated from the "Cockpit" at Whitehall, as late as the year 1780, if, indeed, not later ; and "in the open street before Whitehall" (as the warrant for his execution directs), King Charles was beheaded.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

LAKE-DWELLINGS IN SWITZERLAND.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

IT has been often observed, with undeniable truth, that no history that has ever been written, with the exception of the sacred narrative, equals in interest that of Herodotus of Halicarnassus. There is no greater proof of its surpassing excellence than the fact that it is the nature of his great work to grow in value as time goes on, and as it is found to illustrate or be illustrated by a variety of modern discoveries. An instance of this is the increased attention which has lately been directed to a passage in his Fifth Book (chap. 16), where he is describing the conquest of sundry Thracian tribes by the Persian Megabazus, and makes mention of a people which that satrap found a difficulty in reaching, because they lived in the middle of the lake Prasias. "They dwell," says the Father of History, "in this manner : a platform of boards joined together on the top of lofty piles stands in the midst of this lake, which has a narrow way of approach by a single causeway from the mainland. The piles which support the boards were at first set up by all the townsmen in common, but afterwards they have planted them on the following principle. Fetching them from the mountain called Orbelus, every man about being married sets up three piles for each wife, and each man marries several wives. So they dwell in this manner, each being master on the platform of the hut in which he lives, with a trapdoor through the boards, opening on the lake below. They make fast the infant

¹ Johnson, "Vanity of Human Wishes."

a cord round the foot, fearing lest they should tumble. They give fish as fodder to their horses and cattle, since so abundant, that when one lifts up the trapdoor, and lets drop an empty basket into the water, in a short time he is full of fish."

A comparatively recent discovery that nearly all the lakes in England and Northern Italy, except those hemmed in by steep mountains, were inhabited in this manner, gives a new zest to this description; and since the habits of this race of amphibious beings can only be guessed by the relics of utensils and articles of consumption found in the bottom of the lakes, the glimpse afforded by this of their domestic life is invaluable. There is no doubt that lake-dwellers had to make their children fast by ropes, in order to avoid their rolling through the trapdoors into the waters; the discovery of children's bones, as compared with those of grown persons, found in the Swiss lakes, testifies this, as exceptions prove the rule. It is another question whether all lake-dwellers were polygamists, or whether they were monogamous, and drove in three piles for each wife they married, either in a separate but contiguous hut, or an extension of the main hut, where wives and children lived like a happy family of Mormons. As to the apparently improbable feeding of the cattle on fish, Mr. Blakesley, in a note to his Herodotus

Blakesley further mentions that "a precisely similar description to that in the text [of Herodotus], is given by Heliodorus of the habits of the people living in the marshes of the Nile (*Œthiopica*, i. 11);" and this may possibly throw light upon the successful stand made by Amyrtæus, "the king in the marshes," against the power of Persia, mentioned by Thucydides in Book i. c. 110, after he has described the failure of the insurrection of Inaros, and the defeat of the auxiliary forces of Athens. He ascribed the safety of Amyrtæus to the magnitude of the marshes and the martial character of their inhabitants; but it is possible that their valour was aided by a comparatively inaccessible position, such as villages built on piles in the shallow lakes would have given them. Seventeen hundred years after the time of Herodotus, his testimony is confirmed by the Arabian astronomer, Abulfeda, who wrote A.D. 1320. In his "*Supplementa Tabulæ Syriæ, de Lacubus Syriæ*," after describing the physical features of the lake of Apamea, he says that this lake was formerly called the Sea of the Christians, because it was inhabited by Christian fishermen, who lived for safety in huts erected on wooden piles in the lake. The case may have been reversed in Switzerland, as the last remnants of the heathen tribes may have taken refuge in the pile-dwellings, since near Rorschach, in the lake of Constance, there are remains of a pile-island called "*Heidaländli*," or the land of the heathen; a name doubtless owing its origin to remote tradition. Such refugees were probably the last occupants of the pile-buildings.

It is a striking circumstance that the indefatigable curiosity of man has triumphed, in the same age, over nearly all the heights and depths of the Alpine region. Scarcely one maiden peak now remains; and if there is one, it is probably because it has been overlooked in the great chaos of summits, rather than because it is inaccessible. Even the Matterhorn has been stormed; though the forlorn hope paid dearly in human life for their glory. Nature presents even greater obstacles to the thorough exploration of the bottoms of the deep lakes, and the deep parts of the shallow ones; but, doubtless, time and patient dredging will make them yield the remnant of their secrets. It stands to reason that those lakes whose depths exceed a moderate measure, could have held no human habitations; but they appear to have existed in nearly all the rest, as well in Switzerland as in Northern Italy. The first discovery, as generally happens in such cases, was accidental. The remains of piles must have been often observed in the winter when the water is at its lowest, but

probably dismissed from consideration as old fishing-
However, in the winter of 1853-54, the waters of the lake
sunk to an unusual level, 14 inches below the stone
Stäfa, which had not appeared since 1674. Large tracts
and pebbles were brought to light. It struck the thrifty
they might utilise these for cultivation; and, accordingly,
in the north-west corner of the lake, excavations were
with the view of throwing up a permanent dam. A layer of
1 to 2 feet deep, was thrown out, uncovering a layer
of lake soil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. In this were found a great
number of various articles, wood, straw, rushes, tree branches,
formed stones, and heaps of bones, and, what was most
e, a great number of evenly-distributed piles sticking in
so rotten that they could easily be broken with a spade.
This discovery excited the attention of Dr. Ferdinand Keller, Pre-
sident of the Antiquarian Society of Zürich, whose intelligent explo-
ration led him to be considered as the principal discoverer of
these wellings. Curiosity was naturally powerfully excited, and
when the same phenomena were found to belong to the lakes
of Lucerne, Bienne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, and a host of smaller
ones, that in about ten years, more than 200 pile villages have
been identified, and to a certain extent explored. They were at
first called Crannoges, or palisade islands, discovered

were driven perpendicularly into the bottom, and fitted to a platform at a certain distance from the surface of the water. The greater part of them were made of whole stems, from 4 to 12 feet in thickness ; but in some cases these were split longitudinally. They were set from 1 to 3 feet apart, mostly in parallel rows ; but in some cases irregularly, and either in clusters or sparsely. They were pointed either by the stone-hatchet, or by the action of fire, as seen by remains of carbonisation, and driven from 3 to 6 feet into the bottom. At Wangen in the Untersee (Lake of Constance), they were rammed in from 6 to 7 feet deep along the landward edge, but only three feet on the lake-ward side of the village, and stems occur split into two or three piles. Where the rind remains, the species of the trees can be determined, and these are found to consist of oak, beech, birch, alder, elm, poplar, fir, and crab-apple. At present these remains only stand about a foot above the lake-bottom. In some spots the piles of oak have been found most durable, in others those of pine. When taken out and dried, they generally fall to pieces. The villages were of very different sizes. At Robenhausen, more than 100,000 piles have been counted, which, if Herodotus' standard of three piles to a wife were applicable, would give a female population of 33,333, without counting men and children, and make a city as populous as Frankfort-on-the-Maine. At Wangen 30 to 40,000 piles were reckoned ; and here the distribution of the piles was irregular, while it was regular in the former instance ; six piles being clearly observed to have belonged to each hut, as the corner ones are higher than those serving for foundations. Where the piles seemed insecure, they were occasionally steadied by heaps of stones dropped between them. Their heads were bound together by whole or split stems, fastened by pegs of wood, and on them the huts were built. Pieces of the floor have been found in some cases, with a coating of clay, which either lined the whole interior of the huts, or only paved the place where fire was burnt. The latter conjecture seems the more plausible, as the articles found at the bottom of the lake must have originally most of them fallen through chinks in the floor, and represent the accumulation of years. Some suppose from the remains at Niederwyl, that the whole area was surrounded by a sort of bulwark ; certain it is, that the outer row of piles was fenced by wattling of hazel or willow twigs against the waves, but the sides were free to admit of boats running in and out, and to give free passage to fish. At Meilen and in other cases, the

consisted of divisions separated by channels and joined by arrangement probably adopted for defensive purposes. The village was of quadrilateral form, generally a long one. At Wangen it was 700 paces in extent along the bank, in the direction of the lake.

The second manner of forming the foundations of the pile-buildings exemplified at Wauwyl Lake, Luzern, and at Niederwyl, Thurgau. It is known by the names of "pack-building" or "fascinage," and consisted in forming a raft of stems of reeds, laying another of a similar kind crosswise over it, and strewing the top with stones, so as to make the whole fabric sink; this was repeated till an island was formed in the lake. It was secured from moving by perpendicular piles driven round the sides. As the whole fabric had a tendency to gradual sinking, the upper layer had constantly to be added, it is not surprising that a number of objects were found between the layers. This method was probably adopted in preference to that first mentioned, on account of a deficiency of instruments to prepare and drive the piles. In some cases was suggested by the nature of the bottom, which could not well be fixed in very soft clay or loose sand. The pile-buildings of Ireland correspond to this description of pile-buildings.

The third kind of pile-buildings are the so-called "Stein-

§ The huts on the pile-buildings were supposed at first to have been round-topped, like wigwams, on the evidence of Strabo as to the dwellings of the Belgic Gauls ; but investigations at Niederwyl led to the conclusion that they were of oblong form, and quadrilateral. Two huts were found there, 27 feet long by 15 broad, with remains of walls made of wattled work with plastering of clay, strong upright rods being interwoven with twigs horizontally, and moss, straw, and other substances worked into the clay to give it stability. The flooring was of a similar nature, the fire-place in a corner being recognisable by the soot on the hearth-stone. These people probably produced fire in the North-American Indian fashion, by the attrition of wood, as many pieces of wood have been found with conical holes drilled into them. Fire-stones, or flints, may also have been used to kindle the tinder, specimens of which have likewise been discovered. The roofs were formed of bast, rushes, or halm, fastened by withes. No furniture has been discovered, so that the people may have squatted on mats on the floor, or sat on the skulls of beasts. These rectangular dwellings were separated from one another by intervals of two or three feet. There was probably no opening in them except the door, which may have been closed by a curtain of bast, similar in use to the doors of soft material in some continental churches. The bridges by which the pile-villages were reached were built on a double row of piles with boards across, which would have been easily removable in any case where security was required.

One of the oldest of these settlements is that at Moosseedorf, in Canton Bern. It is remarkable that the relics were found not in the mud of the original lake, but in the layer of peat formed later, giving rise to the supposition that they fell into it while it was forming under the habitations. One of the largest yet discovered is that of Robenhausen, in the lake of Pfäffikon, in Canton Zürich. It covered 120,000 square feet with an irregular quadrilateral, whose longest side ran parallel to what appears to have been once the western bank of the lake, in the part where it has become a peat-moor.

This village, or rather town, was 2000 feet from this shore and the southern, and 3000 from the northern, connected by its bridge with the latter, the reason of the longer distance being chosen being apparently that the pastures of the colony lay in the neighbourhood of Kempten (formerly Campodunum), in a sunny and fertile situation.

his village was inhabited can only be guessed by reference to the thickness of peat. Supposing that 100 years were required to form a foot thick, it must have stood for at least 300 years. Under the peat the first remains of human fabrics were found. At four feet a layer of gravel occurred, forming a sort of platform, evidently placed there with the view of stopping the progress of the turf; at six feet the principal collection of stone-ware and other articles, was found, but it is impossible to say whether the pile-village had stood there before the peat began to

The structures of the lake of Geneva were built at greater distances further out in the lake, and with stronger foundations than those in Eastern Switzerland which belonged to the stone period. The similarity, joined with the mixtures of the relics, seems to show that buildings of the bronze period were added to those of the stone period. Here the piles are from 3 to 8 inches thick, sunk from 10 to 20 feet into the bottom, above which they stand now some 10 to 20 feet. The construction is somewhat irregular, but on the whole forms a line parallel with the bank. The principal station is about 500 feet off the land, near Morges. The piles stand from 10 to 20 feet under the lowest water-level, and occupy a space of about 100 feet long by 100 or 120 broad. Professor Desor's Steinberg, near Yverdon, in the lake of Neuchâtel, lies in a protected bay, 250

The data for determining the age of the pile-buildings are derived from four sources. 1. Geological relations. 2. Organic remains. 3. Manufactured articles. 4. Tradition.

1. From geological considerations, 10,000 years were conjectured by Count Pourtales and Agassiz to be the age of the remains found on a coral reef in Florida; while Lyell claimed a probable age of 12,000 years for the relics in the Danish moors, which closely resemble those found in Switzerland. Gillieron has given 6,750 to the relics at Pont de Thiele, between Bienne and Neuchâtel, which show evidences of having existed in the Bronze Age. Morlot determines, at Villeneuve, in Lake Lemman, three layers of relics—the uppermost, Roman, only 1800 years old; the next, of the Bronze Age, from 3000 to 4000 years; and the next, of the Stone Age, from 5000 to 7000 years; which last date corresponds with that assigned to the discoveries in the turf-moors of Abbeville in Northern France. Such chronology, however, is at best but shrewd guess-work, as the materials of the layers are not always homogeneous, and naturally become, by the superincumbent weight, more compact below than above; so it appears that every approximation (to use a word which railway unpunctuality has made classical) requires a margin of, at least, 2000 or 3000 years. Geological evidence is chiefly valuable as a supplement to data of other kinds.

2. The organic remains found in the beds of the Swiss lakes are less valuable in evidence than those found elsewhere under partly similar conditions, as most of them belong to still existing species, though some of them have since been banished from the region in which they lived. The yew and the water-nut are examples of this among vegetables. Of the animals, only one, the huge *Bos Urus*, or Aurochs, is absolutely extinct, though in the time of Tacitus he still ranged the Hercynian Forest. The pile-buildings appear to have been the latest production of the so-called Stone Age. This has been divided into four periods. In the first, Man was contemporary with the Cave-Bear (*Ursus Spelæus*), which is supposed to have existed 50,000 years before our æra. He then lived without regular habitation, and found shelter where he could. He possessed no implements or weapons but sharpened flints, so that he must have lived in constant fear of wild beasts, in comparison with which those of the present days are puny dwarfs. Apparently he did not bury his dead, as human bones are found promiscuously with those of the bear in the caves. It is the misery of this period which is so

related in the "Prometheus" of Æschylus, whose
as, no doubt, some dark tradition :—

οὕτε πλινθυφεῖς
Δόμους προσείλους ᾔσαν, οὐ ξυλουργία·
Κατάρυχες δ' ἔναιον ὥστ' Ἀησυροί
Μύρμηκες ἄντρων ἐν μυχοῖς ἀηηλοῖς.

neither brick-framed houses turned to the warmth, nor carpentry ; but
ied like worthless pismires in sunless nooks of caverns."

cond period, Man was beginning to get the upper hand of
y then) inferior animals. It is called the Rein-deer period,
tensive use to which the antlers of the rein-deer, elk, &c.,
have been applied. To have obtained these, man must
e by this time a mighty hunter. The discovery of the
might have marked the transition, fabled by the Greek
ing been effected by the contraband philanthropy of one
er race of gods. Fire would have been used to turn
most formidable enemies, before weapons were made able
h them. At the present day, the Indian letter-carriers
es as a protection against tigers. In the third period, Man
ot only to kill, but to enslave the brute creation. He
e a herdsman, and kept dogs to watch the herds. This is
of the famous "kitchen middings" of Denmark, in

bronze was made of copper and tin procured through commerce, always cast, never forged or welded. The Phœnicians, in all probability, regularly bartered copper for tin. It is remarkable, that in Hungary, which was too remote from intercourse with the Kassiterides or tin-islands of the West, bronze is replaced by pure copper. The age of Bronze supposes a time when navigation was extensively practised. The instruments made of it at first exactly copy the pattern of the corresponding articles of stone, and are found with them; but in process of time the material naturally led to improvements, both useful and ornamental. It appears thus that the transition was gradual, metal having been first urgently wanted for agricultural purposes, and the population becoming more civilised as they became more agricultural; and those metal tools which at first, from their costliness and difficulty of production, could have belonged only to the rich, while the rest were still obliged to content themselves with stone and horn and wood, passing in process of time into the hands of all.

The period of transition may have lasted for centuries, and the year 2000 B.C., which is remembered by being that very commonly assigned to the birth of Abraham, is fixed upon as the beginning of the Bronze period. While the pile-villages of Northern Italy appear to have received the commodities brought by the Phœnicians by way of Etruria, it appears that the general passage of the bronze into Switzerland was by way of Gaul, since it is on the western side that the bronze relics are exclusively found. Equally gradual must have been the introduction of the use of iron, in times which are partly legendary and partly historical. The bridge which connects barbarism with civilisation is made of iron. But in the so-called Iron Period, it had not as yet come into general use. To the fact of the immense superiority this metal, or its modification in steel, gave its fortunate possessors for offensive and defensive purposes, must be referred the early stories of miraculous swords which were thought worthy of bearing names, such as that "Balmung," which belonged to Siegfried, in the lay of the "Nibelungen":—

"Ouch fuort er Balmungen, ein ziere wâfen breit.
Daz was alsô scherphe daz ez nie vermeit,
Swâ manz sluoc tûf helme : sin eke wâren guot."

Nibelungen Noth. Lachmann, viii. 896.

"Balmung he also bears, a goodly weapon broad. It was so sharp that it never failed as often as it struck on helms. Its edges were good."

No less important, as we know from the Laureate's immortal poem, was the part played by "the sword Excalibur" in the legend of "King Arthur." And the alleged invulnerability of heroes, such as Siegfried and Achilles, doubtless originated in the fact that certain chiefs were enabled to possess themselves of armour of proof, made of iron or steel, which gave them an immense advantage over those whose harness was of a more yielding description. The invulnerability of Achilles is notoriously unknown to the describer of his Vulcanian arms; and that of Siegfried may be a later addition to the story of the "Nibelungen," which German savans have decided to be a patchwork of different poets of different dates.

The pretty well established theory of the gradual transition of one period into another militates against the hypothesis of Troyon, that the people of the different ages belonged to different races as a matter of necessity; those of the Stone Age having been Fins or Iberians, and constituting the first waves of colonisation from Asia; those of the Bronze Age, Kelts; and those of the Iron Age, Helvetians, who conquered them, and either burnt and built anew, or occupied their villages.

It seems to be generally allowed that the people who constructed the lake-dwellings came from the East. There are traces of them in historical times in Thrace, Lydia, and Mysia. The inhabitants of the Swiss villages may have either made their way over the Alps from Greece and Italy, or followed the stream of the Danube upwards through Pannonia. There were probably several streams of immigration; Greece, Italy, and the South of France had their pile-buildings before Switzerland, and passed through the age of Stone first, and it does not follow from the similarity of relics that there was any immediate connection between the pile-buildings of the Emilia and those to the north of the Alps. The occurrence of the nephrite is almost a certain sign of Asiatic origin. This stone, called also Amazon-stone, sun-stone, hatchet-stone, is a kind of felspar, green and very hard, and with some claim to be considered a jewel. It has come to light in the shape of elegant knives and ornaments, as well as in detached pieces. It occurs in Europe, as far as is known, in available quantities, only in the Ochsenkopf, near Schwarzenberg, but it is plentiful in High Asia; and as this country was, if possible, more inaccessible in ancient times than it is now, it could scarcely have been introduced by commerce, but must have been brought with them by the earliest settlers. Whether these belonged

to the oldest of Indo-Germanic races, or to the next, cannot be decided. Most authorities are inclined to refer them to the second or Keltic wave of population. Two old inscriptions, which appear to have belonged to votive tablets, indicating the existence of a sacred pile-building in a lake, have been identified as specimens of the Gallic language, and translated by Professor Adolph Pictet.

It is impossible to determine for how long a period the pile-buildings were inhabited. The settlement at Robenhausen is proved to have existed for several hundred years. They were doubtless in most cases voluntarily abandoned at the time when iron came into general use, and men found it easy to clear the forests, to keep down the wild animals, and to defend themselves against the sudden attacks of their neighbours. They must have been especially uncomfortable residences in winter, from the free circulation of cold air below them, from the frequent fogs which at that season cling to the surfaces of the lakes, and from the fact that during a long frost all their refuse would have accumulated on the ice; an inconvenience which can be judged of under such circumstances from the appearance of the canals at Amsterdam. The female population must have been powerful advocates for a removal to firm ground, as soon as the danger of having their children carried off by wolves became less than that of losing them overboard; and it is easy to imagine the remonstrances of the innocents themselves, when they were brought back from an occasional run on the shore, where doubtless they had enjoyed themselves like sailors on leave, to be tied up like monkeys at the threshold of the parental hut.

(To be continued.)



PLATES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, WITH
EXAMPLES.

BY JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A.

ER since the introduction of heraldry it has been the custom with the owners of books to have emblazoned thereon the arms of the individuals or corporations possessing them, and many libraries and museums afford in this form of the greatest utility to the historian, and lawyer; but it is not with the exterior of volumes we have to do, though many of them bear decorative crossed in relief or impressed in gold, upon leather and worthy of preservation. It is with the heraldic bearings of lovers of literature, found imprinted on paper or pasted within the covers of volumes—labels, generally the name of *book-plates*—works often coeval with the printed volume, the original binding, the introduction, or the invention of printing, and highly curious in though now somewhat scarce, and particularly so in

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FROM EXAMPLES IN THE

COLLECTION OF J. L. K. S. R.



artist as well as an erudite scholar, worked onward, tiding down the stream of progress, until, fascinated by sensual beauty, by the Syrens of the Renaissance, he lost compass and helm, going down with Art, Chivalry, and Taste, all being wrecked alike, on the shores of the Pagan dead.

In this simple phase of bibliographic art, the student and antiquary may learn much; and our examples, though few, perhaps prove enough to show the attributes of the periods, and the general wish in the present day to build upon true principles.

Of our specimens the earliest is a copy in fac-simile, recovered from an old vellum cover (book unknown), cast away by its possessor in rebinding, as an extraneous affair, that had nothing to do with him or his volume. The owner showed an utter disregard of association—that faculty by which so much of the past is rendered valuable to the future, that makes small things part of a great and instructive whole; like monuments in an old cathedral, telling of good and bad taste and times, that have as much right to their place and page in the world's history as any. "Preserve and protect" should be the book-owner's text; preservation being better than restoration. Beware of the architect that would level tombs and banish monuments to the limbo of a chapter or a charnel house, because they happen not to be of the purest forms. Depend upon it, he is no friend to art or history who disregards the past. Objects once placed *in situ*, ought to be conserved with pious care as things in ward for the future.

Our example, bearing the inscription "CAROLVS AGRICOLA HAMMONIVSIVRIS VTRIVSQVE DOCTOR," is a good specimen of an old book-plate, rich in design and imagery apart from the heraldry. It is copied from a relief block, a wood *cut*, rudely executed, probably upon the *side* of the grain of the wood, with a knife—a method by which doubtless the drawing has suffered, though the design could not suffer. Had it been *engraved* upon the *end* of the wood, as practised now, the forms probably would have been purer. The work bears the initials of the artist, J. B., and a date 15—. The original is coloured by hand, and exceedingly rich with its mantling of red, black, and white, types of life, death, and immortality; and the whole in combination is very poetical. Of the shield, the dexter chief is occupied by a sower, typical of the fruitfulness of nature; and the sinister base by a like figure bearing emblems of faith, hope, and wisdom. The sinister chief and dexter

led by lancets or, on a ground gules. The crest, occupying
rtion of the design, very suggestively rises (instead of
eath) out of a crown of thorns, typical of our Saviour's

The crest is an angel of faith, bearing in the right hand
ross, and in the left the serpent of wisdom; holding in its
empty poppy head, emblems of trust and devotion, the
nfluences of medicine and religion—the faith in this world

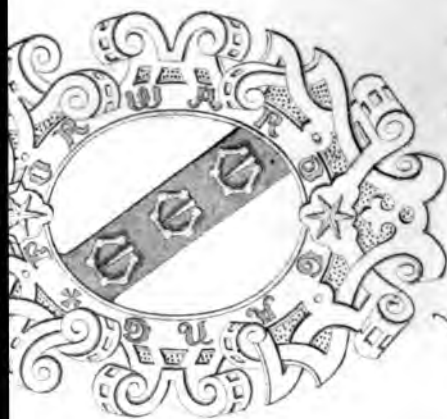


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CHARLES SOMERS.
EARL SOMERS.

EASTNOR
CASTLE



WILLIAM STIRLING

NOW SIR W. STIRLING-MAXWELL, B^{ART}
(9TH BARON OF POLLOC)

M. P.

KIER HOUSE, DUNBLANE

upon metal, contrary to all laws of Heraldry, harmony, and reason, as also to those of proportion and propriety. Of my slight sketches of detail, No. 1, on the tinted plate, is taken from an 18th century shield, where all the form and appropriate use of the arm of defence is lost in the scrolls of the Louis Quatorze period. No. 2 exhibits an *unconventional* crest upon a degraded helmet, of the same *period*. As a crest the tree is a very good emblem; yet the three here approach far too nearly to nature to suit the "applied" purposes of Heraldry, which, though founded upon natural objects, admits of a great deal of fancy in adapting forms to spaces and special uses. Here the casque and vizor are in one piece; the mantlings bear but little resemblance to a cloth covering, of two colours, ornamentally jagged.

In the same cut, No. 3 is somewhat like fire or hair, and No. 4 scrolls that have lost all attributes of parentage. To denote No. 6 a strap or garter, is no compliment to reason. To call No. 7 a crest is the wildest thing of all, as if a knight or sea-king could bear a picture above his helmet; and yet this is the crest of a peer of the realm,

"EXMOUTH, Viscount and Baron (Pellew).

"Upon the waves of the sea, the wreck of the *Dutton* East Indiaman, upon a rocky shore off Plymouth Garrison—all 'proper,'"

(or rather "improper"). This is the description of a 19th century herald, and a fair specimen of the miserable concoctions produced at hap-hazard and thrust upon such heroes as Nelson and Duncan. Indeed, it is comparatively easy for an educated artist or herald, who has studied the science but little, to tell the period of arms from external evidence alone assigning the age and date of the original production. The latter ones particularly bear witness to their inferiority:—when Art stood high, Blazonry and illumination flourished; when it declined, all things of taste declined too.

There are some book-plates on which the crest only is displayed, with or without monograms and mottoes—and a few non-heraldic plates, of a pictorial or decorative character; but, as the latter are not so remarkable either for art or association, I have given no examples of them.

Many of the early book-plates are printed from relief blocks, probably of wood, though some are from copper, the principal material used for centuries past, and still adopted, except when superseded by modern wood engraving or lithography. This latter process is used where variety is desired, as in the book-plates of Sir

W. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., who has a very large variety, designed to suit every conceivable form and shape in which books are printed: they are mostly devised and adapted by himself, some being after choice and rare authorities.

The three examples which we present are from copper plates, and



display the attributes of most,—a border or frame, with arms, and sometimes the crest within; as that of the late Mr. Richard Ford, the Spanish traveller and well-known critic, who adopted a design frequently used in the 17th century on title-pages. Our example is taken from that imprinted upon the first edition of “Don Quixote.”

The centre plate is that of Earl Somers, a modern engraving, founded upon a design of the last century; the 3rd, within an interlaced border of light bolt work, was formerly much used by Mr.

Stirling, and is often to be found in his library, so rich in early illustrated treasures.

The respective book-prints of Lords Delamere and Houghton are from wood, and of modern design.^a

The legends, mottoes, and quotations upon book-plates are often quaint and precise. We append a few as specimens :—

S^R ROBERT CLAYTON, OF THE CITY OF LONDON,
KNIGHT, ALDERMAN, AND MAYOR THEREOF. *Anno* 1679.

EX BIBLIOTHECA SERENISSIMORUM
UTRIUSQUE BAUARIÆ DUCUM. 1618.

EDWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK,
EARLE MARSHALL OF ENGLAND.

Belonging to the Library bequeathed by the
Will of EDWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK to remain
in his family.

Henry Howard & } Executors.
Thos. Eyre, Esqrs. }

ROBERT VANSSITTART, OF LONDON, MERCHANT.

WILLIAM THORNTON, BACHELOR.
(*Gent. and Master are also used.*)

DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE MONSIEUR LARCHER, 1741.

DAVID GARRICK.

La première chose qu'on doit faire quand on a
emprunté un Livre, c'est de le lire afin de
pouvoir le rendre plutôt.

Menagiana, vol. iv.

MR. HORATIO WALPOLE.

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO LORD NAPIER.

LIBER 'E' MYSEO' EDWARDI' CRAVEN' HAWTREY'
ETONENSIS.

^a It is only right to state here that they are from the pencil of Mr. John Leighton himself.—S. U.

Richard Ford signed all his book-plates in autograph : adding, in special cases, "Heir Loom" ; and many plates have spaces left on them for the press-marks and numbers in MSS.

As a matter of Bibliographic essay, the marks and devices on books have received little attention, and book-plates none at all ; but if the Philobiblon Society were to attempt to form a collection even from the stores of its members alone, a most valuable volume would be the result, and one which might be easily executed by photolithography.



THE PORTRAIT OF COPERNICUS.



OME one has said that Copernicus had the prudence to disappear on the very day of publication of his book (May 24, 1543). He certainly died a few hours after the reception of a copy. Gassendi says—

Contigit autem ut eodem die, ac horis non multis, priusquam animam efflaret, operis exemplum ad se destinatum, sibi oblatum, et viderit quidem, et contigerit ; sed erant jam tum alie ipsi curæ. Quare ad hoc compositus, animam Deo reddidit die Maii xxiiii. anno MDXLIII. cum foret tribus jam mensibus, et diebus quinque septuagenario major.

It was said that Copernicus painted his own portrait. This might have been supposed to have been too literal an acceptance of some one of the images under which authors are said to show themselves

in their works; but it is added that the portrait came into the possession of Tycho Brahé, and was placed in the observatory at Uraniburg, with twenty couplets of high eulogy. The couplets are preserved, but not the portrait: would it had been the other way! I quote the last two, because Gassendi thinks the allusion to the portrait being half-length is very fine: "egregie allusit," says he, of Tycho's conceit.

At corpus, dices, spectatur imagine solum
 Dimidiâ, haud tanto sufficiente viro:
 Scilicet is, totam qui gessit in æthera terram,
 Tota nec hunc totum terra vel ipsa capit.

We shall see that portraits of Copernicus may not have been very uncommon. Gassendi got his from Boissard's "Icones": it is portrait 48 of part iii. The edition in the Museum is of 1631; according to the "Biog. Univ.," the four parts were first published in 1592-7-8-9. But the "Disticha in Icones" were published separately (12mo.) in 1587; which seems to indicate an earlier edition of the portraits, but not with certainty. Boissard's portraits have a great deal of character, and are entitled to confidence: the features of Copernicus are striking; they are well copied in Gassendi's life, but are somewhat refined and idealised. The copy in the "Biographie Universelle" is very tame. In Boissard the dress is a tight-fitting homely tunic; Gassendi, as he notes and we may see, has put it into a *diplois pellicea*, or dress lined and turned up with fur. He has also added a symbol: in the hand is a sun, earth, and moon, with orbits, and a handle. He has taken this dress, and perhaps the symbol also, from a copy of a portrait at Strasbourg, which copy Bernegger gave in his Latin translation of Galileo's dialogues. I have not the date of this book; Watt says 1635. Gassendi's life was first published, I believe, in 1653; the second edition is certainly of 1655. Thus it appears that Gassendi's artist must have had the copy of the Strasbourg picture before him, and we may presume that Gassendi, who is precise about his portraits, would have mentioned any striking difference, if the portraits had not agreed tolerably well.

Boissard's distich is certainly terse and clear, but not very pointed, nor very true; even Gassendi does not greatly admire it, for he omits it:—

Non docet instabiles Copernicus ætheris orbes
 Sed terræ instabiles arguit ille vices.

The Gentleman's Magazine.

[JUNE,

probably a mistake of the engraver ; the first line should *instabilem* and *orbem*, referring to the sun alone. As if it

He will not let the sun go round,
The earth does that, sir, he'll be bound.

es of Nicodemus Frischlinus may be quoted, since the
ms to agree with them :—

Quem cernis, vivo retinet Copernicus ore,
Cui decus eximium formæ par fecit imago.
Os rubeum, pulcrique oculi, pulcrique capilli
Cultaque Apelleas imitantia membra figuras.
Illum scrutanti similem, similemque docenti
Aspiceres, qualis fuerat, cum sidera jussit
Et coelum constare loco, Terramque rotari
Finxit, et in medio mundi Titana locavit.

Gassendi ought to have said *egregie allusit* to the com-
h Joshua, which really has some flavour. Erasmus might
: Tycho's conceit is fitter for Rabelais.
cho had another portrait of Copernicus, being one of a
tion of astronomers which graced his observatory. And
was—

Curriculis tritis diffise, Copernice, terram

reason to think is that to which Granger refers, there is equal reason to think that the Gorhambury collection is dispersed.

These two contemporary collections of portraits may lead to a surmise that it was not uncommon in the 16th century to deck libraries, observatories, &c., with such things; which may serve to explain how Boissard got materials for his hundreds of icones. There is one circumstance which is common to both: a very great inequality in the characters selected. Thus Tycho Brahé inserts, not only himself—which is quite proper, he being then in high fame—but his son, an aspirant wholly unknown. Tycho's distich on himself is modest and appropriate:—

Quæsitis veterum et propriis normæ astra subegi,
Quanti id, judicium posteritatis erit.

In Nicolas Bacon's list, logic is represented by Aristotle and Porphyry, as is fitting; and also by Rodolph (Rodolphus Agricola) and Seton. This last was the author of a class-book of logic, which was in common use; but it could hardly have come into fame in time for Nicolas Bacon's use of the name. Probably Seton was a personal friend of the Chancellor, or, perhaps, an instructor of his son.

It will be noted that all the verses here quoted have a touch of the satirical: they all quiz the great paradox of the earth's motion. And yet Copernicus, who lived a retired life, and was hardly mentioned until after his death, becomes in less than thirty years a man of many portraits, in widely different parts of Europe. We may, with the highest probability, infer that the portrait of Copernicus could not have been uncommon, when we find it associated with the portrait of Ptolemy in the library of a statesman who was no astronomer, and had a leaning towards astrology.

How is it that the portrait is in such honour, and the accompanying verses are always satirical? This is part of a tale which it is of little use to tell, for it has been decided by a majority, that both Copernicus and his system were neglected, or despised, or persecuted. Some, who do not know how and when Copernicus died, have a misty idea that he and Galileo were burnt in one fire, like Ridley and Latimer. Those who proclaim their own paradoxes, but whose day of glory is not yet come, always appeal to the fate of those whose day is come; and the ignominy with which the Copernican system was treated is their most favourite case. Certainly Galileo must be

he had a hard and bitter time of it. But the fame of
and the respect paid to his book, increased with time,
diminished. The mathematical accuracy of his *relative*
is acknowledged with delight from the very outset, even by
scorned the earth's motion: whether the earth or the sun
the fixed centre mattered nothing in this point of view.
thé, who took the system of Copernicus with a central
the warmest eulogist; *ingens ille Copernicus* was one of
; but he sneered at the actual motion of the earth. The
Warmia, who would have been the diocesan of Copernicus
ter lived, was not likely to have been a votary of the
ual motion; nevertheless, in the monument which he
calls Copernicus "præstans astrologus, et ejus disciplinæ
" As early as 1570, Clavius—perhaps the first who
sy—declares that posterity will admire Copernicus as a
lemy. (See my paper on this subject in the "Companion
anac" for 1855.) If any one should be able to name a
ch, being its author's first known essay, and going in
to received notions, got so great and so wide a fame in
years as the "De Revolutionibus," without the author
to enforce his views, I should be glad if he would name it.

THE LACYS: A MONOGRAPH.

(Concluded from page 644.)

ROGER DE LACI married Maud, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and had issue by her, Robert de Laci, or Robert Fitz-Roger, as he has been called above; John de Laci, who afterwards became Earl of Lincoln; and a son about whom little is known, named Roger. Robert appears to have died before his father, and between the years 1206 and 1212, for in the latter year, when Roger died,^a his successor John was not of age, and the barony of Pontefract reverted in the meantime to the Crown. On the 10th of July, 1212, the King received 330 marks out of the rents of the lands which had belonged to the Constable of Chester,^b and on the 8th of December of that year, he presented James de Harcourt to the church of Barwick, the right of presentation to which fell to the King by reason of the honor of Pontefract being in the King's hands.^c On the 8th of July, 1213, William de Harcourt, the King's seneschal, was ordered to pay towards the works at Corfe, the sum of three hundred marks out of the rents of the honor of Pontefract.^d On the 18th and 19th of September of that year, the King visited the castle of Pontefract, and it seems to have been about then that John de Laci obtained possession of his lands. On the 26th of July, 1214, the King commands the Bishop of Winchester, his justiciary, to give John, Constable of Chester, full seisin of his castle of Donnington, on condition that four of his vavassors are delivered up to the King as hostages.^e Peter Fitz-Herbert had been the King's custodian of Pontefract Castle, and on the 10th of February, 1215, the King orders his barons of the exchequer to allow Peter his legitimate expenses out of the rents of the honor incurred during his term of office.^f

When John succeeded his father, the times were troublous, and the political horizon darkening. He had to pay a fine of seven thousand marks for livery of the lands of his inheritance, and to be discharged of all his father's debts due to the exchequer. Besides all

^a Wendover, vol. ii., p. 256.

^b Rot. Pat. p. 95.

^c Rot. Chart. p. 169.

^d Rot. Chart. p. 120.

^e Rot. Claus. p. 145.

^f Rot. Claus. p. 187.

ng doubted his fidelity, and De Laci was compelled to
f by oath, that if he should swerve from his allegiance,
s should thereby be forfeited to the Crown. Still the
d not only upon him, but upon all the nobility with sus-
was in turn distrusted by them and the people. His
the castle of Pontefract does not appear to have increased
of his subjects there dwelling. It was in that year that
-hermit came :—

“ From forth the streets of Pomfret
With many hundreds treading on his heels ;
To whom he sang, in rude harsh-sounding rhymes
That ere the next Ascension-day, at noon,
Your highness should deliver up your crown.”

King John, Act 4, Sc. 2.

ion to the fine and oath, the king orders William de
on the 20th of September, not to restore his land to
ntil he had found twenty of his best knights who shall be
sible for the fine and faithful service of their young lord,
under these conditions, should still be deprived of his
Pontefract and Donnington.^s We have seen the period
castles were restored, but in the meantime, Jordan Foliot,

Brian de Lisle, and Geoffrey de Laci, guardians of the property and castles, allotting soldiers to them; and Hugh de Baliol and Philip de Ulcote were made custodians of the other castles north of the Humber.

John de Laci seems soon, however, to have returned to his allegiance. On the 2nd and 3rd of January, and on the 19th of February, 1216, the King was staying at Pontefract Castle, and there is evidence to prove that he restored De Laci to the possession of his lands not later than the day of the Circumcision of our Lord in that year.¹

When John assumed the cross, De Laci was among the first of the barons to raise his standard as a crusader. In the summer of 1218, we find him with the Christian host at Damietta. He probably returned home in 1220; and on the 21st of June, 1221, the King commands Peter de Maulai to give, without delay, to John, Constable of Chester, and Margaret his wife, such seisin of the Chace of Wynburnholt, with its appurtenances, as Robert, Earl of Leicester, had on the day of his death. Margaret was the daughter and heiress of Robert de Quincy, Earl of Lincoln, and on the 23rd of November, 1232, John de Laci was made Earl of Lincoln in her right. The Earl again assumed the cross in May, 1236, but if he ever left the shores of the kingdom, he cannot have been long absent, for he was in England in October, 1237.^k He died on St. Mary Magdalen's day, 22nd of July, 1240, after suffering from a long illness,¹ and left issue Edmund, his successor, and two daughters, one of whom, Maud, was married to Richard de Clare in 1237. According to the Rot. de Oblat., preface xxx., the Earl of Lincoln gave three thousand marks to have the marriage of Richard de Clare, for the benefit of Matilda, his eldest daughter. The Countess, Margaret, afterwards married William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. About the same time, Gilbert de Laci, clerk, offers to the lord the King 100 marks and one palfrey to be the domestic chaplain of the lord the King, and that his property may be in the custody of the lord the King.

At the time of the Earl's death, Edmund, his son and successor, was but a mere boy, and it is not improbable that he was younger than either of his sisters. He was a ward of the crown, an inmate

¹ Rot. Chart. pp. 245, 248, 260, &c.

^k M. Paris, vol. i., p. 73.

¹ M. Paris, vol. i., p. 279.

s palace, and his estates were in the King's hands, except as dowry to his mother the Countess Margaret, and King granted to William Marshal on the 15th of March, aret being then his wife.^m

de Laci did not come of age and receive the possession s until 1249. In that year "Edmund de Laci, Valettus ains a concession of a fair and market at *Rachedale*, and in Pontefract, and many other townships of the honor, ent thereto. During the whole of his minority, Edmund ave been retained about the person of the King, although ne before that event he had been a married man. His s a political one, the bride being forced upon him, and inst his choice, if Paris is to be believed. He says that , 1247, Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond, brought with his distant province some unknown ladies, for the pur- ng them in marriage to the nobles of England, whom the ough up in his guardianship; which circumstance was noying and unpleasant to many of the native nobles of no considered that they were despised."ⁿ On the 1st of year, the King having stayed at Woodstock from the Vitalis, till the morrow of that of the Apostles Philip and

death, she left lands for the support of two chantry priests in Rothwell, and in 1302 she left for a chaplain in Barwick church, 200 acres of land and two messuages in Potterton, Bechalgh, and Aberford. This year appears to have been that of her death. At that time her son was in the zenith of his power and popularity; he was beloved and trusted by a monarch whose esteem and confidence stamped their recipient as a man of the highest capacity and moral worth. His history is to be gathered from the pages of the national history during the reign of Edward I. He died on the 6th of February, 1310-11, aged 60, and was buried in St. Paul's, London. He had an only son, Edmund, who was drowned in a well at Denbigh Castle, and a daughter, who succeeded to the estates.

That daughter was Alice de Laci, the wife of Thomas of Lancaster, whose cruel execution at Pontefract is familiar to all. Alice de Laci disgraced the stock from which she sprang. Sad stories could be told of her. The tale of her prostitution to a contemptible cripple, while her husband struggled for his oppressed country, is to be found in the pages of Walsingham in all its disgusting details, and to them I must refer the curious reader. She is said to have died in 1348; but she had lived long enough to lose all her paternal estates, and bring shame and infamy upon the race of which she was the last and the one unworthy member.

The honor of Pontefract reverted to the crown by reason of the rebellion of Thomas of Lancaster, and was given to Henry, second son of Henry III., and so was acquired by his only son Henry, cousin of Edward II., who was created Duke of Lancaster for his valorous conduct as a soldier. This Henry died of the plague in 1360. He left no male issue, only two daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom, Blanche, was married to her second cousin, John of Gaunt; and on the 16th of July, 35 Edw. III., the King granted to him and his wife the castle, town, and honor of Pontefract.

A. E. W.

arian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Wiltshire.—An interesting discovery has been made in this
the process of its restoration ; and, thanks to the energy
Trollope, it will not be lost to the antiquarian world, as so
discoveries have been. To Mr. Trollope's kindness we
for the following description and remarks :—

On the removal of some internal stone-work in the east wall of
nave of the church, a recess was disclosed, which had been
is 5 ft. 9 in. wide ; 2 ft. 4 in. deep ; and 3 ft. high, up to
ceiling, whence sprang a richly-worked arch, of about the same
inches of which still remain. These cornices are of a
plainly chamfered below ; and relieved only by a small roll
at lower angles. The whole of this recess was plastered

beatified state after his violent death, long deemed to be that of a martyr. The robes of the archbishop are still very distinctly defined—such as the alb, with its rich orphrey work; the dalmatic, with its similarly rich border set with jewels, from beneath which depend the fringed ends of the stole; the chasuble, hanging in numerous folds over the dalmatic; and the pall, with its border, fringed ends, and crosses.

On either side of this figure, two of the closing scenes of the murdered archbishop's life are depicted—namely, his last meal on earth and his murder. These reach from the bottom of the recess to the arch corbels above, and are continued on the lateral walls. The first, on the right of the large central figure, represents the archbishop seated at table in his robes and pall, and with a mitre or cap upon his head, now imperfect; but the pendent infulæ are yet visible. To the right, below, is a conical object painted red, which, perhaps, is intended for the elbow of a chair of state; and to the left, are the remains of the figures of two ecclesiastics, with robes fastened at their necks with large morsers. The figure, farther from the archbishop, stretches forth his right hand towards him, holding what appears to be a spoon. A white cloth covers the table in front of these figures, and upon it are a dish and a plate. The scene was, no doubt, selected from its assumed resemblance to the last supper of the Saviour, for when the archbishop was thus seated at dinner on Tuesday, Dec. 29th, 1171, there were strong reasons for his fears that he should, that very day, be betrayed into the hands of his enemies and slain. Aware of the king's freshly aroused rage against him, and having received some actual intimation that violence, if not death, was close at hand, he had advised such of his attendants as desired to save themselves to fly from him whilst they might; and had prepared himself for the coming danger by earnest confession and submission to penitential flagellations in the chapter-house after his usual attendance at mass; and then, although it was a fast-day, he eat more at dinner and drank more than usual, to the surprise of his attendants, one of whom remonstrated with him on this point, as is very probably intended to be represented in this painting; but his calm reply was: "He who has much blood to shed, must drink much."

The scene on the left represents a part of the interior of Canterbury Cathedral,—viz., the chapel of St. Benedict; and the far-famed pillar by which the Archbishop fell is indicated by an architectural cornice, a Norman pillar, the shaft of which is enriched with the chevron ornament and part of an arch above it. Adjoining the pillar is a draped altar, on which stands a chalice and the Word of God, on the open pages of which are inscribed the holy symbol of Jehovah. In front kneels St. Thomas in a cloak and hood, with his hands extended and joined in prayer, as he said, "For the name of Jesus, and in defence of the Church, I am willing to die," ere he bowed down in death before his smiters, whose forms partly appear on the back of the recess, and partly on its left side. These, it will be remembered, were Hugh de Moreville, Reginald Fitzurse, William de Tracy, and Richard la Bret. One of them has just struck the fatal blow. The point of this murderer's sword is represented as breaking through the violence of the blow; and part of his mail hauberk, and of another assailant's sword, appear on the back wall of the recess, the remainder of the subject being continued on the side

it may be still in part discerned. Between the Archbishop and the murderers, an ecclesiastic appears in the background. This is probably intended for the faithful Edward Grieve, who in his vain attempt to save the Archbishop, received a severe sword cut upon the forehead from De Tracy. Thus the temporary triumph of Becket's assailants is portrayed; but an object of a very different nature appears above the fallen prelate; no less than the hand of God, as it were, extended in blessing above his servant. The pillar in this position, doubtless, represents the one close to which Becket breathed his last, and the altar that of St. Benedict. He who strikes the blow is De Tracy; but the incident of the breaking sword is attributed to him, for it was Richard de Bret who subsequently struck his sword through a violent blow he struck at the Archbishop, which he cut off a portion of the fallen prelate's skull, and at the same time snapped his weapon through its collision with the

-To Canon Trollope we are also indebted for an account of a Roman tombstone found at Lincoln last year. This monument was discovered at the corner of Salt House Lane in the process of digging the foundations of a house. Salt House Lane occupies a portion of the territory of Roman Lincoln, adjoining the Roman road called Eborac Street, which runs north and south to the west of it. The stone is 7 ft. long, 2 ft. 1 in. wide, and 8 in. thick. At the base it is 6 in. long, proving that the stone was fixed originally in a wall. The top is cut in a common Roman altar form, with figures on either side, below which are circles containing ornaments carved in shallow relief. Beneath, in a sunk panel

lustrous ware; an instrument in green stone; fragments of querns; and whetstones of grit; seven remarkable implements, formed of the snags of deers' horns, resembling *whistles*, being cut and perforated like that familiar instrument; and further, perforated for suspension upon the person. From a cave in the county of Durham, the Rev. W. Greenwell has procured six bone implements, closely resembling those from Thor's Cave. It is possible these unexplained objects were used for fastening the dress; and this seems to be Mr. Greenwell's opinion. There are also other implements in bone, a bone comb, and animals' bones. Mr. Jewitt has given two plates to the objects in iron and bronze. They have all a strong Roman character, with the exception, perhaps, of the lance-head, and the figures somewhat resembling the now well known girdle-hangers; and those may be Saxon: the only coin is of Hadrian. Mr. Carrington infers that the cave has been occupied in the late Celtic, the Romano-British, and the Anglo-Saxon periods; but we do not perceive in the illustrations anything which can be supposed of earlier date than Romano-British.

Slack, Yorkshire.—The excavations being made on the site of the Roman station, do not seem to have added much of novelty, so far as can be gleaned from the printed reports. Mr. Barber has, however, discovered the site of a cemetery, indicated by a tile-tomb, in excellent preservation, although it would seem it had been rifled of its contents at some distant period. It resembles that discovered, many years since, by the late Professor Henslow, at Rougham, who printed an illustrated description of it. The tiles of this tomb are stamped with the peculiar COH. IIII BRE., on which I have previously made remarks. (See THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for January last.)

Canterbury.—During the last month, Mr. John Brent has noted the discovery of Roman remains in removing the foundations of houses in the High Street, at a depth from 12 to 14 feet. They consist chiefly of pottery, and the beam of a small bronze balance, very like similar beams found at Sarre and Ozengall. Above these remains was a skeleton, which, from the site, within the walls of the ancient city, is probably of mediæval times.

Horton Kirby, Kent.—Within the last few days a portion of a Roman building has been brought to light by men grubbing a wood upon the property of Robert Bradford, Esq., of Franks. My friend, the Rev. R. P. Coates, having kindly invited me, I accompanied him to the spot. Only a few feet of the building, which appears to be of the domestic kind, have as yet been laid open; but Mr. Bradford has expressed his intention to have the remains carefully excavated. They are situated almost upon the top of a gently rising wooded hill, called Farningham Wood, close to the conspicuous eminence well known as Farningham Folly, about a quarter of a mile from the fine old mansion of Franks, now the residence of Mr. Bradford. It is quite impossible at present to conjecture either the extent or the character of this building, or to say whether it was originally large or small; but the masonry, so far as we could examine it, is of the best kind; the tiles are extremely well made; the mortar admirably tempered.

New type of the Coins of Allactus.—Numismatists will be pleased in knowing that Mr. William Allen, of Winchmore Hill, has acquired for

on a variety of the brass coins of Allectus, hitherto unknown. On the reverse, a galley, upon which is the recumbent figure of a man, and around, the legend VIRTUS AVG; the exergual letters M. L. (*Moneta Londinensis*).

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

—Major-General SABINE, President, in the chair. The following papers were read:—"On the Bursa Fabricii." By John G. F.R.S., &c. The function of this organ has not yet been ascertained with any certainty. It is remarkable for the different aspects it exhibits in the same animal according to age, and the differences in its form and proportional size and degree of persistence which it presents in different species. The number of birds in which the author has examined the organ, and examined it when found, were of at least twenty different species, all of them, with the exception of the skylark, being common or frequenters of the lake district. These observations led to the following conclusions:—That in some birds, as in the common fowl, and probably in all the Gallinæ family, and that of the Anatidæ, the bursa increases in size and completeness of organisation up to a certain age, beyond which it diminishes equally in both sexes, and eventually disappears. In other birds, those of rapid growth, which take wing as soon

diurnal Tides of Frederiksdal, near Cape Farewell, in Greenland," by the Rev. S. Haughton.—"Extract of a Letter from C. Chambers, Acting Superintendent of the Bombay Magnetic Observatory, to the President, dated March 28, 1866."

May 3.—Major-General SABINE, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read :—"Report of the Ordnance Levelling Survey from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea," by Col. Sir H. James.—"The Calculus of Chemical Operations, Part I., On the Construction of Chemical Symbols," by Sir B. C. Brodie.—"Note on the Amyl Compounds derived from Petroleum;" "On a New Series of Hydrocarbons derived from Coal Tar," by Mr. C. Schorlemmer.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 19.—C. WYKEHAM MARTIN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Sir Henry Dashwood exhibited a watch, probably of Italian workmanship, about A.D. 1700.

The Rev. E. Blencowe exhibited some interesting relics of Mr. Barbour, an ancestor of his, who was saved from the stake by the death of Mary and the accession of Elizabeth. They consist of a miniature portrait of Mr. Barbour, a beautiful jewelled locket, containing a cameo portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which he had made on the occasion of his deliverance, and his will, in which he declares the destination of this ornament.

The Rev. Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, Dublin, exhibited and described a series of facsimile specimens, made by a lady, of the ancient Irish illuminated MSS. contained in the library of the College. The secretary announced that one of them—a sacred monogram from the Book of Kells, dating before the 11th century—had been selected for engraving in the forthcoming completion of the sixth volume of the Society's *Vetusta Monumenta*, where it would be accompanied with an explanatory memoir by Dr. Todd. Dr. Todd drew special attention to four facsimile pages from the Book of Durrow, the oldest MS. in the library, supposed to have been written by St. Columba. One of them represented an ecclesiastic, dressed in a circular vestment of a Scotch plaid pattern, and bearing the Irish form of tonsure, which gave way to the Roman A.D. 718, and consisted of shaving the whole front of the head, up to a line drawn across the head from ear to ear. Other facsimiles were from the Book of Ferns, of the 7th century; the Book of Killaloe; and a portion of the Scriptures, of great antiquity, being an Antehieronymian text.

A report, by Mr. W. L. Lawrence, F.S.A., and Mr. Winterbotham, of Cheltenham, on a collection of skulls, and a few other objects of antiquity, exhibiting the result of explorations in a barrow at Beller's Nap, in Gloucestershire, the property of Mr. J. Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, was then read. The skulls appear to be British or Celtic, of the long-headed type, with the exception of one, which is circular. The authors were of opinion that the barrow had been a place of Druidical worship. Dr. Thurman (who, some time ago, gave an account of these skulls to the Anthropological Society) was rather disposed to think that the

sepulchral. In this Mr. Crawford concurred, who looked upon it as having been a family burying ground. Several well-known photographs of the barrow and the objects discovered there, from the collection of Cheltenham, and some lithographed drawings by Mr. G. S. S. were exhibited.

F. OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Thanks were voted for a valuable present of books to the Society by Mr. J. W. King Eyton.

The President's letter, appointing Mr. Octavius Morgan the fourth President for the current year, was read.

Mr. G. S. S. exhibited three Byzantine leaden ampullæ, and a seal of the Emperor, and Pilgrim's Badge (genuine).

Mr. Blight, Local Secretary for Cornwall, exhibited a drawing of the rock markings at Sancreed, in that county. Mr. Black suggested a connection with discoveries of the kind it would be advisable to have a sketch from the Ordnance Map were made, to show the position where the markings exist, as he believed them to be indications of a prehistoric site.

Mr. Wyatt, Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, contributed two drawings of Roman remains found in the neighbourhood of Bedford.

A paper from Mr. Vilhelm Boye to Mr. J. Evans, F.R.S., describing a collection of the Stone Age, found in the island of Zealand, partly a translation of a Danish memoir on the same subject, was read.

Mr. Spenlove exhibited three deeds with seals of the time of Henry VIII. which were described by Mr. C. Spencer Perceval.

evidence of Roman occupation existed in Portland ; but the progress of the works connected with the fortification now in operation has revealed a Roman burial-ground, many of the graves containing specimens of pottery, fibulæ, rings, and other Roman relics, which were preserved by Captains Tyler and Mainguy, R.E., and sketched by Mr. Buckman. Among the relics are a bronze spear-head, a bronze stirrup, curiously ornamented with beads, a bronze enamelled fibula, a gold coin of early British date, and two first brass coins, the one of Antoninus, the other of Hadrianus, a curious iron instrument of unknown use, and several pieces of pottery.

Col. L. Fox gave a detailed description of Roovesmore Fort and oghams in the parish of Aglish, county Cork. The entrance to the crypt is in the west centre of the fort. It is a small gallery cut in the natural soil, 4 ft. wide, and 1 ft. 4 in. in height at the entrance. The roof of the chamber is composed of large slabs of old red sandstone, supported by upright slabs of the same material, both inscribed with ogham characters. Col. Fox prevailed on the owner of the fort to permit the removal of the oghams, and they are now in the British Museum.

Mr. J. Hewitt exhibited and described a collar of mail, of the early part of the 15th century, from the collection of the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich ; also the monumental brass of Sir W. de Tendering, from Stoke-by-Nayland Church, Norfolk, dated 1408, which accurately illustrated the mode of wearing such collar. Mr. Hewitt also placed on the table photographs of richly-decorated shields of the 16th century in the Paris and Windsor collections.

Mr. Burt gave further particulars relating to the contemplated destruction of Colston's House, Bristol ; and Mr. F. W. Metcalfe called the attention of the meeting to the removal, by the incumbent, of the gates of the perpendicular rood-screen in the church of St. Edmund's, Enneth, Cambridge. Both subjects were transferred to the consideration of the Central Committee of the Institute.

Capt. E. Hoare exhibited an onyx cameo antique, set as a ring, bearing the head of Hannibal wearing the Phrygian helmet. The gem, which is in high relief and minutely engraved, is similar to one in the Marlborough collection, but smaller in size.—Mr. R. R. Caton exhibited two curious silver matrices of mediæval seals, recently purchased by him at Boulogne—one for personal use, the other being the secretum of the town of "Amarsivilar ;" Dr. Waite, a "grey-beard" and a petrified horn, found in the Thames ; Mr. Potts, a fine cameo and an agate ornament, said to have formed part of an antique Roman vase ; and the Rev. Henry Aston Walker, a diptych of 13th-century workmanship.

May 4.—The Marquis CAMDEN, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. Yates, F.R.S., brought under the notice of the meeting the contemplated dissolution, by the Italian Parliament, of the famous Benedictine Monastery of Monte Cassino ; and read letters he had received from Florence giving a detailed account of the prospects the bill had of passing. He thought it a subject worthy of the Archæological Institute, and hoped the meeting would be able to suggest some means whereby a house to which this country owed so much may be spared from the destruction contemplated. Canon Rock, who gave some inte-

culars respecting the former connection of this country and
sino, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, the Rev. J. Horner, and Mr.
M.P., thought now that Italy has a Parliament, that great
uld be exercised if it should be decided to make any repre-
the Italian Government. On Mr. Morgan's suggestion, the
transferred to the Central Committee, who, he considered,
e appropriate organ of any expression of feeling it might be
make on behalf of the Institute.

J. L. Petit read a paper, "On the Mediaeval Architecture of
The buildings to which reference was made were all of the
8-1310, and were represented on the walls with marvellous
d beauty in numerous water-colour drawings made on the
Petit. The paper will be printed *in extenso*.

F. Soden Smith read a paper "On the Jewellery and Decora-
ne Portraits now being Exhibited at South Kensington
and illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of several
of finger-rings, similar to those represented on the portraits.
rgan, M.P., gave many interesting particulars on the subject ;
George Scharf, Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, in the
ome valuable observations on Mr. Smith's paper, remarked
ck jewels frequently observed in portraits were designed by
to represent diamonds. Unable to give that exceeding
hich is one characteristic of the diamond, they contented
with representing that precious stone by black spots.

-General Lefroy exhibited a helmet lately acquired for the
Artillery, Woolwich, and which he attributed to the early
14th century. He called attention to several peculiarities.
hibited a basinet or skull cap, and a shield presented to the

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 25.—GORDON M. HILLS, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The chairman announced that Lord Boston had accepted the office of President for the ensuing year.

The following Members were elected :—Frederick Nesbitt Kemp, Esq., Thomas George Bullen, Esq., Graham Hewett Hills, Esq., R.N., George Francis Tenniswood, Esq.

Lord Boston exhibited some articles exhumed in 1865 at Caer Leb, in Anglesey—viz., two silicious pebbles, apparently amulets; a disc of stone, 1 lb. 15 oz. weight, perforated in the centre, probably a flail stone; the bottom of an earthen hand-made vase of dark grey materials, with pieces of angular quartz; portions of three small sepulchral urns formed on the wheel; an elegant Roman fibula of bronze; a globule of aquæ-marine glass, 5-16ths of an inch in diameter, perhaps, belonging to a finger ring; a portion of a patera of Samian ware and another fragment of Roman pottery; a denarius of Postumus I.; and a Calais groat of Henry V.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming, Hon. Sec., divided the articles into the classes of British, Roman, and mediæval.

The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited two flint arrow-heads, obtained by him in the county of Antrim. One of them he procured at considerable cost and trouble, as it was highly esteemed as a fairy arrow and as a charm against the diseases of cattle. Mr. Mayhew produced other articles from his collection, chiefly obtained in digging the foundation of the arch of the South Eastern Railway which spans Thames-street. They were of a highly interesting nature, and he was requested to furnish a detailed description of them. The Rev. W. S. Simpson remarked on the extreme delicacy and beauty of the fairy arrow.

A discussion followed on Mr. Mayhew's exhibition, in which Mr. Cuming, Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., Mr. Cato, Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., and others took part; and some bone implements of the kind which occupied the meeting of January 10th, were produced by Mr. Cato. This gentleman pointed out some circumstances which indicated the high antiquity of these objects, and Mr. Cuming observed that whilst several of the bones were stained with bronze, none were marked with iron, a fact which confirmed Mr. Cato's observations.

J. W. Bailey, Esq., exhibited a small urn from his collection. It is perfect, of brown pottery, with a groove encircling it spirally just below the neck; just below the rim is a circle of painted ornament. It was dug up in London, and was in every particular, except its smaller size, the counterpart of an urn which Mr. Cuming now produced from his own collection. Mr. Cuming professed his inability to assign the age of these articles. He believed the two specimens before the meeting to be the only instances yet noticed of this form of pottery.

A paper "On Chelsea and Chelsea People," by the Rev. J. Blunt, was then read and illustrated by Henry Hockey Burnell, F.S.A. Mr. Blunt first discussed the etymology of the name, and pointed to the probability of Chelsea being derived from *cealc* (chalk), and *hyd* or *hythe* (a harbour), and that this hythe was used for landing chalk, and so had

me to the place. Also, that it was at Chelsea that two councils were held under Offa, king of Mercia. The histories of the most important inhabitants and its mansions were treated at some length, commencing with that of Sir Reginald Bray (15th century), those of Sir Thomas More and the successive owners of his house, Danvers House, Essex House, Shrewsbury or Alstone House, of Winchester's Palace, and Chelsea Place or Henry VIII.'s Palace, down to the present time or date of the demolition of the Palace. The Rev. John Bowstead, visitor, commented on the derivation of the name of Chelsea, which he thought indicated an island in a tract.

The Anniversary meeting, for the election of President, Council, and officers for the ensuing year; T. WRIGHT, Esq., in the Chair; the following gentlemen were elected :—Lord Boston, President; Lord Effingham, Lord Houghton, Sir C. Rouse Boughton, Bart., John Alder Wilkinson, Messrs. Thomas Close, H. Syer Cuming, John Edwin, Nathaniel Gould, J. R. Planché, and Thomas Wright, Esq., Agents; Mr. Gordon M. Hills, Treasurer; Mr. E. Levien and Messrs. J. Roberts, Secretaries; Mr. Thomas Wright, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence; Messrs. G. G. Adams, G. Ade, W. E. Allen, T. Blashford, J. Burnell, J. Copland, M.D., A. Goldsmid, J. O. Halliwell, Esq., G. V. Irving, W. C. Marshall, Rev. S. M. Mayhew, R. N. W. Previt , Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, S. R. Solly, Esq., Council; Mr. G. A. Cape and Mr. Samuel Wood,

The Anniversary dinner took place in St. James's Hall, on the evening of the 10th inst. Mr. T. Wright presided; and there were present the

be governed by one Council, to consist of fourteen members, exclusive of President and Vice-Presidents. It would, therefore, be necessary to amend the second rule of the Society in accordance with the proposed amalgamation; and he begged to propose a resolution to that effect. Viscount Gage seconded the resolution, and it was agreed to.

Mr. John Bush was re-elected as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Frank Buckland as Naturalist Manager of the Society. The Council for the joint societies for the ensuing year was appointed.

The Secretary then read the report of the past year, which was agreed to.

AËRONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

April 17.—At a meeting of the council held at Stafford House, JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair, several donations and new members were announced.

Mr. F. W. Brearey, honorary secretary, read a paper contributed by Dr. Fairbairn, advocating perseverance in meteorological researches, "with a view of increasing our knowledge of the law of storms, and of electric and magnetic phenomena, which enter so largely into the movements of elastic fluids when united to vapour and heat in the shape of clouds."

Mr. Butler contributed some interesting facts as to the progress of the science in France, gathered in his visit to Paris since the last meeting.

Some discussion ensued as to the feasibility of an exhibition for a short time, in London, of the various models which illustrate the mode of ascent into the atmosphere without the aid of balloons, and Mr. Butler undertook to communicate the views of the council to the French societies, so that the inventions of both countries might be collected in one exhibition. It was arranged that the first experiments under the auspices of the Society should take place next month, conducted by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Westcar, of the Royal Horse Guards, when, in addition to observations of a meteorological nature, some experiments specially adapted to the testing of a theory entertained by Mr. Wenham, C.E., as to the flight of birds, should be attempted from the car of a balloon.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 7.—The Right Hon. Viscount STRANGFORD in the chair.

The paper was by Dr. J. Muir, "On the Interpretation of the Vedas." After citing at length the opinions of the representatives of the different schools of Vedic interpretation on the subject under discussion, Dr. Muir proceeded to show by a selection of instances from Yâska's Nirukta and from Sâyana's commentary the unsatisfactory character of the assistance which those works afford for explaining many of the most difficult passages of the hymns, and the consequent necessity which exists, that all the other available resources of philology should be called into requisition to supply their deficiencies. His object more particularly was, to point out either, (1), that Yâska and Sâyana are at variance with one another in regard to the sense of particular terms; or (2), that

each given one or more alternative explanations of many I cannot therefore be supposed to have had in such cases any knowledge of the real signification ; or (3), as regards Sâyana, expounds numerous words differently in different places, and therefore, in some of those instances at least, be held to have misled them wrongly. Though fully admitting that the Indian commentators have been of the utmost service in facilitating the comprehension of the Veda, the author stated it as the conclusion at which he arrived, that there is no unusual or difficult word in the hymns to which their authority should be received as final, unless it is supported by probability, by the context, or by parallel passages.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

3.—The Rev. C. PRITCHARD, President, in the chair.
South, G. Hurst, H. E. Westcar, and C. V. De Santy, Esqrs.,
elected for and duly elected Fellows of the Society.
The following papers were communicated to the meeting :—"On a
method of computing Interpolations to the Second Order without
the use of Algebraic Signs," by the Astronomer Royal.—"On the New
Year A.D. 393," by Dr. H. Goldschmidt, attempting to prove
the so-called "new stars" of A.D. 393, 827, 1203, and 1609, were
not new stars, but successive apparitions of one and the same star,
hence supposed to be a variable star, having a period of about
100 years.—"On an Observation of an Object that might have been
a Comet," by C. G. Talmage.—"On the Companion to Sirius," by
J. G. Cooper.

Majesty the Queen 100*l.*, towards the expedition, and it had been munificently supported by the legislatures of several of the Australian colonies.

The papers read were: "A Description of Pekin," by Mr. W. Lockhart.—"Notes on the Peninsula of Sinai," by the Rev. F. W. Holland.

A large map of Pekin served to illustrate Mr. Lockhart's description, which gave a full account of the objects of most interest.

Mr. Holland's paper related the observations which the author had made during two pedestrian journeys in 1861 and 1865 over the peninsula of Sinai. He travelled without a dragoman from the Mediterranean along the Suez Canal, and from Suez over all the accessible parts of the peninsula to Akaba, returning by a direct westerly route from Akaba to Suez. The author investigated the various routes supposed to have been taken by the Israelites from the Egyptian side of the Red Sea to Jebel Musa, and gave in detail the grounds on which he had come to a different opinion on this subject from previous writers. He also gave reasons for disputing the existence of copper mines in the peninsula, stating that in all the cases investigated by him the mines had evidently been worked for turquoises only. By travelling on foot he was enabled frequently to leave the beaten tracks along the Wadys, and was thus led to the discovery of numerous mountain roads which had been constructed with great art by a people formerly settled in the interior of the peninsula. Extensive and remarkable ruins were found by him also on the top of hills previously unvisited by travellers. With regard to Sinaitic inscriptions, Mr. Holland paid especial attention to them, and found their number had been much understated.

At the conclusion of the paper the Archbishop of York made a few remarks on the necessity of much further research of the same accurate nature as that instituted by the author of the paper before it would be possible to draw sound conclusions on many disputed points in the history of Palestine and Sinai.

May 14.—Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Bart., President in the chair.

Previous to the reading of the papers, the secretary read an extract from a despatch which had been received by the Foreign Office from the Political Resident at Aden, and communicated to the society, relative to the supposed existence of survivors of the wreck of the *St. Abbs* in a state of captivity among the Somâlis of East Africa, and stating that the agent (Colonel Merewether) had commissioned a very intelligent Somâli, interpreter of the police-court at Aden, who was going on leave to his home, to send a trustworthy person to the country where the Europeans are said to be living, and to bring back certain intelligence of their being there or not.

The first paper was "On the Geographical Position of Yarkund and other places in Central Asia," by Captain T. G. Montgomerie, R.E. The author stated that while employed, as astronomical assistant of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, in surveying Kashmir, Little Thibet, and the neighbouring provinces, he always kept in view the possibility of making a reconnaissance of the countries lying to the north of the Mustakh and Karakorum ranges. He started in the summer of 1863, and after spending the winter in Yarkund, making his obser-

retly by night, returned over the mountain passes in the spring, his return being hastened by the threats of the authorities, whose suspicions were aroused by his proceedings. The latitude of Yarkund proved to be 38 deg. 19 min. and the longitude, as deduced from his route survey, 75 min. E.; the altitude was 4000 feet above the sea level. A journey across the mountains to the watershed dividing India and China occupied fifty-one days, a result which gives a grand enormous scale of the Himalayan ranges.

Other papers were also read—one on a visit to Daba, in Tibet, by Mr. Bennet; and another on a Journey to the Western Shore of Japan, in Yesso, by Commander Forbes. The latter gave an account of the volcanic phenomena of the northernmost island of Japan. He described the *Ainos*, or race of hairy men, the aborigines of the island, who have been dominated by the encroaching Japanese from the north. Professor Huxley addressed the meeting on the subject of the zoological relations of the Ainos and Japanese, founding his argument on the examination of skulls of both races.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

—J. P. GASSIOT, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair.

Mr. A. Macfarren delivered a lecture "On the Music of the Church in England." Mr. Macfarren, being blind, was conducted into the lecture room by Dr. Bence Jones, the honorary secretary, who also showed him to the illustrative diagrams referred to. He commenced his lecture by referring to the object of church music, and to the history of it from the earliest times into Christian churches. Music was not introduced in the

the sentiment, in which respect it is like the reading aloud of poetry by an eloquent reader.

April 27.—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, in the chair.

Dean Stanley read a paper on Westminster Abbey. Though other cathedrals, he observed, surpass Westminster Abbey in architectural grandeur, there is none in the world equal to it in interest, and it is peculiarly interesting to Englishmen, as it presents an analogy, in the heterogeneous character of its parts and its completeness as a whole, to the constitution of their country. It was constructed in different ages, it has been altered according to the spirit of the times, and if some parts might be changed and removed with advantage, such changes should be made with a careful hand, but in taking away the blemishes they should not injure at the same time the beauty of the structure. Like the oak, with its twisted branches and rough bark, its separate parts may not be beautiful, yet the noble tree, with all its minor deformities, stands the king of the forest. The monuments in Westminster Abbey, the Dean observed, had often been said to deform the interior, and there were persons who wished to have them all cleared away; but admitting that some were ugly, and that others ought never to have been there, the monuments generally he considered to be the most interesting part of the building, and they were especially valuable as indicating the character of the kings and of the people of England. Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, who was a courtier of Edward III., was the first subject interred within the abbey—his body having been buried in the south transept—where there were in the course of time gathered around him the monuments of Spenser, of Shakspeare, of Milton, of Goldsmith, of Addison, of Thomson, and of the other distinguished poets, which gave to this part of the abbey the name of the "Poet's Corner." He alluded in brief but appropriate terms to the monuments of most of the distinguished men who were from time to time honoured with burial within the abbey, and to the placing in juxtaposition in England's Walhalla of the bones of those who were widely separated in their political principles, in social position, and in religious feelings. Men of literature and of science, statesmen, priests, warriors, artists, musicians, and even actors were admitted to share the honour of burial in the abbey without distinction of politics, or creed, or profession; and the Dean adduced this perfect freedom in defence of his predecessors from the charge of illiberality that had been brought against them, and to show that "the college of priests," as the Dean and Chapter of Westminster had been called by Goldsmith, had administered the affairs of the Abbey with due regard to public opinion. The absence of the tombs of such men as Canning, Peel, and Wordsworth, from the ranks of the distinguished senators and poets, afforded, he considered, additional indication of national character; for while most distinguished men aspired to the honour of reposing in death with the ancient kings of England—in which feeling even some of the Parliamentary leaders of the commonwealth participated—there were others in whom the sentiment of attachment to those who lay buried in the village churchyard, or of endearment to the scenes of natural beauty where they had passed their lives, was still stronger, and with a true

it they preferred to be buried near their homes than to have Westminster Abbey.

Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., President, in the chair.
Annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1865 was adopted. The books and pamphlets presented in 1865 to 105 volumes, making, with those purchased by the total of 390 volumes added to the library in the year. It was also stated that 57 new members had been elected in 1865, and 18 evening discourses were delivered during the year. The officers were voted to the president, treasurer and secretary, and to the committees of managers and visitors, and to Professor Faraday, for their services to the institution during the year.
The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.; treasurer, Mr. William Spottiswoode, M.A., F.R.S.; secretary, Mr. Henry Bence Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.

Professor Abel delivered a lecture “On Recent Progress in the Chemistry of Proposed Substitutes for Gunpowder.” Notwithstanding the various substitutes hitherto proposed, gunpowder still maintains its position as the best of explosive compounds for the various uses to which it is applied. Its component parts remain the same as when first invented, for nothing has been found to answer the purpose better than a mixture of charcoal, saltpetre, and sulphur. Improvements, however, have been made in the proportions of those substances, and in the mode of manufacture, so as to render the explosive action more rapid, according to the various objects for which it is used.

fortune to be on Mount Etna last January, when a mud volcano, or a series of mud volcanoes, erupted from a small plain at the foot of the mountain, and he described the remarkable appearance which they presented. The erupted matter consisted rather of very dirty water than of mud ; it was ejected in no instance higher than six feet, but it covered the whole plain with slime several inches thick. The liquid was hot, though not boiling, and the places from which it issued were in a direct line towards the principal crater of Mount Etna, as if from a crevice in the ground. Mingled with the slime were naphtha and, in some instances, petroleum, which penetrated into the porous lava of the plain. After witnessing this phenomenon, Professor Ansted proceeded to the Crimea to examine the mud volcanoes on a large scale which abound in that peninsula and on the western boundaries of Asia. At Kertch, and on the opposite side of the straits, there are groups of mud volcanoes that have been known to exist from an early period of history, many of which are upwards of 200 feet high, having been formed by successive deposits of erupted mud. On the flanks of the Caucasus these extinct mud volcanoes are distinctly seen, and they extend along a line stretching for 1000 miles through the Crimea into Wallachia. Associated with these volcanoes there are always found bituminous deposits, the results of the subjection of organised matter to subterranean heat ; and Professor Ansted stated that petroleum and bituminous substances are generally found along the lines of all volcanic action. He considered that the presence of petroleum indicates the previous existence of large quantities of vegetable matter, which had been distilled by subterranean heat, and converted into oil in the same manner as mineral oil is now artificially obtained by the distillation of cannel coal or bituminous shales. From the relation which has been found to subsist between indications of volcanic action and petroleum, Professor Ansted considered that practical results may be obtained, and that the means may be ascertained of discovering where subterranean stores of mineral oil are deposited.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

April 25.—Anniversary Meeting. Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair.

Messrs. E. W. Braybrook, F.S.A., of Waterloo-place ; Edwin H. Baverstock, F.A.S.L., of Sheen ; Henry Blackburne, of 27, Victoria-street, London ; Alfred Rivington, of Christchurch, Oxford ; Emmanuel Deutsch, of the British Museum ; Henry Teulon ; and the Rev. John Henry Blunt, M.A., author of the "Directorium Pastorale," were elected Fellows of the Society.

The Anniversary Address of the President, the Lord Bishop of St. David's, was read by Dr. Hogg, Foreign Secretary. Two members during the past year only had been removed by death and three by resignation, whilst their places were more than filled by the election of eighteen new members. It lamented the loss of Mr. W. N. Lettsom, son of Dr. Lettsom, who was born 4th February, 1796, and died 3rd September, 1865. He received his education at Eton, and obtained the Browne gold medal when resident at Trinity College, Cambridge,

17, a third university prize. He was a diligent student of German literature and Greek Patristic writings; he published the *Nibelungenlied*, 8vo, 1850; *Notes on Shakespeare's text*, published in Mr. Dyce's edition; an edition of Mr. Dyce's *Conjectural emendations of Shakespeare*, &c., 12mo, 1854; and his critical edition of Shakespeare's text, 12mo, 1860. The paper, which was of great interest, concluded with an able summary of the papers read at the late session. It was announced that Mr. Hamilton's edition of the *Domesday* might be expected before the close of the present session. That the *Cartulary of Lanercost*, to be edited by Mr. Macdonald, would also be printed by the Society. Allusion was made to the interesting discoveries now proceeding in the Holy

land. Mr. Nicholson, Bart., and Rev. D. I. Heath proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address. Sir F. H. Madden, K.H., and Mr. Lassen were elected Honorary Members of the Society. The following members of Council—W. A. Tyssen-Amhurst, Esq.; Mr. Messor Babington; Sir Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D.; Thomas Colquhoun, Esq.; N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq.; The Rev. Dunbar L. Macdonald, Esq.; The Rev. Thomas Hugo; James Hunt, Esq., M.D.; C. Mansel-Pleydell, M.D.; Edward Levien, Esq.; R. H. Major, Esq.; C. T. Mackenzie, Esq.; Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.; The Rev. E. Schnadhorst; J. Godfrey Teed, Esq., Q.C.; W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; Rev. Mackenzie Mackenzie; and as officers, the following gentlemen were elected :—
President: N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Secretary: James Hunt, Esq.

deliciarum ; the composition of a pack of hounds, the lawful beasts of the chase including cats and badgers, the pet names of the royal horses, the expenditure on articles of food and luxury and furniture, including the cradle of the Black Prince with its evangelistic symbols at the corners, the origin of familiar surnames, and the early use of the words artillery, engineer, and gun, in a different sense to that in which they are now employed, were among some of the various topics discussed. An incidental notice of the embroidery on the dress of the king's henchman showed that hops were known in England long before the hitherto accredited date of 1524 ; and a payment for the king's fool and seventy companions coming to dance naked before Edward II., gave proof of the coarseness of the age, and even the royal household, in which soap was a luxury and the bagpipe and hornpipe were regarded with favour.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 1.—Dr. J. HUNT, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read : "On Hindú Neology," by Major S. R. I. Owen. The author called attention to the efforts at present being made by the Hindús to free themselves from the mental slavery of superstition. The same strategic ground—astronomy—has been taken up by the more advanced Hindús as was used as the battle-field by Europeans some years ago. In 1862, a paper was read at Benares, before a society got up by, and exclusively composed of, Hindús, the object of which was to show the astronomical errors in their ancient Scriptures, the Sastras.

The other papers read were : "Description of a living Microcephale," by Dr. Shortt.—"Some Remarks on Indian Gnosticism, or *Sakta Puja*, the Worship of the Female Power," by Mr. E. Sellon.—"On the alleged Sterility of the Union of Women of Savage Races with Native Males, after having had children by a White Man, with a Few Remarks on the Mpongwe Tribe of Negroes," by Mr. R. B. N. Walker.

May 15.—Dr. J. HUNT, President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. Westropp, on "The Analogous Forms of Stone and Bronze Implements in Different Parts of the World." In this paper he pointed out, in the first instance, the similarity in character of the implements used by all savage people, and the difference in rudeness of construction between those of savages of the known historic period and those found in the "drift" deposit, and assumed to have been made by men of the pre-historic age. The correspondence in the proportions of tin and copper in bronze implements of all countries he considered also instructive. The ruder character of the stone implements of the "drift" Mr. Westropp regarded as indication that they were formed by a lower race of mankind.

A long discussion took place on these speculations, in which Mr. Baines, Mr. Carter Blake, Major Owen, Professor Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie, the Rev. D. Heath, the chairman, and other gentlemen took part.

The second paper was a contribution from Colonel Walker and three other gentlemen, describing an extensive "kitchen midden" that had

rough in making the fort at Newhaven. The midden extending the top of the cliff in a regular stratum upwards of 100 feet is covered with several feet of vegetable mould, and underneath is a stratum containing remains of pottery and Samian ware, which at the midden had been deposited since the occupation of the island by the Romans. Though presenting similar general character to the kitchen middens of Denmark, which are supposed to be of the great antiquity of man, it is quite clear that the Newhaven has no pretence to belong to a pre-Adamite

middens at Santos bay and at Essequito were described in a paper distributed by Capt. R. F. Burton and the Rev. W. Brett; in which human bones were found in the heap.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

—Dr. W. A. MILLER, President, in the chair.

The President read the bye-law referring to the election of Honorary Members, and on the part of the Council, proposed the election of Prof. Rammelsberg, Dr. W. Gibbs and Prof. Weltzien as Members.

The Secretary read a communication from Drs. Stenhouse and Picric Ether," which the authors obtained by the action of picryl upon the picrate of silver. Short notes on the formation, properties, of the Chrysammic and Styphnic Ethers were read by Dr. Stenhouse, who exhibited some magnificent specimens of these bodies.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 7.—W. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. E. L. Layard called the attention of the Society to the fearful ravages of a species of white ant in the island of St. Helena. The insect was introduced in timber about twenty years ago from the west coast of Africa, but only within the last ten years had its numbers become serious; he believed that unless some effective means could be found to check its ravages it would ere long be impossible to employ wood on the island for any purpose whatever; it was at present confined to James Town, which may truly be said to be devastated by it. Everything in the town made of wood was more or less injured; damage to the extent of many thousand pounds had already been done, and any one who could suggest some effectual method of destroying this pest would confer a vast benefit on the inhabitants of St. Helena.

The following papers were read: "Notes on Collecting at Hyères," by the Rev. D. C. Timins.—"Descriptions of New British Species of Ichneumonidae," by Mr. T. Desvignes.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 24.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. W. L. Lawrence, recording excavations of the Buller's Nap Barrow, in Gloucestershire, and presenting photographs of the excavations and of the crania and bones found. e

The first paper read was one "On British Superstitions as to Hares, Geese, and Poultry," by Mr. J. Thrupp. The author commenced with a reference to the statement of Cæsar, that there were three animals which the ancient Britons bred from inclination and for amusement, but which they thought it a crime to eat,—the goose, the hare, and the fowl. The feeling existed extensively in Europe, but was probably abandoned at an earlier date by the southern than by the northern nations, and by the Saxons sooner than by the Britons.

The second paper was by Mr. T. Wright, "On the Intercourse of the Romans with Ireland." Mr. Wright quoted a passage from Juvenal to show that Agricola intended to invade Ireland, and that he had calculated it would only require a single legion to conquer that country. He alluded also to the discovery of a number of silver Roman coins in Ireland, and to the finding there of a bronze sword, and of a medicine stamp, the latter being in the form of a small metal seal. He said that several similar stamps had been found in England, though none had been discovered in Italy, and he contended that the stamp and the coins clearly indicated that the Romans had occupied the country. The fact that the three principal Roman roads in Britain were concentrated in North Wales, at the nearest accessible point to Ireland, seemed also to show that there was much communication with that country.

Mr. Luke Burke, as an Irishman, repudiated the notion that his ancestors had been conquered by the Romans. The traditions of the Irish noticed that the people of Greece, of Africa, and of Spain, had visited Ireland, but there was no trace in those traditions of the Romans, which there would have been had they ever occupied the country.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

—WARINGTON W. SMYTH, Esq., President, in the chair.

Following papers were read :—

"Additional Documents relating to the Volcanic Eruptions at the Islands." By Commander Brine, of H.M.S. *Racer*. In these it was stated that the active volcano now forming part of Neo Island continues to increase in size by the addition of volcanic matter from the crater, and that the rate of increase of the new island to the south-west, near St. George's Bay, is considerably greater at first. The new island contains the crater of a second volcano 200 feet in height, with a circular base of 300 yards; and, from the soundings obtained at Paleo Kaimeni and St. George's Bay, it is probable that the island will eventually fill up the bay.

"Report to the Eparch of Santorino on the Eruptions at the Islands." By M. Fouqué. Communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S. Since the eruptions at Santorino, earthquakes have become much less violent in the surrounding country, and the sufferings of the inhabitants have been unnecessarily great. A new fissure has opened between George Island and Aphroessa; and lava and steam have issued from this vent, as well as much gas.

"Remarks upon the Interval of Time which has passed between the deposition of the Upper and Lower Valley-gravels of part of England; with Notes on the Character of the Holes bored in Rocks of the same age," by Mr. A. Tylor. In this paper the writer combated the opinion that the Upper and Lower Valley-gravels are separated from each

The following paper was read by Professor Robert Kerr, Fellow: "Remarks on the Evidence of Architects on the Obstruction of Ancient Lights, and the Practice of Proof by Measurement, with reference to recent cases in the Courts of Equity." The discussion on Mr. Kerr's paper, to be commenced by Professor T. L. Donaldson, Past President, was adjourned till Monday, the 28th of May.

May 7.—A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing twelvemonths:—as president, A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., honorary fellow; vice-presidents, T. Hayter Lewis, D. Brandon, J. Fergusson; honorary secretaries, John P. Seddon, Chas. Foster Hayward; honorary secretary for foreign correspondence, C. C. Nelson; treasurer, Sir W. R. Parquhar, Bart.; honorary solicitor, Frederic Ouvry; ordinary members of council, A. Ashpitel, E. M. Barry, A.R.A., F. P. Cockerell, J. Gibson, E. B. Lamb, E. Nash, Wyatt Papworth, J. Peacock, J. Spencer Bell, A. Waterhouse, J. Whichcord, W. White, M. Digby Wyatt; county members, M. E. Hadfield, Sheffield, R. M. Phipson, Norwich; auditors, E. H. Martineau, fellow, T. H. Watson, associate. As examiners, under section 33 of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, the three Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. C. C. Nelson, A. Ashpitel, C. Fowler, jun., J. Gibson, J. Jennings, H. Jones, E. Nash, H. Oliver, J. W. Papworth, J. Spencer-Bell, J. Whichcord, G. B. Williams, S. Wood, and the two honorary secretaries.

May 21.—DAVID BRANDON, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

A very interesting paper on "Battle Abbey, and its conventual remains," was read by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., F.S.A.

The chairman announced that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accede to the request of the council, and to command that the Institute shall henceforth be styled the "Royal Institute of British Architects."

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

April 24.—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

The first paper read was "On the Performance, Wear, and Cost of Maintenance of Rolling Stock," by Mr. T. A. Rochussen, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

This communication related to the statistics of three Prussian railways—the Cologne-Minden, the Bergish-Maerkish, and the Rhenish—the general circumstances of which were stated to be somewhat similar. The tables embraced the particulars of the engines and of the carriages and waggons, with the expense of repairs and renewals, the work done by the engines in 1864, the cost of motive power, the repairs and renewals of engine-tyres, and the commercial results.

The second paper read was "On the Results of a series of Observations on the Flow of Water off the Ground, in the Woodburn district, near Carrickfergus, Ireland; with accurately recorded rain-gauge registries in the same locality, for a period of twelve months ending 30th June, 1865," by Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E.

—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

Members and eleven Associates were balloted for and elected. The number of Members of all classes now on the register of the Institution is 1338, as against 1239 at the 1st of January last. The number of elections into the Institution since its first establishment in 1752 is 2138, from which it appears that about 68½ per cent. of those who have joined the Institution still belong to it.

—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

The paper read was "On the Water Supply of the City of Paris," by Mr. Burnell, M. Inst. C. E.

The communication was principally confined to the methods adopted for ascertaining the quantity of water required, and for its distribution and supply, and was founded upon information obtained from M. Belgrand, engineer-in-chief, as well as from numerous official documents. Works are in progress to bring water into Paris, in some cases from fountains in the plains of Champagne; and it was stated that the Institution undertook to deliver, when all the works were completed, to the citizens a total quantity of fifty-four million gallons annually. The execution of the works required for the distribution of water to private houses and factories has been undertaken by a company under an agreement with the town, for fifty years; during the term it was to collect the water-rates, and at the expiration of that term the whole of the estate was to become the property of the City.

—JOHN FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, K.G., was elected, by acclamation, an Honorary Member. At the ordinary ballot, the last of the

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 19.—W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Messrs. H. C. Coote and G. E. Swithenbank were elected Members of the Society.

Mr. Smallfield exhibited a medal of the late President Lincoln in tin, to be issued in bronze by the American Numismatic Society of New York; copies, at 1*l.* 10*s.* each, can be had at Messrs. Stevens's, 17, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Mr. James Brown, of Salisbury, sent for exhibition casts of a penny of Edward the Confessor, recently found at that place. It is of the type Ruding, Pl. 25, No. 23, and of interest as having been struck at Sarum (a town where but few coins were minted in Edward's reign), and as presenting the name of a moneyer not before known—

PINEMĀN ON SERE.

Mr. Webster exhibited an angel of Henry VIII., countermarked with the arms of Zealand.

Mr. George Sim communicated an account of a hoard of 141 pennies of Edward I. and II., which had been buried in a horn at Keir, in the county of Dumfries, and were discovered in October last. The coins were struck at different mints, and in the following proportions:—London, 56; Canterbury, 45; Durham, 23; Bury St. Edmunds, 6; York, 5; Berwick, 2; Bristol, 2; Newcastle, 2; Total, 141.

A paper was read, communicated by Mr. J. F. Neck, "On some unpublished Half-crowns of Charles I." One of these, with an obverse resembling that of the Aberystwith half-crown, and the m.m. of the open book, has on the reverse the declaration type similar to that of the Oxford and Bristol coins, but with only one plume above instead of three. This coin was regarded by the author as the connecting link between the Aberystwith and the Shrewsbury mints. Other specimens were described and regarded as having been issued by the Shrewsbury mint rather than by that at Oxford.

Mr. Williams read a paper "On the Japanese Nen-Go, with additional Tables to facilitate its use." The Nen-Go are the epochs of the reigns of the Japanese monarchs, and commence with the 42nd year of the 55th cycle, agreeing with A.D. 645, from which period a list of epochs, 226 in number, extends to A.D. 1861. The Chinese Neen-Haou, or epochs, commence in the 15th year of the 42nd cycle, or 163 B.C. The tables accompanying the paper will enable a collector to determine, at all events approximately, the date of any given Japanese coin.

Mr. Evans communicated an account of a hoard of Roman coins found in the Mendips, about six miles from Frome. The coins, about 450 in number, comprise specimens of Tetricus, Helena, Fausta, Licinius I., Constantine the Great, Constantinopolis, Crispus, Constantine II., and Constantius II. They are all of the third-brass size, and their most remarkable feature is the singularly fine preservation of a large number of the coins.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

7.—Lord HOUGHTON, President, in the chair.

S. Jevons, M.A., read a paper "On the Frequent Autumnal drain in the Money Market, and the Action of the Bank of England." Mr. Jevons began by describing the remarkable drain of gold and notes from the Bank last autumn, which caused the directors to raise the rate of discount to three per cent. between Sept. 28 and October 7. The loss thus inflicted upon trade were unprecedented, and unexpected in a sound and prosperous state of trade. He proposed to show, however, that this drain, though more severe than usual, was not at all abnormal in character. Average tables of the Bank accounts and country circulation show that the first few weeks of October are peculiar as regards the money market. There is then a confluence of causes—the payment of dividends, the quarterly payment of interest; the monthly settlement, the dispersion of money for harvest expenses—which reduce the Bank reserve and bullion to the lowest point of the year, and raise the circulation to the highest point. The growth of our monetary transactions, without a corresponding increase of our reserve of ready capital and currency, undoubtedly tends to make these periodical pressures more marked. It is well known that the views of men of great eminence in the banking and statistical world are in favour of the Act. Mr. Jevons stated his belief, however, that if these fluctuations were more thoroughly understood, the Bank might provide for them beforehand and yield to them more freely when they occur, the autumnal drain being a purely temporary and internal currency purposes. All legitimate accommodation would thus

showing an increase of 1,743*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* over the year 1864, and being the largest sum ever received by the Society in any one year, except in the two years when the Great and International Exhibitions were held.

The report then proceeded to speak of the scientific meetings which had been held in the Society's house in Hanover-square during the past year, but which during the next session (1866-7) it was proposed to hold at Burlington House, in the Linnean Society's rooms, the necessary arrangements having been made for that purpose between the two Societies. The library of the Society had received many valuable acquisitions during the past year, amongst which was a large series of publications of various Societies with which the Zoological Society was in correspondence. After alluding to repairs and improvements which had been carried out in the gardens at a total cost of 1,820*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, the report stated that the visitors at the gardens in 1865 had amounted to 525,176, showing an excess of 18,007 over the previous year, and being a greater number than had ever entered the Society's gardens in any one year since their establishment, except the two years of the Exhibitions.

The Council's report having been received and adopted, the meeting proceeded to elect the new members of Council. The ballot having been taken, the following five Fellows of the Society were declared to be elected into the Council for the ensuing year—viz., the Lord Braybrooke, Mr. George Busk, Mr. J. P. Gassiot, jun., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Bart., M.P., and Sir James Emerson Tennent, in place of the following Fellows removed therefrom:—Admiral Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., the Viscount Bury, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. A. J. E. Russell, M.P.

The ballot for officers resulted in the re-election of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., as President; Dr. P. Sclater, F.R.S., as Secretary; and Mr. Robert Drummond, as Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

May 8.—Dr. J. E. GRAY, V.P., in the chair.

A communication was read from Mr. F. Pascoe, giving an account of a collection of Longicorn Coleoptera formed in the island of Penang, and on the adjoining main land. The total number of species in the collection was stated to be 208, of which no less than 118 were considered to be new to science.—Mr. J. Gould brought before the notice of the Society some interesting additions to the Avi-fauna of Australia, contained in a collection recently formed at Cape York by Mr. J. Jardine, late Commissioner of Crown Lands in that district. Some of these birds were of species new to science, others had not been previously known as existing in Australia.—Mr. A. G. Butler read a monograph of the Diurnal Lepidoptera of the genus *Euplæa*.—Mr. P. L. Sclater pointed out the characters of a new species of *Accipiter* from New Granada, proposed to be called *Accipiter ventralis*.—A communication was read from Dr. G. Hartlaub, giving an account of a new form of Passerine Birds from Madagascar, proposed to be called *Eroessa tenella*.—Dr. J. E. Gray read a notice of a new Bat from Angola, proposed to be called *Scotophilis Welwitschi*; also some notes on the skulls of the various forms of Delphinidæ represented in the collection of the

useum.—Mr. Alfred Newton exhibited, from the collection of
borrer, a specimen of *Sylvia aquatica* of Latham, recently killed
d.

7.—The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE CLERK, President, in the
e Fellows and two Corresponding Members were elected;
ty-three new candidates for the fellowship were proposed for
the next monthly meeting, to be held in June.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

o.—The PRESIDENT referred to the loss which the society had
by the deaths of the Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of
college, and of Mr. C. H. Cooper, Town Clerk; and it was
that his remarks be entered upon the minutes. He spoke of
ell's interest in the society at all times; and of Mr. Cooper's
attendance at the meetings and the many valuable communi-
ade by him to the society.

adshaw read a paper on two poems in the University Library, by
the author of the "Brut" (died A.D. 1395): they were (1) "The
Troy;" (2), "Lives of the Saints." They have been until now
nown. They extend to about 2000 and 4000 lines respectively,
cluded in a MS. of Lydgate's "Troy Book." The volume
to the Duke of Lauderdale's collection, which was sold by
London in 1692. He discussed the proofs of their author-
apparently referred them with certainty to the pen of Barbowr.

and require to be cleared out. Many are so low that standing upright in them is impracticable, and the ventilation is everywhere imperfect. Only the ardour of a devoted antiquary, quickened by veneration for the memory of the pious dead, could induce a man to devote years of life to such a pursuit."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

May 14.—LORD NEAVES, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following communications were read :—

1. "Notes of the Excavation of two Shell Mounds on the Eastern Coast of Aberdeenshire." By Mr. C. E. Dalrymple, F.S.A. Scot. These mounds occur on the sand-blown coast of Forvie, where they are found in great numbers. On making sections through them, strata of burnt shells, charcoal, and many stones scorched and cracked by the action of fire are found. Hearths also appeared, formed of stones much acted on by fire, and on and near them bones of large animals and fragments of charcoal. In one of the mounds a fragment of iron was found in the lowest layer, and a stone weapon among the upper deposits. From a report by Dr. Turner, it appears that the bones are those of the ox and the deer. A long bone is polished, and partially pointed at one end as if for use.

2. "Notice of the Church of St. Congan at Turriff, in Aberdeenshire, and of a Fresco of St. Ninian, discovered on one of its walls. By Mr. John Stuart, secretary. Mr. Stuart began by tracing the ecclesiastical history of Turriff, from the period when it was the site of one of the Celtic monasteries, through which the knowledge of Christianity was introduced among the rude tribes of Pictland, to the time when its possessions were finally secularised in the 16th century. The old church continued to be used for religious worship till 1794. It was a structure without any architectural features sufficient to fix its date, and measured 120 ft. in length, by 18 ft. in breadth. It appeared, however, from other sources that the choir, which is the only part of the building now remaining, had been built, probably during the first quarter of the 16th century, certainly before 1541. In the course of a partial demolition of this part, in the year 1861, a fresco on the splay of a window was discovered painted on the plaster, and yet bright in colour. It represented an episcopal figure fully habited, his pastoral staff in his left hand, his right hand being elevated in the act of benediction, with an inscription above, "S. Ninianus." Another similar figure was on the opposite splay, but was destroyed, and there is reason to believe that there was a series of like pictures all round the church. Mr. Stuart quoted a passage from the "History of the Abbots of Kinloss," by Ferrerius, in which, after narrating the many good deeds of Abbot Robert Reid, he describes certain paintings (apparently in oil) executed for the Abbot at Kinloss about the year 1540, and adds that the artist also painted the chamber and oratory of the abbot, "*sed pictura levior quæ nunc est per Scotiam receptissima.*" Mr. Stuart believed that these expressions were descriptive of fresco painting; and having been written about the period when that style was used in decorating the church of Turriff, he concluded that such paintings were then in common use for

poses. So little do we know, however (from remaining specimens of Scotch ecclesiastical frescoes, that the fragment of St. Ninian is of special interest and value.

One made by Mr. Gibb, of Aberdeen, before the destruction of the church (which took place a few days after its discovery), was exhibited also a M.S. register in vellum, containing copies of all the charters relating to the church lands of Turriff, extracted from the register of the bishopric of Aberdeen before the middle of the 16th

century. Notice of a Tumulus at Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire." By W. B. Bunn, Esq., Surgeon, F.S.A., Scot. Mr. Bunn gave an interesting account of the fenny country around Ely, and its "islands," on one of which the tumulus, in which remains of iron and bone were found,

As it appeared, however, that there is some reason for doubting the genuineness of the deposits, it is unnecessary to describe them. Mr. Bunn also read an account of a bronze vessel, with a lid, which was taken for lifting it, found recently in the Vorarlberg—the former was preserved, the latter much wasted.

Donations to the Museum and Library were announced.

Miscellanea.

LECTURE ON STAINED GLASS.—In a lecture on the properties of industrial glass, recently delivered by Dr. Stevenson Macadam, before the Royal Scottish

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

THE GAEL AND THE CYMRIC.

1. MR. URBAN,—Will you permit an humble individual, who has not the honour of being a Welshman (and who therefore at least may be allowed to view the subject with the neutrality of a foreigner) to offer a few remarks on the letter addressed to you by Sir P. Colquhoun in your April Number, respecting the lineage of the late Mr. John Gibson, R.A., the eminent sculptor. It would not seem of any paramount importance to investigate the pedigree of one who may be said to have been the first and last of his family,—but it is a characteristic of the Scottish people, worthy of observation, and an addition to the peculiarities of that nation, as recorded by the letter writer,—that frequently when an individual is distinguished among his fellows, an attempt is made to enlist him, through his ancestors, among the inhabitants north of the Tweed. A singular and most unsuccessful example of this peculiarity may be seen in the “Life of Sir Isaac Newton,” by Dr. Brewster; who has tried hard to deduce the descent of the great philosopher from a family of the same name in the south of Scotland, in defiance of the plainest proofs to the contrary, derived from attested pedigrees, deeds, and inheritance of property. It is possible that your correspondent may be correct in his point, of affiliating his hero to a Scottish clan, but I think he might have established it with somewhat more courtesy towards the Cambro-Britons; and with respect to the effect of race on the great sculptor, if it did not occur to him, it will on reflection probably do so to most others, that, allowing the strain of Macgregor to prevail in the male line, as Mr. Gibson’s father and grandfather resided in Wales, it is extremely probable that his mother and grandmother were Welsh women; consequently, a good half of his sanguinity

would proceed from the Cymric, and not from the Gaelic fount. Neither do I think that our national renown in art will be greatly diminished by this proposition, for the names of Flaxman and Chantrey still remain to us, unless some ingenious Scotchman can find a northern pedigree for them, also. But not content with abstracting this ornament from the Welsh, your correspondent avails himself of the occasion to inform the public that “in no case have they any claim to the title of ancient Britons, which they love to assume and which no one cares to controvert.” Why, sir, it usually happens that what is not controverted is tolerably established as a fact, and I believe there are very few who have examined the subject, who have arrived at any other conclusion. If your Highland correspondent will condescend to hold his dogmatism in short suspense whilst he refers to Dr. J. C. Prichard’s “Researches into the Physical History of Mankind” (to my mind the ablest work on ethnology in the English language), he will at least see that the existing names of natural objects throughout England are offshoots of the Cymric, and not of the Gaelic tongue; and that when a few of the latter do occur, they are mostly found in that part of Britain once inhabited by the Belgæ; consequently the inference is drawn that the Irish and Erse dialects are of Belgic origin, and that the Belgæ—the Firbolgs of Irish history—in colonising that country, imposed their language on the weak and scattered Cymric tribes who first occupied it. The conquest of the Caledonian Highlands by the Irish Scots, transplanted the same language to the northern parts of our island. Cheaply, then, as the Gaelic chieftain holds our neighbours, the Welsh, he cannot deny that their language once prevailed in Scotland, south

where the *aber* and not the
the *pen* opposed to the *ben*,
In England, too, the "claim
of Ancient Britons" is
the names of our mountains
Mleys, and is preserved and
in the stream of every *aron*
in the Sanskrit) of the land.

labetur in omne volubilia

tion of Celtic characteristics
near to be presumptuous to
a gentleman whose imposing
attests his superior qualifica-
cating the subject, but I may
erve that the very facts which
to prove that the Welsh are
have been brought forward by
attest the contrary. It seems
are smaller in stature than
and Scotch, less athletic, not
out attached to their locality."
have had many opportunities
the remains (exhumed from
the barrows) of the most an-
bitants of England, and I
that these, at any rate, *are*
stature; and as to their habits,
like the Scotch and most other
t the Welsh will remain in
ies so long as they can do so

double compliment, including England
and Wales; and you, Mr. Urban, have
many correspondents who can return it
more effectually than myself. I will
only, therefore, remark—1st. That on
the many subjects recited, it does not
appear that any peculiar light and splen-
dour has been thrown by the Scottish
Highlanders; and that the learning and
civilisation of their progenitors from
Ireland, such as it was, is derived from
the Welsh and British Druids who fled
to that country from the persecution of
the Romans; and 2nd. That the charge
of inactivity, unmanliness, incompetence,
and deficient contribution to learning
and knowledge, so peremptorily laid on
the inhabitants of Cambria, is sufficiently
refuted by the names (among many
others) of Caractacus, Aneurin, Taliesin,
Howel Dha, Cadwallon, who drove the
Saxons from his country and slew Edwin
their king; Llewellyn, Prince of Wales,
who resisted the whole power of England
under Edward I.; Owen Glendower, and
the band of Cambro-Britons at Agin-
court and through France (whose warlike
spirit survives in our Welsh Fusiliers);
Henry VIII., and the Virgin Queen,
whose "eye proclaimed her of the British
line;" Lord Herbert, of Cherbury; Sir
Hugh Middleton; Dr. John Owen, the

ANOTHER ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY IN EAST KENT.

3. MR. URBAN.—A few days since, in preparing land for a plantation, in the grounds of the Marquess Conyngham at Patricbourne, in an area of about 100 ft. diameter, eighteen Anglo-Saxon graves were discovered. They lay about east and west, as the graves at Sarre, and the interments were very similar in character, being cut into the solid chalk beneath twelve to sixteen inches of upper soil. With the exception of one grave, which measured 6 ft. in depth, the excavations varied from 2 ft. to 4 ft., and in length 6 ft.

In this deep grave was found the characteristic two-edged Anglo-Saxon sword, the blade and handle measuring exactly 36 in. With it lay an iron spear-head, an umbo, and a knife.

Two shield braces, each with a stud at one end, were also discovered with these remains.

In the other graves were found beads of glass, amber, and porcelain; also a smaller sword, which is of slighter make, and in length, handle included, 2 ft. 7 in., being similar to some examples found at Sarre. Also a well-preserved spear-head, the blade of which measures 13 in.; some bronze buckles, heart-shaped studs

made grave produced about 100 beads of glass, amber, porcelain, and of bugle pattern; an iron key, a long brooch or buckle, two or three other bronze buckles, a broad



Fig. 4.

silver spiral ring, which was found on the left side, encircling the bone of the finger on which it rested at the time of its owner's interment (see fig. 3); two small circular bronze fibulae, set with garnets, resembling several similar examples found in the Jutish graves of East Kent;* a large iron buckle; a circular stud, marked with a pattern (fig. 1); a knife, ferule, and an iron ring.

The long bronze buckle (fig. 4) is a novelty in shape and pattern: it is an elegant relic of Anglo-Saxon handiwork. It has at one end (the lower) a plate of silver, and is indented round its border; it exhibits a cruciform pattern, and its application to the deceased lady's dress was no doubt as ornamental as it was useful.

We have, I think, in these discoveries evidence of another Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, and of one, perhaps, of some extent; for the area already examined, and not likely to be further investigated at present, is of small dimensions.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

(fig. 2), and three iron knives, of the usual types.

As often occurs in these discoveries, one interment out of the group yielded more interesting relics than all the rest. A well-

* See "*Archæologia Cantiana*," vol. v., plate 1, No. 8, p. 314.

the summit of a gently rising
ing towards the church and
idge to the south-west and
posite, with a bright little
g through its meadows, lies
t, a lovely vicinity for a last
with little of that wildness
the old Anglo-Saxons seemed
indicated by their selections

too, must have been this
d, and selected for special
e Jutes for their habitations
for within the extent of a

few miles we have many of their ceme-
teries: Adisham and Bishopsbourne
Downs, with their tumuli explored by Mr.
Bryan Faussett; together with Kingston,
Barham, Ileden, and Breach Downs, the
latter examined by the late Lord Londes-
borough; Bourne Park, by its owner, Mr.
Bell; and Bridge Hill. Whilst Wing-
ham, Stodmarsh, and the rich and inter-
esting cemetery at Gilton, lie distant
only a few miles across the country from
these localities.—I am, &c.,

JOHN BRENT, JUN., F.S.A.

Canterbury, May, 1866.

SIMNEL SUNDAY.

AM,—Mr. T. Wright's kindly
ct me aright (in your last
92), has led him into error,
derstands me to mean that
ot made elsewhere than in
Bury. This was not my
wished to state distinctly
ctice of assembling in one
ne day—the middle Sunday
at these cakes, is a practice
Bury. This I assert to be

correct. I may add, that the "Shrews-
bury cakes" are really "Ellesmere Sim-
nels." I am quite aware of "Eccles
Feast," and the "Wake Sundays," and
other "Sunday Festivities," &c., but these
are not "Simnel Observances," nor are
they during Lent—I am, &c.,

W. M. BROOKES.

St. James's Schools, Accrington,
May, 1866.

LEVEN AND MELVILLE EARLDOMS.

any. Will some of your females in the absence of male issues

BLUE-STOCKINGS.

7. MR. URBAN,—In reply to the inquiry of your correspondent, Miss de Peverell, I beg to send you the following, which I take from an old MS. book of "Adversaria," kept by my grandfather:—

"The appellation of 'Blue-stocking' is understood to have originated in the dress of old Benjamin Stillingfleet (grandson of the bishop) as he used to appear at the parties of Mrs. Montagu, in Portman Square. He was jilted by a lady, to whose remembrance he remained faithful; and in spite of a disappointment which he

then deeply felt, he remained to the last one of the most amiable of men and entertaining of companions. Mr. Stillingfleet almost always wore blue worsted stockings; and whenever he was absent from Mrs. Montagu's evening parties, as his conversation was very entertaining, the company used to say, 'We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*,' and by degrees the assemblies were called '*blue-stocking clubs*,' and learned people *blue-stockings*."

I am, &c.,

May, 1866.

J. WHARTON.

ETYMOLOGICAL QUESTIONS.

8. MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent "Nox" in your last, points out, under this head, what he calls "a curious coincidence," namely, "that the French word *mèche* is "wick"—the word *méchant* "wicked." In the first place, let me remark that "Nox" has deceived himself in the "coincidence," which he has merely created by taking the particular English word "wicked" to represent the French word; if he had said that *méchant* means "bad," or "spiteful," it will be seen that the supposed coincidence would have dropped at once. In fact, they are words which have no relation whatever to one another—the difference of accent ought to have taught your correspondent this in regard to the French word. French and English are both derived languages, and a very little examination into the history of the words would prevent the discovery of "coincidences" like

this. The *é* in *méchant* represents an earlier *es*, and *mes* represented the Latin *malus*; *meschance*, in old French, was formed from the Latin *malus casus*, and meant literally a fall into evil, and, in its secondary meanings, baseness, wickedness, &c.; *meschant*, one who is base, wicked, &c. On the other hand, *mèche* is simply the Latin *myxa*, the wick of a candle. In the same way, the English *wick* is simply the Anglo-Saxon *weco*, which bears the same sense, whereas *wicked* has certainly a totally different derivation, although that derivation has been a subject of some dispute. The most plausible opinion seems to be that it comes from the word *wicca*, a witch, witchcraft being looked upon in former days as perhaps the highest degree of wickedness.—I am, &c.,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Brompton, May, 1866.

THE RUNIC CROSS AT KIRK MICHAEL.

9. MR. URBAN,—My friend, Dr. Dodd, must permit me to offer a word of protest against the interpretation which he has put upon the Runic Cross at Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, in his very learned paper on the "Symbolisms of an Ancient Stone," the first portion of which appears in the May number of your valuable magazine.

I venture to offer this protest, inasmuch as the sketch of the stone accompanying his paper is, as he freely declares, copied from my work on the "Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man," I had noticed with much surprise, in a previous number, a similar interpretation

put upon another cross of a somewhat later age, which stands on the churchyard wall within a few yards of that under present consideration.

I do not hesitate to affirm that these crosses are of Scandinavian workmanship, and that they are truly Christian monumental remains, their age lying between the 9th and 12th centuries.

There are in the Isle of Man about forty such, and of these, nineteen, at least, have inscriptions in Runic characters and Scandinavian dialects. We even know the names of three of the makers of them. One of these makers, Gaut Björnson, on a very early cross, which also stands at the

churchyard gate of Kirk Michael, actually writes that he made not only that cross, but "all then in Man."

The cross, of which Dr. Dodd has copied my sketch, and on which he has written his present notice, is of a somewhat later date than Gant's; by comparison of ornamentation and spelling, though his name does not actually appear on it, I believe it to be the workmanship of one Thorburn, whose name occurs on a cross at Kirk Braddan.

The inscription on this Kirk Michael cross simply states that "Joalf, the son of Thorolf the Red, erected this cross to his mother Frida." I need hardly point out that these names are Scandinavian.

Perhaps Dr. Dodd may venture to say that the Scandinavians found these monuments, and appropriated them by the inscriptions; I answer that, in many instances, the inscriptions, from their posi-

tion, must evidently have formed part of the original design of the cross; and further, as to their Christian character, I remark that one of these stones, found on the Calf of Man, is altogether taken up with a representation of the Crucifixion, the vestures on the body of our Lord, as well as that of the Roman soldier with a spear, being decorated with that actual knot-work which Dr. Dodd interprets as symbolising "those gold chains which were worn by the initiated in the mysteries of Druidical worship."

Feeling that I ought not to intrude on your valuable space by a mere letter, I abstain from any comments on the views of Druidism in the Isle of Man put forward in Dr. Dodd's learned and ingenious paper.—I am, &c.,

J. G. CUMMING.

The Rectory, Mellis, Suffolk,
May, 1866.

LIGHTS FOR THE COMMUNION TABLE, &c.

10. MR. URBAN,—In these days of ritualistic controversy as to what is or may be legal or correct in these matters, and when all sorts of precedents are raked up by its promoters or detractors, I would ask you to give insertion to the following scrap of information, which I think may prove interesting just at the present juncture.

In pursuing some antiquarian researches in the neighbourhood, I have been favoured, through the courtesy of the Chamber of Peoffees of this town, with a sight of their valuable deeds, which contain (among other matters of great antiquity) an almost unique collection of churchwardens' accounts, ranging from about the year 1584 downwards to the earlier portion of the last century. I send you an extract from the one for the above year; it relates to the article of "lights" for the "communion table" of that date:—

"A.D. 1584—Anno: Elizabetha 26.

(From)

"The accompte of us Ffrauncis Clarke and John Whycker, wardens for the p'ishe of Colyton, 1584.

"Paide for breade and wine for the holy communion as foloethe—

"Imprymys, the 25 daie of December, for breade *id.*, for wine, ij. gallons, and

for lyghte at the fyrste comunyon, *id.*, iiij. *ijd.*"

Although every payment made for bread and wine for this and succeeding years is entered in the "accomptes" of the various wardens with scrupulous exactness, and all other payments are given so rigidly, that even "laste nayles for the helinge of the church, *id.*," appears; no further charge is found for "lyghte" in any later account, the custom having, without doubt, intentionally fallen into desuetude, although from the revival of their use of late here again, the charge should once more find a place in our "accomptes."

The following from succeeding accounts may also be interesting:—

"1610. Paid for Mr. Juel's (Bishop Jewell, *scil.*) works, xxxij. s.; also pd. for an iron chain for chaining the same and fastening, *is.* iij d."

The above and some other chained books are still preserved. Also—

"1694. Paid the parson's (*sic*) maid for scouring the plate, 1s. and washing the serpieces, 2s. 6d."

I am, &c.,

W. H. H. ROGERS.

The Bank, Colyton, Devon,
April, 1866.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

ON THE CHARACTER OF NATURE IN GENERAL, AND ON THE MISSION OF ART.

(A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY,
FEBRUARY 12, 1866.)

THE Royal Academy of Arts contains amongst its members so many Professors of Painting, who, both on account of their eminent position, and their great attainments, are much more competent to fulfil the task which I have undertaken—I hope not presumptuously—to perform, that I confess it is with the utmost diffidence I now venture to address you ; and but for the belief I firmly entertain, that the results of experience, if truly imparted, cannot fail to be of some benefit, however slight, I should never have dared to occupy my present position.

Yet, whilst attaching a certain value to its lessons, I am anxious that you should not suppose that I accord to the experience of others, however great it may be, that authority which should really spring from each man's individual knowledge ; nor, in its results, do I estimate it as of any great importance, compared with that obtained through your own efforts. The progress of Art, unlike that of Science, is but little affected by the accumulated labours of those who have previously explored its wide domains ; for though, as regards mechanical excellence, there may be said to have been a gradual advance from the works of the early Florentine masters to those of the artists of the time of Titian, yet the higher qualities of art depend so entirely on natural ability and self-acquired experience, that no teaching can ever impart them to another. But though the experience of others may not be able to proclaim what is right, it can often prove what is wrong, and from the latter knowledge we may arrive at the former. On this account, then, I believe that its lessons—whether success or failure has most predominated in the result—will ever be of some service to those who are engaged in the same profession ; and chiefly does this apply to the experience arising from failure, for its warning may often lead to success, whilst the example of success too often tends to failure : and for this simple reason, that without considering the difference of age, character, and local circumstances, men are too prone to believe that, by following the path which has already led another to success, they may obtain the same result ; whereas there is but little chance of any one following that road which the experience of even one man alone has proved will only lead to failure. A striking proof of the vanity of attempting to follow the example of success is afforded by the artists of the Bolognese school, who, by striving to unite in their works the

excellence they saw in others, have utterly failed in acquiring
ation which, with their undoubted abilities, they would most
have obtained by following a more independent course. If a
"I will write a drama, in which I shall strive to combine the
of Æschylus with the fancy of Shakespeare;" if a musician
will compose an opera, in which I shall endeavour to unite
sive melody of Mozart with the profound harmony of Bee-
or if an artist says, "I will paint a picture, which shall
e expression of Raffaele and the colouring of Titian;" the
eling they would arouse would be one of simple curiosity.
y respectively say, "We will endeavour to produce a work
l be imbued with the spirit we have specially received from
d the knowledge which we have individually acquired," they
ve the world's respect and attention, even though the attempt
ult in failure. It is said that Tintoretto wrote over the door
lio, "Here you will find the drawing of Michael Angelo and
ing of Titian;" but this assertion could scarcely have been
arnest, for he was far too great an artist not to feel that his
ng and colouring were better adapted for the embodiment of
tions, than if his figures had been really drawn by Michael
d then coloured by Titian. Moreover, the excellence we see
s the result of circumstances which may not obtain in our
and even could it be acquired by imitation, the pursuit of art
onger be worthy of the highest consideration. Practically
some method may be imparted, or lost to us, which might
erial influence, as regards the mere mechanism of the art,

mate of their high qualities without actually seeing them. For it is the unmistakeable and the distinctive sign of all really great work, that it cannot by any possible means be imitated; and hence arises the wonder so often expressed at the great reputation of certain artists, by those who have no knowledge of their works except through the medium of copies and engravings. Especially must this be the result of any attempt to reproduce by such means qualities of such a subtle character as to defy all imitation. Such we perceive in the expression of the Virgin Mother and the infant Saviour, in the picture by Raffaele in the gallery at Dresden; in the awe-inspiring Prophets and Sibyls of Michael Angelo; invariably in the refined colour of Titian; and in the solemn tone of Tintoretto; and still more in the magical force of Velasquez, the work of whose mind cannot be separated from that of his hand, for in his pictures, more perhaps than in those of any other painter, we feel that there is no touch, however slight in appearance, which is not pregnant with a character and a meaning utterly beyond the highest powers of the engraver to transmit, and which even a painter of a kindred genius could scarcely hope to reproduce in a copy.

Most of the writers who have treated of the art of painting have divided their discourses into different sections, regarding design, form, colour, and chiaroscuro as entirely independent qualities. Such was the course pursued by Barry, Opie, Fuseli, and other professors of painting. I do not say that such an arrangement is wrong or without its advantages; but, as in music, the effect is produced by the combined force of melody, harmony, and proportion, each inseparable from the others, so my idea of painting is confined to one quality, to the development of which all others are but the means. That quality is CHARACTER. But, in using this term, I do not employ it in the limited sense generally accepted. By character, I understand the impression produced on the mind of the observer by any object or scene in nature, and exactly in proportion to the individual truth and force of the artist's embodiment of that impression, will his genius best be measured.

It has been commonly observed that no two people see the same object alike; but this refers rather to the impression formed in the mind than to the effect produced on the eye, and the image is the creation of feeling, and not of mere sight. For, apart from local form and colour, the character of any object or scene in nature must be materially affected by the mind of the spectator, so that any number of painters may produce as many different representations of nature, all, it may be, equally true, and yet each possessing some distinct quality which shall not be perceptible in the others. Hence arises that great feature, namely, INDIVIDUALITY, without which there can be no real genius, and no mere imitation of which can ever make a great artist. And herein lies the great difference I would point out between art and science, and hence is felt the utter futility of believing that, by any combination of the genius of others, perfection may be ultimately

For, unless the same motives exist (an hypothesis hardly to be maintained), what has been *really* done by one artist can never be done in the same distinctive manner by another. The variety of nature is so infinite, that no two minds, any more than two leaves, similarly constituted, can ever be wholly alike, but each shall have its distinguishing feature to mark its own speciality.

Means employed in the art of painting, however powerful and effective, are, nevertheless, so limited, that in depicting any object in nature, it is necessary for the artist to select those features which will give the best idea of the whole; nor is it possible, by the selection of details, to arrive at a true rendering of the impression which the object makes on the mind of the spectator. Our mental faculties, necessarily depending on the senses for the materials of thought, cannot begin their operation after that of the latter is finished, and, from the materials so seen, create the image. That image, art can alone embody; and, by any amount of labour, or by any instantaneous process (photography), render every minute detail we see, we should find that it would still be wanting that particular quality which art cannot give, and that the copy, however outwardly correct, would give the character of the original, but would be dead and soulless. True art consists in seizing the spirit of the scene to be rendered, and only imitating so much of the form and colour of its details as shall best satisfy our sensuous perception of the truth of the scene. Every part of the scene should be rendered, as far as possible, with that degree of literal truth (no more, no less) which is required, even on looking at the whole. The assertion that, because

degree of literal truth must be decided alone by the relative importance of the object depicted. And though the introduction of too little detail is as fatal an error as the exhibition of too much, depend upon it, the less obtrusively the artist insists on every minute variety in the form and colour of the accessories, at the same time preserving their distinctive features, the more true and powerful will be his work.

For example: if we look at a scene in nature, we are immediately impressed with its general character, and so far from this impression being strengthened by an accurate observation of its parts, it becomes weakened according as we progress in our knowledge of those very details, until, at last, we are literally obliged, for a time, to close our eyes before the mind can recover the lost impression. So of a flower; its characteristic beauty is not to be discerned through a microscope. All material things owe their character to the mind, and merely their appearance to the eye; and hence arise the great defects of photography. It is useless to assert that the impression produced by the latter process must be correct, and that therefore the cause of our dissatisfaction is owing to our ignorance. Not so: the photograph gives us all that the eye may see, but not that the mind feels. It is the visual, and not the mental, rendering of nature; and without this last quality, the impressions it produces, so far from being actually true, are partially false.

More especially is all action, necessarily, ill-defined; to be felt, but not clearly seen; and the effect of copying the folds of drapery as it rests on the human figure *after* the action is completed, is simply to destroy all idea of motion, for it has then settled into such forms as would be apparent if the attitude were stationary. Of all figure painters, Tintoretto falls least into this error; with very few exceptions, his figures are performing the task allotted to them, and not merely settling themselves into the proper attitudes to be painted; and his pictures, generally speaking, produce a greater idea of motion than those of any other artist.* By observing carefully what touches will best convey an idea of motion, you may possibly succeed in imparting it to your canvas, but by attempting to render every line you will most certainly fail. And even so, all beauty or ugliness, all expression of mortal passion; in a word, all character impresses itself so vividly on the mind, and the effect is so transient and fleeting, that we feel how impotent is the hand to convey a sense of that impression. Vain, indeed, for that purpose, are the most conscientious labour and patience; for could we, by any scientific process, obtain an outwardly correct notion of its form and colour, we should fail to render its spirit, and we should find, in doing so, that we have lost the vivid strength of our conceptions.

The aim, therefore, of the artist should be to give such a representation of his subject as shall most awaken in the mind of the spectator those sentiments which he would himself feel on viewing the actual

* In a more limited sense, but equally admirable in his presence of motion, considering the means employed, are the drawings of John Leech.

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As I have observed, the impression first conveyed would be its character, and then the eye would descend to the investigation of details. But it is not in the power of man to dwell on both at the same time; and therefore, in order to proclaim the greater truths, the smaller must necessarily be, to a certain extent, sacrificed; and that the artist will best succeed who, in his representation of Nature, produces an impression, and rather indicates than correctly renders those objects the features of which, though actually present, have virtually no part in forming the impression.

Artists are differently constituted: one, like Turner's, shall grasp the general scene, whilst another, as far as the art permits, will give the form and colour of each individual object, even the least particular.

The first proclaims the genius to create; the second, the genius to execute; but, as regards the end to be attained, there can be no comparison as to their respective value. But let no one suppose (as is the case) that genius and talent are seldom associated in the same person, for genius, most assuredly, will not slumber until it has found the means to embody even its sublimest and most subtle ideas.

In nature's completeness there is no manifest labour; no sacrifice of the effect: and herein consists the difference between man's works and God's works, namely, that the former have defined limits, whereas the latter are illimitable. A choir, a complicated piece of machinery, a carpet, or an elaborate gothic ornament, requires a long and tedious imitation to produce an entirely satisfactory idea of the object; but the trees, the grass, the flowers, the human form, the works of nature's living works, are not to be rendered by such means; they are to be imitated in their very essence, and not in their details.

to little devices in order to convey that impression which a greater artist would have produced by the mere expression of the figures. Moreover, to a person unacquainted with the symbolic value of the object alluded to, the ingenuity of the artist was of no service in enlightening him as to the nature of the subject. As a further illustration of this, let me call to your remembrance a picture in the International Exhibition of 1862, painted by a Belgian artist, and representing the slaughter of the early Christians in the Coliseum at Rome; wherein the artist has introduced the symbol of the Cross, by making the light through the opening door of the cell fall in that form on the body of the sleeping victim. It has been often said that the powers of art commence where those of language cease; and certainly, if a picture requires any extraneous aid to make its meaning intelligible, it proves that the artist has chosen a subject which is either beyond his power, or else scarcely fitted for pictorial illustration.

I know that in the works of our immortal Hogarth, that wonderful artist, of whom the English nation is justly so proud, there will be found numerous proofs of the power to be gained by the introduction of incidents, more or less bearing on the subjects he illustrated. But it must be remembered, that the aim of that great moralist was chiefly to hold up to his fellow-creatures the deformity of Vice and Ignorance, and therefore the subjects he treated allowed of those keen touches of satire and ridicule which served to strengthen the great lesson he sought to inculcate, but which are scarcely admissible in works of a less educational character. Moreover, in the elucidation of his ideas, he never introduced symbols which are out of place, or of which any peculiar knowledge is necessary to understand the full meaning. Take, for instance, the poor-box in the church, the aperture of which is partially covered by cobwebs, showing, even to the dullest comprehension, that charity, in that particular form, was a virtue too often neglected; and whatever the value we may attach to ingenious expedients to unfold the meaning, depend upon it, as a general rule, that the simpler the means employed by the artist, the more powerful will be the effect produced on the spectator.

As a proof of the truth of this assertion, let me instance the works of our own inimitable Leslie; an artist who, in more than one respect, may be classed with Hogarth, and, indeed, inferior to him only in that he was the illustrator, and not the inventor, of the characters he depicted. But the outlines of the poet and novelist have been filled up by Leslie with such exquisite feeling, and with such a profound knowledge of human attributes, that he may be said to have henceforth created the bodily presence of those characters whose peculiarities he has so strongly rendered: so much so, that I doubt if anyone who has once seen his works can ever divest himself of their presence, as often as he reads the authors he illustrates.^d

^d For instance, who can read of *Uncle Toby* without calling to mind his benign and simple character so beautifully rendered by Leslie? And the same may be said, with equal truth, of every dramatic character he has selected for illustration.

respects, indeed, I look upon Leslie as even superior to The adoration of the beautiful; a true perception of character approaching the low stamp of caricature; a keen penetration into the varied expression of nature; and, above all, an earnest and simple truth;—these are qualities which constitute a great artist, and which, perhaps, Leslie possessed in a superior degree to most of his fellow-labourers in art. His beings are the very nature; they fulfil their duties, no more, no less; they are the images of life, and not the assumed and exaggerated characters of the stage. He had, moreover, a rich fund of humour which never degenerated into coarseness or vulgarity, and a play of satire which needed no colouring to reveal its presence. Often as he has depicted the most strongly-marked characters of Shakespeare, Molière, and the French writers, he has never employed those means by which a less-able artist would have sought to excite the attention of the spectator. He can be considered as the effect of mere partial enthusiasm; but when we remember even his small picture representing Sir Toby introducing Sir Andrew Aguecheek to Maria, can deny that he has not some feeble encomiums? For it matters little on what subjects the subjects I have named are employed, their presence alone is a proof of the artist's genius; and if there be some merit in the choice of a subject peculiarly fitted for pictorial illustration, how much greater must be the merit of succeeding in the faithful representation of a scene which contains none of those strong points which are intelligible to the capacities of the vulgar. The very text of the play is rendered, and no

great mental labour, not the slightest trace of such is betrayed by the hand. It has been often said that he does not excel in colour, but I deny the truth of such an assertion. Without giving any powerful effects of colour or chiaroscuro, his *tone* is ever appropriate to the subject, which, I confess, I fail to perceive in the works of many who are regarded as possessing those qualities in a superior degree. It is a great error, and one so obvious, that but for its wide-spread influence would scarcely deserve mention, to suppose that the quality of colouring, like that of the mere colours, depends upon its purity and its brilliancy, and not alone on its harmony. Not so; that key of colouring is alone good which is best adapted to awaken in the mind of the observer those feelings which are in accordance with the subject illustrated; and were the above narrow doctrine to prevail, whatever success might be attained, would, necessarily, be owing to the care of the man who makes the colours, rather than to the skill of the artist who uses them. The works of Velasquez and Rembrandt, though low in tone, are as wonderful examples of colouring as are those of Giorgione and Titian. It has been loosely asserted, by the advocates of bright colouring, that it is comparatively easy to succeed in a negative key of colour, but such a belief can scarcely be founded on experience, for no artist, who has devoted himself to the acquirement of that quality, will deny that the difficulty of producing a picture, which shall impress the spectator by its wonderful sensation of colour, is much increased by the absence of all bright and brilliant hues from the canvas. Moreover, there is a sentiment of colour, and a sentiment of effect, which are the property of the mind alone, and which are not to be acquired by applying the principles of the Venetian or Dutch Schools to any subject without discrimination. Colour, that language of the painter, must be learned from the observation of nature, and not from the precepts of art; and its eloquence will ever be proportionate to its propriety. In this, as in all the other qualities of painting, truth has its limits; and if art seeks to overstep them, it will only plunge the deeper into the mire, the more it attempts to advance beyond that immutable boundary.

Sensibility is the attribute of genius: and the power of grasping, at a moment, the entire scene, and of seeing, with the mind's eye, the whole picture in all its requisite detail of form and colour, is a faculty which, though possibly, to a certain extent, the gift of nature, can never be fully developed, except by a deep and constant study of her works. Most largely does it deal with its subject, and without that laborious attention to local details, which would occupy a less gifted mind, it embodies the conception in so vivid a manner, that the spectator, forgetting time and place, is transported to the scene of the event depicted. But this power, I repeat, can never be acquired except by deep and constant study. It has been observed by many critics, that if the thought of the painter be good, the means employed in realizing it are of little or no importance. True enough; but this thought, to have its proper influence, must be *thoroughly* realized. For, of what

the most brilliant ideas, and the purest feeling for form and the hand fails in delineating the mind's conceptions? We can be by what *is* done; nor can we, in art, accept the will for the given as a stammerer may be fired by the noblest thoughts, and with great power of language, yet, if he ventures to address us, he will only excite the pity of the few, the indifference of the many, the ridicule and contempt of the many. I would impress this strongly on your minds, because, owing to the hasty, yet undeniable desire, to express ideas in painting, I fear that there is a neglect of the only means by which that object can ever be attained. Indeed, I can find no terms strong enough to convey a certain conviction, that it is only by the constant study of objects, more especially of the human face, that the student can ever hope to acquire the reputation of being considered an expert on this subject, so important to your progress, I purpose to dwell more fully in my last Lecture.

In acquiring this power of execution, the artist must not be so dazzled by its fascinating qualities as to forget the great purpose for which it should be exercised; for, by all such straying, his eloquence degenerates into mere mannerism. If a work be *thoroughly* done, we care little *how* it has been done; for in the matter, and not in the manner, will the genius of the painter best be discovered. In all that work in painting, the means employed never claim, on account of any peculiarity of treatment, that attention from the public which should be solely bestowed on the end. Form and *the language*, not the *theme* of art: and all displays of

turn of a couplet poetry. These qualities rather convey an idea of trickery than of real excellence in the respective arts. That execution is alone true and good, which makes us acquainted with the mind of the painter; and it is *well* or *ill* done, according as it approaches or recedes from the standard of stern and uncompromising truth. All other execution, however charming, is *false*; and, to use a technical term, smells too much of the palette.

Thus: the execution of Rubens may astonish the eye, but that of Titian makes us forget the art; Moore may win the fancy, but Shakespeare enthral the mind; Donizetti may tickle the ear, but Mozart enchants the soul. In the work of those three great masters (not that in their respective arts I compare them with each other) we forget the means they employ, and only receive the spirit of their creations. The work is so well done that it assists, but does not interfere with the soul's contemplation. For when the eye or ear rests with complete satisfaction on the outward manner, the great purpose of the artist is lost. Therefore, that execution is alone perfect which does not invite or fix the attention to its own peculiar qualities, though the public may be better pleased by a more ostentatious display. Be assured, if any quality in art, by its peculiarity, or even by its individual charm, obtrudes itself on the attention so strongly as to make us regard it as the end, and not merely as the means employed in conjunction with the rest, to express the idea; that same quality is vicious and false, and the artist, who so uses his power, is guilty of making unworthy attempts to gain the superficial admiration of a public who cannot possibly be acquainted with the real merits or difficulties of any art; a knowledge, not intuitive, but only to be obtained by the same means as the artist has employed to acquire it.^f

As a striking illustration of the truth of that doctrine I here seek to uphold, let me instance the works of Greuze. And when I think of the great reputation which that painter has, I consider, unjustly acquired, and the proof it affords of the easy manner in which success may be obtained by the exhibition of the most vapid charms, I cannot marvel that others should be found to follow so pernicious a practice. For, to what other results could tend our mouth-gaping and eye-lifting at the mere flourishes of the brush? A conjuror may throw dust into the eyes of the spectators, and in that moment of partial blindness succeed in deceiving his audience; but the true artist needs no such paltry devices to attain his object; and the more the language excites

^f This warning cannot be too often uttered, for owing to the public over-appreciation of manual skill, the student is in danger of swerving from the true road, and acquiring a meretricious dexterity in lieu of real power. Without attempting to console himself in the belief that the future alone can bestow the reward he covets, a painter may feel assured that real merit not only establishes itself, however slowly, but also increases in reputation according as judgment and reason (so cautious in action) have a share in forming our estimate. Such is the case with Egg's pictures, the execution of which is as superior to the flashy dexterity, now so much in fashion, as is the work of Ostade to that of Teniers.

for itself alone, the poorer will be the influence of the teaching.

discoveries of science will ever affect even those arts with which least connection ; and did time and space permit, it would be not unworthy of your attention to inquire how far the introduction of photography has acted, not only on literature and painting, on music and the drama. And, in respect of what is termed that which I consider may be more justly termed *materialism*, but think that its influence has been no more beneficial to the poet, and the novelist, or even to the musician and the painter. For it has led them all, in proportion to the outward form, and to dwell minutely on little trivial truths, the mind is so bewildered and confused by the multiplicity of interesting, indeed, and true in themselves, but not absolutely to the elucidation of the idea), that our attention wanders from the real subject, and we utterly fail to grasp its full meaning.

ing proof how this attempt at a close realism fails to produce the effect, is afforded by the introduction of real water on the stage. After a moment's astonishment on the part of the audience, the reality of seeing water where it could not naturally be found, the presence of that little bit of reality amidst all the surrounding awakens the mind from its oblivion of time and place, which have been the result had the strength and beauty of the and the truthful feeling of the actor, not been disturbed by the ingenious expedient to excite a mere childish delight. So in

Not, indeed, by such means as those I here denounce, can the artist fully accomplish the great purpose of art, which, as it has been my endeavour to prove, consists in imparting to his copy the *character* of the original scene, and that to the full attainment of that object, extreme finish of details, so far from being essential, is, in every respect, most pernicious; inasmuch as such a practice diverts the mind of the observer from its natural inquiries to merely wonder at the patience of the artist. Beyond a certain point, the more the hand labours, the more the thought of the mind is weakened; and the highest power the painter can attain, and which will ever be in proportion to his experience, is the knowledge when to *leave off*; and in this quality, Velasquez is unrivalled. It has often been remarked that the first sketch of a picture gives more pleasure than the finished work; and certainly, I have seen sketches by Tintoretto and P. Veronese, which leave nothing to be desired.* One reason, however, why a sketch often pleases more than the finished picture is that, in the former much is left to the imagination of the spectators, and as each can fill up the seeming void, according to his own fancy, all are likely to be more satisfied with such incompleteness than when the artist has fully carried out his own conception. Another reason is, the sketch appeals to our feeling, which is more easily satisfied than our judgment, on which the picture depends for its appreciation. But there is a more powerful reason yet, which is, that, in the first sketch, the hand follows the mind, whereas, in all subsequent work, more or less, it follows the eye; and this is shown in the fact that the highest finish is a source of pleasure to the sight, without producing any lasting impression on the mind. The first painting is a record of our *will*; whilst mere finish is but the record of our *skill*.

Yet, not the less do I hold it absolutely necessary for the painter to carry out, to the utmost of his ability, the object he has in view; but his work should reveal the thought of the mind and not the mere labour of the hand. Therefore, *lose no time between the thought and its realisation*, for every moment lost only serves so weaken the impression you seek to convey. Above all, leave it not in the hand to discover by chance what is requisite for the embodiment of the idea; but when you have well reflected on what is absolutely necessary to that end, even to a mere touch, *then* let the execution follow as lightning. The mind may be slow in forming a judgment, but the hand should be swift in obedience to its will; for by such means alone can power be imparted to your work. Of such high quality, however differing in degree, is the execution, especially, of Velasquez, of Tintoretto and the great masters of the Venetian school, of Rembrandt and Jan Steen, of Reynolds, and also of Leslie; nor fall into the common error of ascribing to *chance* much of the effect produced in their works. The slightest

* Of such a quality are especially a sketch of a Dead Christ with Angels, by Tintoretto, in the Louvre; one by Paul Veronese, in the Gallery at Florence, representing St. Agnes; and many by Rubens, whose pictures look, indeed, like sketches, merely magnified.

en by those masters, betrays the handwriting of genius ; and, n being fortuitous, is the result of the most unwearied obser- d is an eloquent evidence of the power gained by a life's

clusion, let me, even at the risk of repetition, briefly sum up rt of this Lecture. Above all, endeavour to paint what you r than what you merely *see*, for *truth to feeling is greater than act*. And no matter how wonderful may be the skill dis- a work of art, if the effect ends with the pleasure produced e, the result is utterly worthless. For the end of art is not man's curiosity and wonder, but to satisfy the ever-yearning s of the human heart ; not by any means to usurp the place , but to keep ever alive the impression of its infinite variety ty. Do not neglect a proper attention to details ; but let r be subservient to the higher object in view ; otherwise sence will weaken the impression you seek to convey, g the mind to the observation of comparatively unim- matters, to the great detriment of those absolutely necessary to ation of your ideas. Take, for instance, the works of our Turner, especially some of his scenes in Venice ; there is not n them, which, if closely scrutinized, can be termed correct ; he impression produced is more true than if those very details e represented with the soul-less fidelity of a photograph. The man is not capable of storing every minute object which the progress may momentarily seize ; but from the whole, com- assorted is created that image which I may term the spirit

The real Rinderpest, or Yasva, so far as we can depend upon the descriptions of ancient authors, may be identified as having ravaged Europe towards the end of the 4th century. A plague is mentioned as having, in the reign of Theodosius, spread westward from the banks of the Wolga and the Don towards the Danube, brought by the Goths who swept on towards Constantinople. Gradually it stretched over the whole theatre of the war, decimating the cattle of Illyria, Northern Italy, France, and Belgium. Four centuries later, when Charlemagne led his army against the Danes, he was accompanied back into France by the murrain, which created immense havoc amongst the herds of that country. In the same year—that is, A.D. 810—the disease appears to have invaded Great Britain with great virulence, for we are told by Gildas that “*Maxima mortalitas boum totam pene vastavit Europam, maxime Britanniam.*” This is the first recorded instance we have of the Cattle Plague on our shores; and it is duly recorded in Professor Gamgee’s useful and valuable work, the title of which is given above, and which will be of permanent value on the shelves of the English gentleman’s library hereafter, as giving the most complete and authentic account as yet published of the Rinderpest in ancient and modern times.

Though it is probable that fifty years rarely elapsed without a visitation of this Oriental disease in some part of the Continent, we have no authentic accounts of any general attacks from 1149 to 1223. In this year, however, the pest, issuing from Hungary, spread into the Western kingdoms, ravaging Austria, Italy, the larger part of Germany, and Great Britain—this being the second time that the malady had marked England for its own. The Black Death, which for half a century and more, dating from 1350, terrified Europe—cutting off men, horses, cattle, deer, bears, wolves, foxes, sheep, goats, hares, and many other warm-blooded animals, alike—is supposed to have been a very different, though not a less terrible, kind of disease. But whatever that was, the veritable Russian cattle plague re-appeared in 1559; and entering Prussia, ravaged the fields around Magdeburg with remorseless severity. It broke out over the whole of Germany in 1598, and is probably the same scourge which visited Venice and Lombardy in 1599.

The Rinderpest, indeed, has frequently played havoc with the herds of Upper Italy. Nor is this to be wondered at, considering the incessant traffic that was consequently going on across the Adriatic, and the fact that the plague had not far to travel, the Hungarians having suffered for centuries, almost without intermission, from the importation and development of the Steppe murrain. In 1616, the provinces of Padua, Treviso, Vicenza and Udine, especially, were devastated, and to such an extent that the use of beef and veal was prohibited, and calves were not slaughtered for some time, in order that the stock of the country might be restored. Nine years later, the Plague again penetrated Northern Italy, almost giving rise to a quarrel between the inhabitants of Padua and Venice—for Dalmatian cattle-merchants

roduced it into Padua, and Padua having introduced it into the Venetians thought themselves aggrieved.

ling from the 17th to the 18th century, we have not long to see we once more find traces of this formidable enemy. The that took place among the cattle between the years 1710 and we are told, never been equalled. The Rinderpest, sweeping ary through Muscovy into Poland, struck southward to the east, and thence into Upper Italy and France. Its ravages in re great; but it seems to have fallen with the deadliest effect Papal States and the Kingdom of Naples, where the mortality time more than doubled that of the North. Silesia, Denmark, Finland, and the Netherlands, likewise suffered severely, an three hundred thousand cattle having succumbed in the ry alone. So fearful was the visitation, that the Dutch prohibited importation of foreign stock. For the third time, too, it e Channel, and made its appearance at Islington about the July, 1714, when the Lords Justices, in connection with the Chancellor, nominated a Commission, consisting of four Justices ce of the county of Middlesex, and Mr. Bates, Surgeon to the ousehold. Having visited the lairs at Islington and found correct, the Commissioners consulted with the cow-leeches, to the conclusion that the malady was the Plague. There- Bates drew up the following proposals:—

t all cows affected with the disease should be burned. That ng the malady afterwards should be burned.

t the stables in which the sick cows stood should be washed

from Holland, and began its ravages, like the last, near London. Two versions are given as to the manner of its importation. One makes it appear that the infection was brought over by means of white calves, which a farmer at Poplar had sent for in order to mix the breed. The other is to the effect, that a tanner of Bermondsey bought a parcel of distempered hides in Zealand, the sale of which had been forbidden, and which, in fact, should have been buried on the island; and that it was he who transported the disease to England. "Thus," says Mr. Layard, a contemporary physician, "by one man's unlawful gain—if by this way it was conveyed—the ruin of many graziers and farmers was effected."

There can be little doubt, however, that the pest first appeared in the immediate neighbourhood of London, and on the Essex side of the Thames, and that thence it gradually worked its way through Hertfordshire into the other counties of the kingdom. The number of beasts actually destroyed by it, has not been ascertained, and probably never will be; but in the third year of its ravages, when the Government had so seriously taken up the matter as to order every beast which exhibited the slightest mark of infection to be pole-axed, no fewer than 80,000 cattle were slaughtered; besides those which died of the disease, and which formed, according to the narrative of one of the commissioners, nearly double that number. In the fourth year they were killed at the rate of 7000 per month, until owing to the numerous impositions practised, this part of the preventive system was suspended, and a new order issued by the king in council, forbidding any ox, bull, cow, calf, steer or heifer, whether fat or lean, to pass the Humber and Trent northward, from the 19th of January, 1747, to the 27th of March of the same year. Lean cattle feeding in a pasture not sufficient for them, were allowed to be removed to some other pasture in the neighbourhood, though in a different parish, on producing a health-certificate; the prohibition formerly laid upon the removal and sale of calves was taken off from all fatted calves. In this year more than 40,000 cattle died in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire; and upwards of 30,000 in Cheshire alone, within six months.

On the continent the plague still proved itself a dreadful scourge. In some parts it wore itself out in a decade or so; but in others it continued its work of death for thirty years, and in spite of the counsels proffered by the most learned and scientific men of Europe, it carried off three million head of cattle. One great good, however, resulted from this vast evil. The attention of professionals of all countries was directed, by their confessed ignorance of, and impotence in, the matter, to the study of the diseases of animals. The now admitted want of competent persons to recognise the nature of the maladies affecting cattle was the main cause of the cordial support Bourgelat met with, when in 1762 he founded the first Veterinary College in the world—that of Lyons.

It is unnecessary to detail the marches and countermarches of the Rinderpest for the next thirty years; but towards the end of the cen-

Europe became one vast battle-field, the pestilence again
horrid crest, and inflicted innumerable calamities on the
t visited. The ravages and misery created in various regions
, Bohemia, Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Hungary, Silesia, and
e beyond description. A few years of respite, however, were
or whilst the operations of war were in a great measure con-
he West, the plague returned to its natural nursery, the
steppes; but in 1806, when the Cossacks of the Don, in
to an urgent appeal of the Czar Alexander, mustered on the
accompanied them from the desert lands of Muscovy into the
l districts of Lithuania, Prussia, Silesia, and Courland.
s retreat, after the battle of Eylau, favoured the spread of
typhus, and the Rinderpest prevailed in the above and
ng provinces for two years, almost exterminating the cattle.
en the grand army advanced to Moscow, to meet with defeat
er, it aided the extension of the pestilence. In 1813-14,
allied forces, under Schwartzenberg, crossed the French
he Rhine provinces, Switzerland and France, suffered im-
Stringent sanitary measures, such as slaughtering diseased
nd isolating healthy ones, however, soon arrested its fatal
nd, until the year 1827, no more was heard of the cattle-
the western half of Europe.

rs between Russia and Turkey about that time were carried
uch vigour, that the call on the people in Western Russia
anubian principalities, for labour and provisions, exhausted
ternal resources, and proved a fruitful source of disease both

served on the 4th of October, in the circle of Przemyśl, at the village of Bucow. Some fat cattle from Poland, stationed there for the purpose of being rested and fed, carried the disease with them. The neat stock of a farm at Starrawa, was grazing on some pasture-land at Bucow, when the animals became infected. Hides were bought at the last mentioned place and taken to Lackawola, and thus the contagious element was transported, and the plague communicated either directly or indirectly to the cattle of fourteen villages. Lord Berners drew the attention of the Royal Agricultural Society of England to this outbreak; and the British Government, through the Foreign Office, instituted inquiries, which led to the acquisition of important information respecting the measures adopted to counteract the disease on the eastern frontier of Prussia.

During the desperate days of the Crimean campaign, the French and British Governments were warned to stop the supplies of fresh meat to their respective armies, as the cattle of the Steppes were dying of the murrain. Mr. Mayer, veterinary surgeon of the Royal Engineer Field Equipment, says, in the *Veterinarian* for April, 1861, "that about the end of August, 1855, the murrain was destroying immense numbers of cattle in Asiatic Turkey. By degrees," he adds, "we heard of its nearer approach, and as it was just at the time that we were purchasing bullocks, and knowing that they had been driven some six hundred miles from the interior, we became doubly cautious in our dealings. The French, who were also purchasing about the same time as ourselves, and whose camp was a few miles from ours, first received the contagion. I was very suspicious about a lot which we bought the week following, and which I wished consequently to have rejected, but we were obliged to have them, and in a few weeks the disease made its appearance in our camp also."

On the 27th of February, 1855, the spread of the disease had attracted the attention of the British Parliament.

In the City article of the *Times*, of the 12th of February, 1857, we read, that "advices from Königsberg give unfavourable accounts regarding the cattle disease, which during the past two years has manifested itself in Poland and other parts of Russia, and which now threatens to spread to Germany. For a short time during last autumn there seemed to be some abatement in the distemper, but it has again become very virulent."

An alarming report was also forwarded by Lord Bloomfield from Berlin, dated the 25th of March of the same year. Writing to Lord Clarendon, he says: "The cattle disease has appeared in the neighbourhood of Berlin. Every precaution was supposed to have been taken to prevent its arrival in the Prussian states, and measures have now been adopted to endeavour to arrest its progress. Having alluded to the subject this morning in the course of conversation with Baron Manteuffel, his Excellency read to me a communication which he had just received from M. de Raumer, stating that the disease had been traced to some cattle lately arrived from Galicia, and that those

not died had been killed by order of the magistrates, and
her, all the cattle known to have been in contact with them had
destroyed."

1st of April, a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was
in various accounts of the progress of the Plague were read.
Council then agreed, amongst other resolutions, to the following:
"it is expedient to send a competent veterinary professor to
into the nature of the cattle murrain on the continent." The
Council likewise issued in the month of August an Order in
to the effect that "Whereas certain contagious or infectious
are now prevalent among cattle in certain countries and places
on the Baltic Sea, and that there is danger of the said dis-
ease introduced into this country by means of cattle, and horns,
and raw or wet hides or skins of cattle, from such countries or
of cattle, horns, hoofs, or wet or raw hides or skins of cattle
imported into the United Kingdom, coming from the Gulf of
or the Baltic Sea, and that should any be landed, they should
be destroyed. This order was rescinded in the November
the panic created by the menace of the disease having

for the subsequent three or four years, the Rinderpest kept
about the countries adjoining its ancient birth-place, the
of Russia, still without doing serious damage. The revolution
in 1863, however, led to its dissemination, whilst the disease
more than usually virulent, attacking 26 per cent. of the
in cattle in the infected districts, and destroying 65 per cent.
cattle attacked. At no time since the Crimean war had the

palities, Galicia, Moravia, Lower Austria, Croatia, and Hungary, early in 1865. At that time an Englishman named Burchell was engaged in Esthonia collecting together a cargo of cattle for London. The Esthonian Agricultural Society had undertaken to supply him with 800 oxen and 800 sheep. The Society collected 640 at Revel, out of which 400 had to be chosen. Of these, 46 oxen had travelled from St. Petersburg, or its neighbourhood, in four-horse waggons; the remainder, however, were genuine Esthonian beasts. The steamer *Tonning* left Revel in May, with 331 oxen and 330 sheep, selected by Burchell. Of the oxen selected, three were sold sick to a butcher named Siehbert, in Revel; a fourth died, and a fifth was found ill after the steamer had left Esthonia. Thirteen of the 46 oxen brought from the interior of Russia were amongst those shipped for England. The cattle purchased by Mr. Burchell were to have been landed in London, but they were entered in the manifest for Lowestoft, *so as to avoid the doctors*. "I have seen," says Professor Gamgee, "a letter in which this sentence occurs." Nevertheless, the steamer made for Hull. Mr. Burchell declares that the oxen were not inspected; others assert that they were subjected to a rigid examination, and that had they been diseased must have been stopped. However, Mr. Lockwood, a veterinary surgeon, employed by the Commissioners of Customs as inspector of foreign cattle at Hull, states in his evidence before her Majesty's Commissioners, that the examination, before the Rinderpest broke out, was not sufficiently strict to enable him to detect any serious illness in the inspected cattle. When the Custom House authorities found that there were a great number of beasts to be landed from Revel, they ordered both their inspectors to examine them. The two inspectors were engaged inspecting the cargo for about three hours and a half, "as nearly as possible." Cross-examined, with a view to show that 600 animals had been inspected in three hours and a half, Mr. Lockwood was asked, "Do you think, from that inspection, you would be able to detect any disease?" to which he candidly replied, "that he did not." Mr. Hönck, one of the importers of this very cargo of cattle, also admitted the laxity of inspection at Hull. Thus passed through the port, 106 of the animals were sold to go to Derby or Leeds, and 40 were sent for sale to Manchester. The cargo arrived on the 29th of May, and the next day were disposed of, the remaining 175 coming to London. These last were disposed of on the Thursday following, "after they had arrived on the Monday night," having been kept in the lairs in the York Road, adjoining the new Cattle Market at Islington. They were sold for slaughtering, with the exception of 20, which were sent to Gosport. The 155 animals were purchased entirely by metropolitan butchers.

The first instance of the Cattle Plague having reached London occurred at a dairy in Lambeth, where, of two cows purchased on the 19th of June, one showed signs of sickness on the 24th. The disease was communicated to twelve animals with which the two newly bought had been placed. On the same 19th of June, two cows had been purchased by a dairyman of Islington and one by a dairyman

y, and they all three carried the disease into the dairies they were introduced. As nothing could be made of by the doctors, and it was evidently contagious, twelve or cows were destroyed within three days, and by the 3rd of rds of twenty had thus been slaughtered. By the 14th of month the Rinderpest had appeared in another dairy in and in others in Goswell-street, Holborn, Somers Town, own, Hendon, Dalston, and Kingsland.

three Dutch cattle, exposed in the Metropolitan Cattle the 22nd, 26th, and 29th of June, remaining unsold, were to Rotterdam in the *Batavia* on the 2nd of July. They d in a field near Schiedam, and in a few days twenty-one had is was the commencement of the Dutch outbreak, and imme- er, the English dealers imported Dutch cows in all stages of

y as July, cattle bought in the London market took the o Norfolk, and after that the disease continued to spread in ns. It will, however, be impossible to follow in these pages throughout Great Britain; we will simply say that there is county in England and Scotland that has not been attacked, n to the measures adopted by the Government to arrest its nd stamp it out.

medical remedies were suggested and tried on different l by all manner of stock-owners, as soon as the pest ap- ut every effort of science proved useless before the myste- ry of this terrible epidemic. Meanwhile the Privy Council

law of the land. Several of the decrees of the Privy Council were confirmed by the new measure, and some fresh regulations were laid down. Fairs and markets, except on certain conditions, were prohibited; the conveyance of cattle by rail was temporarily stopped, and the amount of compensation settled.

As to the number of cattle that have been attacked and have perished since the present visitation of the Rinderpest, it is scarcely possible to decide. The official returns of the Privy Council do not profess to give the total of cases which have occurred in Great Britain, but only those furnished by the Government inspectors. From these returns we learn that up to the week ending April 28th, 231,624 head of cattle had been attacked; that 65,497 had been slaughtered, that 122,718 had died, and that 31,103 had recovered, leaving 12,301 unaccounted for. As to the number of unreported cases, we could not venture to fix an estimate.

From the vigorous measures that have been adopted, it is hoped the Cattle Plague of 1865-66 will be soon stamped out of England and Scotland, as signs of its gradually increasing diminution are everywhere manifest. No little alarm, however, has been experienced by the sudden appearance of the pest, at the eleventh hour, amongst some herds in Ireland. Prompt steps have been taken to circumscribe its action, and it is confidently anticipated that the cordon drawn by official authority will be the limit of its present and future ravages in the sister island.

HAROLD KING.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

THIS year's display of our national fine-art productions reveals, perhaps, more than on any former occasion, distinctive insular characteristics and tendencies. The Exhibition contains, no doubt, a large quantity of clever painting; but still more remarkable is its variety and diversity within the lower walks of Art. It presents much evidence of painstaking and honest, if not well-regulated, study of nature at first hand; but it abounds still more in specious performances, in which, however, it is not hard to see that modest fidelity to the sober truth of nature, and her more precious though less obvious beauties, is superseded by a craving for something which it is thought may prove more attractive, and more readily win notoriety. The visitor who has derived his notions of the capabilities of Art from study of the great historic schools, especially of Italy, and from observation of the best continental Art, must be sensible of a prevailing lack of "style" and of ideal aim in Trafalgar Square. The freshness and versatility there to be found has much value, and still more interest. But we think it is of great importance that the public should be fully aware of British painters' deficiencies of systematized Art education; their want of respect for

ples; and the absence of the elevating influence of great
nds. The mass of contributors seem to be self-taught; and,
al consequence, they too often betray narrowness, self-asser-
self-satisfaction. And this is not surprising to those
with the nugatory, hap-hazard, or contradictory modicum
g afforded to students of the Royal Academy; and who
e absence in England of the relation of master and pupil
ined of old, and still obtains abroad. Our principal Exhi-
bo exclusively an arena for an unworthy struggle for factitious
nd pecuniary profit. The Royal Academicians themselves
desire that it should be so, and to think little of the elevation
ment of Art. Popularity seems with them the only measure
else why should three clever young genre, or at most quasi-
painters have been elected the other day; and such men as
ts, E. Armitage, and others that might be named, who are
more accomplished in other and higher branches of Art, have
d over?

this Exhibition, we look only for works appealing to the
ulties of the mind, or to cultivated tastes, or for such as
in Art a medium of national and educational, as well as
influences, we shall find comparatively little to repay our
s, however, to all such works, first consideration is unquestion-
we propose, in the detailed remarks we have to offer, giving
r rightful precedence; and we may fairly commence with
se's oil-study for his great national picture, "The Death of
n the Westminster Palace. It is right, however, to advertize

Meeting of Wellington and Blücher." Assuming, as we may with reason, that there were three hundred men, or upwards, on the upmost decks of the Victory, the eighty figures introduced on that portion of the quarter-deck, and not inconsiderable section of the ship's starboard side actually represented, can be little above the proportion of literal fact; whilst it is equally certain that the Victory's men did not all run from their guns when Nelson fell, and group around him, in order to form an effective tableau. At the same time we would be among the first to maintain that a picture is necessarily subject to arbitrary laws; and we believe that Nelson's fall might have been accented more distinctly, and the interest in it concentrated from a wider area by legitimate means, without violation of probability; all due allowance, at the same time, being made for the necessity of filling the long narrow compartment with numerous and comparatively unconnected episodes. The confusion and want of emphasis of the Nelson group are naturally felt more in the small study, the eye taking in so much more of the design, it having besides very little of the fine toning which unites the masses in the final work, but possessing, on the contrary, too much of the dryness and harshness of colour, and uniform hardness of texture, outline, and chiaroscuro, peculiar to the artist's manner in oil, and to be the more expected in a work not intended to be estimated on its own independent merits.

Mr. Goodall's fine picture of Hagar pressing swiftly through the desert, and still burning with resentment at her expulsion, with Ishmael as yet unfatigued trotting uncomplaining at her side, but beginning to be scared by the terrors of their lonely situation, would have been still more successful had Hagar's figure and movement been more thoroughly studied, and had there been less of that which reminds one of the English climate in the lowering clouds; a more distinct intimation of impending storm and night was also admissible. The painter's reading is original; but it may perhaps be questioned whether the vengeful expression and gesture, unmixed with sorrow, of Hagar, are quite what should be expected in a bondswoman of patriarchal times. The sentiment of loneliness is impressively conveyed in the landscape background, in relation to which the figures appear so insignificant. Let us add that the later episode of the mother's agony of fear to see her child die, which alone the Old Testament narrative authorises, has scarcely had all its pathos exhausted though so often painted.

For earnestness and grandeur of treatment; for the union of appropriate and intense conception, with masterly force of realization on a scale larger than the life-size so rarely attempted by our "subject painters," there is nothing in the Exhibition to compare with Mr. Armitage's picture of "The Remorse of Judas,"—the arch-traitor pressing the wages of his guilt on three of the chief priests. Mr. Armitage's extraordinary range of power is shown by another picture, "The Parents of Christ seeking Him,"—bright in effect, pleasing in colour, above all remarkable for its gracefully imagined subject, a picture than which a greater contrast to the last could scarcely be

by the same hand and mind. Rare indeed is the inventive-
ness which could imagine for us that incident in the weary three
days for the missing child, Jesus, before he was found in the
temple. Joseph and Mary are supposed to have directed their
search to a fountain in the suburbs of Jerusalem, and are inquiring of
the water-bearers and loiterers there collected for tidings of
the child—Mary, with a most touching expression of way-worn
maternal anxiety. This picture has also a representative
in common with Mr. Goodall's "Hagar and Ishmael,"
"The Way," by Mr. Webb, and "The Offering for the First-
fruits," by Mr. Gale, it shows the application of the principle of illus-
tration to scriptural subjects from our recently increased knowledge of
the principle adopted by Mr. Herbert in his great wall-paint-
ings "bringing down the Tables of the Law," and by Mr. Holman
his "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple." Mr. Watts,
the great "outsider," sends only a comparatively trifling study
of the Thetis wringing her wet hair, which is rather stiff and
set not without evidences of refined imagination, and
pure art-feeling.

Mr. Lighton's splendid, coloured, frieze-like Procession of Syra-
cusan women, with their tamed beasts, to the Temple of Diana, to
the dreaded goddess, on one of them becoming a bride (a
subject suggested by the Syracusan poet Theocritus), is one of the few
of the Exhibition with a subject of scholarly interest upon a
scale calculated for the domestic parlour, and which exemplifies
the continental training. Frankly however we wish it

highest rank of ornamental Art. "The Painter's Honeymoon," also by Mr. Leighton, is not wholly free from affected sentimentality.

Only artists are fully sensible of the demoralising effect on the eye of the garish colouring and glaring effects which constitute the staple of our Exhibitions. It would not be easy to relish the delicate flavour of a turbot after an Indian ragout or curry. Yet even more difficult is it to correctly appreciate in the rooms of the Academy such pictures as "The Holy Family," by M. Signol, and "The Martyrdom of St. Stephen," by M. Legros. Notwithstanding, we think that if the visitor will give those works a little time, he will find that although something of cold Academicism clings to the first, and the colouring of the second is possibly unnecessarily subdued and dry, yet they have a dignity of treatment and elevation of character and sentiment which might with advantage be largely infused into our picture shows. The beneficial effects of foreign influence is perceptible in Mr. Boughton's "Wayside Devotion" and "The Swing;" and also in Mr. Armstrong's silvery-toned interior-scene, entitled "Morning." On the other hand, the formal, negative, German quietism (united with smooth painting and scholarly colour), which Mr. Dobson appears to have adopted as a convenient *tertium quid*, by means of which he was enabled to evade the rucks of the old masters, and the explorations of modern thought and invention,—everything, in short, which could challenge criticism,—seems to us to have resulted in mannered utter inanity in his "Christ among the Doctors." Mr. Cope, of whom much might be expected from his long practice of mural painting, retains, in his three oil-pictures, the largeness and solidity of execution (so little understood by some of our wall painters), which chiefly have procured Mr. Cope his fair measure of success in monumental art. But it is difficult to say what else there is to commend in these oil-pictures. Their drawing is inaccurate and wanting in delicacy, their colouring peculiarly harsh, and criticism is bound to protest against the want of even ordinary taste in the portrait-group of a lady and her children.

The death of Raphael may well be regarded by a painter as an event of the first historic importance, and Mr. H. O'Neil has treated this fine subject in a manner which marks a great advance in artistic power and refinement, due probably to those renewed studies of Italian Art which have also borne such good fruit in the artist's lectures on painting, recently delivered at the Royal Academy. The serene, after-sundown effect is as appropriate as it is well painted. And the most exacting criticism can only object that the heads of Raphael himself and of some of his scholars are not so successful as that of Cardinal Bibiena, and suggest that perhaps more of repose and "mystery" in the effect on the figures might have deepened the pathos of the scene. Mr. Wells has so worthily commemorated the Volunteer Movement—of which the nation is so justly proud—in his large picture of several of our crack-shots, and friends of volunteering at a Wimbledon "firing-point," that it deserves to be regarded as in the best sense a work of historic art. The subject presented many pictorial difficulties; yet

surmounted without the smallest sacrifice of matter-of-fact truth, the unforced, unaffected and able manner in which is depicted deserves very warm commendation.

If the strength of the Exhibition consists, however, in that works which either treat subordinate historical incidents, or—to the social sentiments and homely feelings—simply rifle the robe of the past for their *mis-en-scène*—works which, interesting, and valuable as they often are, have at the utmost only to history analogous to that of *mémoires pour servir*. To

belong contributions by Messrs. Calderon, Yeames, Ward, and several others. Mr. Calderon's picture of a child-princess of the sixteenth century walking in stately procession, attended by her court, merits very high praise for its intelligent realization of useful fancy; and still more for its mellow harmony of rich colour. The scale and subject do not admit a great display of figure painting; in other technical qualities, however, the picture few equals in the Exhibition. Yet, beyond affording a splendid and, if you will, pointing the moral of the vanity of human things, we do not see that anything valuable is supplied by this presentation. We must in passing express warm admiration of the delightful vivacity and fine colour of Mr. Calderon's picture of girls washing in a river of Poitou.

Tendency to treat history within a limited field is curiously illustrated by Mr. Yeames's "Reception by Queen Elizabeth of the French Ambassadors after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew"—another picture equally rich for its rich and glowing colour. There can be no doubt

There are several striking evidences of dramatic insight in Mr. Pettie's "Arrest for Witchcraft." Finely rendered is the pitiful fatuity of that wondering look of the poor old dame, whose faculties, torpid with extreme age, will not permit her to realize the danger of her position—suggesting, too, those harmless aberrations of "second childhood," which may have attracted suspicion, and will probably bring her to the stake. The general absence of pity among the superstitious rabble, who are already—especially, be it remarked, the oldest women—nearly unanimous (as we read the picture) in their condemnation; the ironical salutations of the passing gallants; the disdain of that burly bigot who can hardly bring himself to touch the witch's garment; the congratulatory look of his stalwart comrade towards the crowd: and the stolid performance of duty indicated in the dogged air of the third soldier, are all admirably imagined, and consistent with historic likelihood. Yet one must wonder the artist did not feel that it would have been at once more probable and a great advantage to the composition to have represented some of the throng in the rear as moving in front to gaze at the detected agent of the Evil One. The painting is clever, but sketchy; the grey tone rather mannered. Very similar technical deficiencies are seen in a greater degree in Mr. Orchardson's picture of a nun relating the story of her life (so the title tells us) to a group of novices, who appear to be nearly all of one family. Mr. Hodgson's able picture of "A Jew's Daughter accused of Witchcraft in the Middle Ages" is, like Mr. Pettie's "Arrest," a fine comment on the ignorance of our ancestors; it is also noticeable for a change of method, whereby the artist has largely gained in solidity and Venetian character of colour. Advance in a similar direction is likewise to be observed in regard to Mr. Winfield, in his picture of Henry VIII. surprising Anne Boleyn with her lover, Lord Percy, at the table of Queen Katharine's maids of honour. For felicitous facial expression and agreeable, though rather slight painting, we would specially commend Mr. Archer's amusing picture of the German Count bargaining with Tetzl (whom the Count afterwards robbed) for an "indulgence for a sin to be committed." Very pleasing (though a mere modification of former subjects) is the same painter's party of three of our great-grandmothers, when girls, playing dummy-whist. The costumes of a century earlier serve to give adventitious interest to Mr. Horsley's picture "Going to a Party," the principal charm of which is, however, the solicitous vanity of the little lady respecting the proper sweep of her train; while the great technical merit of the picture, despite a little blackness in the shadows, consists in its fine interior effect, suggesting profitable study of De Hooche and other Dutch masters. A picture by Mr. Marcus Stone, showing Round-head soldiers in occupation of a fine old Cavalier hall or manor-house interior, contains more than enough excellent painting to augur most favourably for this young artist's future career. Those, however, who imagine that all the Parliamentarians were saints, and examples of Cromwellian discipline, will dispute the probability of those occupants

with such convenient unanimity—the troopers, after the stations, the chaplain over his Bible—and that they are likely to be the keys with which they have imprisoned their unconsenting prisoner, the fair daughter of the house, an incident which is the title to the picture, *i.e.*, “Stealing the Keys.” “My Age in Disgrace,” a seventeenth century subject, and “The Soldier of the preceding century, both by Mr. Marks, are scarcely so much in the manner as the painter has taught us to expect. Mr. A. Moore has struck out an original path in subjects, the treatment of which is derived from study of antique sculpture and bassi-relievi, and is not without much grace, though flat and merely tinted in. The last picture of a retrospective character we have to notice is “The Wappenshaw,” by Mr. John Faed, brother of the Academician, a large work, with innumerable figures, representing a match of Scottish Volunteers half a century ago, and full of character; also thoroughly studied, admirably arranged, very bravely and extremely well painted, having a surprising look of having been purchased, however, by some forcing of the light and shade. Withstanding all this, as we do not happen to be Scotch, we are led to ask, to what purpose this elaborate commemoration of drinking, child’s-play shooting, eating, carousing, snuffing, and fishmaclaver, and yet that is after all deficient in the humour, and the pathos of Wilkie?

Now, bidding adieu to the past, let us say a few words on the pictures of life and character,” which bring home to us in the

which alone justifies rapidity of hand. The influence, technically, of Mr. Faed, to which we have just alluded, seems to be obvious in another very clever Scotch painter's works—Mr. E. Nichol, whose exceedingly droll pictures of Irish character and humour have attracted much attention this year. Truly, there is nothing in the Academy which, for broad, almost caricatured, and farcical comicality, can compare with this artist's rent-paying scene; or his absurd figure of the unsuccessful sportsman; or his schoolmaster, and hardly less stupid gossoon of a pupil equally puzzled over an arithmetical problem. Yet it is hardly too much to say that the humorous characterisation which chiefly distinguishes these pictures, might in all essentials have been rendered by a Leech in rapid sketches, without so much really excellent painting being lavished upon them—painting that is, however, rather mannerish in its free use of juicy browns.

Two very dissimilar figure-pictures which merit attention, though not coming within previous classification, are, Mr. Frith's illustration of *Tristram Shandy*, "Widow Wadman lays siege to my Uncle Toby," and Mr. A. Hughes' "Guarded Bower." We must say summarily of the first that it is a mistake; it seems to us that neither the simple gentleman, nor, as regards the "genteel" standard of the picture, the inartificial lady drawn by Sterne, is realized by the painter; it was a mistake also to give us only the back of the poor besieged bachelor; and the painting is slight for Mr. Frith. Mr. Hughes appears to aim at a delicate purity of character, colour, and execution, which is much too rare, and he succeeds to a certain extent, though running sometimes into the opposite fault of weak sentimentality. Judging "The Guarded Bower" by a common-sense standard, the knight attitudinizing over his lady-love with his drawn sword where no danger appears, is a tasteless bit of mock heroism; accepting, however, the action as symbolical, the picture will have many charms for the young and romantic.

Sir Edwin Landseer is entitled to a foremost place among figure painters; but his genius has been so much more distinctively engaged in procuring our sympathies for the mysterious lower world of animal creation, that he will ever be more naturally considered apart as an animal painter. We are bound to say, in loyal regard for his great reputation, that Sir Edwin does not appear in this Exhibition to the same advantage as of yore. The "Lady Godiva" lacks completion, to say nothing of its anachronisms; the "Trophy—odds and ends for a hall," seems wanting in effect; the monkeys and hounds in the large picture of "An Indian Tent" are admirably true in character, but the drawing and texture of the white mare's hind-quarters are questionable or undefined. Though, like the paintings, comparatively slight, and "loose" in execution, the drawing in coloured chalks of a running stag and deerhound in pursuit is Sir Edwin's most spirited work this year. Lastly, the model of a stag at bay before hounds, though what is technically called a "sketch," is, to some extent, an earnest of Sir Edwin's success in the lions for Trafalgar Square, a

ready assured as regards two of them. But the painter does cite us to the application of the full natural colours to this. Not only is the result inartistic, but the falsity of the impression by the cutting off of the dogs legs by the water; for, the water muddy with trampling, would it not still retain transparency to afford a trace of the colour of the legs beneath the surface?

This article, designed as it is to review the characteristics of art, as exemplified in the National Exhibition of the year, rather than record individual successes, we must be content with simple mention of the following meritorious works: "A Midsummer Night," by Mr. Cole (the painter's smallest, but best work); "Singing and Melody in your Heart to the Lord," by Mr. Dever; "The Cup," by Mr. J. D. Watson; "Clarissa," by Mr. Leslie; "Home," by Mr. Gale; "Before the Magistrate," by Mr. Hayllar. As for the means they afford for comparing British with

T. J. G.

COMPARISON OF THE FRENCH AND FLEMISH SCHOOLS.

Exhibitions at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, are to be valued much for the independent merits of the works they serve to exhibit, as for the means they afford for comparing British with

deals with the humblest themes within the "cabinet" scale, his art sustains no deterioration; in fact, when compared with work similar in subject and dimensions in our own Exhibitions, it is never seen to so great advantage. The humbler walks of genre have heretofore been better exemplified at the French Gallery than in the present Exhibition; yet the absence of vulgar feeling, theatrical self-consciousness, and ostentatious cleverness, is greatly to be commended in M. Duverger's admirably told though painful story of the reception of a ruined girl by her village family; in M. Edouard Frère's picture of a child causing her doll to share with herself the benefit of a bath; and M. Soyer's representation of an old rustic and a child looking with equally naïve curiosity at a picture in an artist's studio.

The small demand for mural works in this country, to which we have adverted, has led almost to the extinction of "historical painting," as formerly understood. In its stead has been substituted "historical-genre,"—a compromise between the two old divisions: in which the minor events of history or domestic incidents in the lives of historic characters are selected and treated on a limited scale. As an example, then, of the grand traditional school of historic representation, or of "High Art" if you will, special interest attaches to M. Gerome's large picture (painted some years back) of the great Cæsar lying covered with wounds, just as the conspirators left him, the royal blood congealing on the cold marble, with none to care for the dead lion, only the shades of evening gathering sadly in the silent senate-house. There is a chilly horror in the very tone of this picture. But as a sample of tone of different "quality,"—of very deep oleaginous character—M. Gerome's famous picture of "Phryne before the Tribunal" is still more remarkable. That this depth of tone was intentional will be evident if we look at the sunny brilliancy of the same painter's little picture of "Pifferari." M. Gerome plainly intended to give by contrast extreme delicacy of modelling, and to suggest the *éclat* attending the disrobing of that unrivalled form which inspired two of the most celebrated works of Greek Art, the "Cnidian Venus" of Praxiteles, and the "Venus Anadyomene" of Apelles. The very dark interior effect of the picture generally, serves also to render less obtrusive the sensual and lustful expressions credited to many of those scarlet-robed judges. By attributing such expressions to aged men sitting in their judicial capacity to try any one accused of the capital crime of impiety, the artist may be thought to have designed to indicate the depraved condition of that society which permitted general recognition of the large class of *hetairæ*—of which Phryne was so remarkable a member;—and from this point of view the repulsiveness of this portion of the representation has wholesome moral significance. Yet we are disposed to tax the painter of "Le Roi Candaule" with a wilful exaggeration, to be scouted wherever the *hetairism* of antiquity is not too faithfully repeated. It is highly improbable (for the honour of humanity be it said) that such expressions would be so general under such circumstances among men, many of whom held the doctrine that beauty and

are identical; and besides, it is too palpably impossible to be treated as an allowable pictorial licence that such expressions have been developed at the very instant Phryne's advocate is off her robes. We will only add that the nude form of Phryne is perfectly refined and pure.

Another picture which had already made a reputation is M. Heil's "Absolution for Venial Sins,"—peasant pilgrims of Holy Week come to receive absolution in an aisle in St. Peter's, the lowly and humility of the pilgrims contrasting pathetically with the grandeur and vastness of the superb edifice.

Of M. Meissonier's tiny pictures—the one of an eighteenth century Flemish Trooper making merry over his pipe and tankard; the other a similar figure, alighted from his horse before a wayside inn in bright sunshine,—are, as usual, absolutely perfect as technical imitation; and their minute dimensions render that, of course, very marvellous. Yet it should not be forgotten that Art is intrinsically no better for being microscopic; and that the mere wonder is one of the lowest aims a painter can propose for himself.

Two eminent Belgian artists, Messrs. Gallait and Leys, are mentioned, though not adequately. By the former there is a reduced copy of the picture (exhibited in the '62 International Gallery) of a Folle hanging over her dead husband, Philip I. of Castile, the dead body which the poor mad queen so long retained unburied in her arms, which, as it can only excite pain and horror without any purpose, should never have been painted. The noble qualities

are not aware of the existence of any bronze original of this form; the famous bigæ of the Vatican, in marble and bronze, being of course war-chariots. Cast in one piece, as the bodies of these vehicles were, and, it appears, without springs, they must have jolted fearfully, however well the old road-slabs were laid and fitted; much more so, indeed, than if the roads had been constructed on the modern Macadam principle, where only a constant tremor would be felt. The other picture simply gives a view of the entrance to a Roman house (such as may be seen in the Pompeian Court of the Crystal Palace), with a glimpse through the vestibulum across the atrium to the tablinum.

NUGÆ LATINÆ, No. IV.

THERE is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign;
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain.

There everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers;
Death, like a narrow sea, divides
This heavenly land from ours.

O! could we make our doubts remove,
Those gloomy doubts that rise,
And see the Canaan that we love
With unclouded eyes;

Could we but climb where Moses stood,
And view the landscape o'er;
Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold
flood
Could fright us from the shore.

ISAAC WATTS.

SIDEREUS locus est, animis datus ille
beatiss,
Regnaque, fatalem non patitura vicem.
Infinita dies noctem radiantibus arcet
Finibus, et luctum gaudia plena fugant.

Ver ibi perpetuum; veris domus illa perennis;
Splendet ibi florum non fugitivus honor.
Has sedenim terras illis coelestibus arvis
Mors velut angusti separat unda freti.

Si tamen ambiguum detur populiæ
timorem,
Qui tenebras infert, nec sinit esse diem,
Et desiderium tandem explevisse tuendo
Dilectam, nullâ nube morante, plagam:

Si ducis Hebræi speculas evadere ad altas
Detur, et optatis visibus ante frui;—
Audeat et Jordanis aquas et frigora mortis
Littoris impatiens ulterioris amor.

JAMES RIDDELL.

Balliol College, May, 1866.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—Hor.

History of Julius Cæsar. By the Emperor Napoleon III. Vol. I. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin. 1865. Vol. II. *The Wars of Gaul.* Cassell, Galpin. 8vo. 1866.

A newly published volume of the "History of Julius Cæsar," by the Emperor Napoleon III. is prefaced with a "publisher's note," enumerating the names of the great Roman hero, or who have given employment to others in performing that task. First in the list is the ambitious Charles VIII., King of France, to whom, in his childhood, the monk Gaguin had dedicated his French translation of the Commentaries on the wars in Gaul. Next comes his namesake of Spain, Philip II., King and Emperor, who studied the campaigns of Cæsar with great care, that he left a copy of the Commentaries, the margins of which were filled with notes in his own writing; and he instigated Ferdinand, Viceroy of Sicily, in sending a commission into France to examine on the spot the localities of Cæsar's principal exploits. His son, the Sultan Soliman II., caused Cæsar's Commentaries to be translated into Turkish for his own special reading and study. Another French monarch, the celebrated Henri IV., and his no less renowned grand-

the author's theory of it ; and since the appearance of the first volume, a new word has been introduced to express this theory,—namely, Cæsarism. This fact was proclaimed in the imperial preface to the first volume. “ Providence,” as Napoleon III. holds, “ raises up such men as Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon, to trace out to peoples the path they ought to follow ; to stamp with the seal of their genius a new era ; and to accomplish in a few years the labour of many centuries. Happy the peoples who comprehend and follow them ! woe to those who misunderstand and combat them ! ” “ In fact,” he adds, “ neither the murder of Cæsar, nor the captivity of St. Helena, has been able to destroy irrevocably two popular causes overthrown by a league which disguised itself under the mask of liberty. Brutus, by slaying Cæsar, plunged Rome into the horrors of civil war ; he did not prevent the reign of Augustus, but he rendered possible those of Nero and Caligula. The ostracism of Napoleon by confederated Europe has been no more successful in preventing the Empire from being resuscitated ; and, nevertheless, how far are we from the great questions solved, the passions calmed, and the legitimate satisfactions given to peoples by the first Empire ! ” Cæsar was labouring in the cause of the Roman people, over-ridden by a selfish oligarchy, when he overthrew the Senate and established the Empire of Rome ; Napoleon III. was labouring in the same cause and in the same direction when, for the benefit of the populace, he overthrew the Constituent Assembly and restored the Empire of France. The imperial writer delights to follow the parallel even into its more minute circumstances. The Roman Senate sought by unfair calculations to shorten the term of Cæsar's command in Gaul. “ At all times,” Napoleon III. remarks in a foot-note, “ the assemblies have been seen striving to shorten the duration of the powers given by the people to a man whose sympathies are not with them. Here is an example. The Constitution of 1848 decided that the President of the French Republic should be named for four years. The Prince Louis Napoleon was elected on the 10th of December, 1848, and proclaimed on the 20th of the same month. His powers ought to have ended on the 20th of December, 1852. Now the Constituent Assembly, which foresaw the election of Louis Napoleon, fixed the termination of the presidency to the second Sunday of the month of May, 1852, thus robbing him of seven months.” (p. 582.)

The Emperor's “ Life of Cæsar ” is, as we have just remarked, an apology for imperialism, and, in many points of view, a clever one ; but we will say no more of the political aspect of the book, but consider, as our more especial province, its historical character. We are much less inclined to accept the author's political opinions than the historical facts he lays before us ; and he has filled up his outline so largely, that the history of Julius Cæsar is in fact the history of Rome, or indeed of the known world, during the period when Cæsar lived. The first volume, published more than a year ago, contains two books, the first of which, forming a sort of introduction to the whole, consists of a tolerably spirited sketch of the history of Rome from its foundation to the period when Julius Cæsar steps upon the scene. We will dwell upon it no further than to say that it is sufficiently clear and comprehensive to enable the general reader to enter upon the life of Cæsar without possessing previously any intimate acquaintance with Roman history. The second book comprises the life of Cæsar previous to his appointment to the command in Gaul. The second volume, which also

o books, is devoted to Cæsar's wars in Gaul ; it is a subject far
sting to us than the previous volume, and we shall therefore con-
es to it. This interest, moreover, is increased by the fact that
r has, during some years, given constant employment to mili-
, engineers, surveyors, and excavators, in exploring the various
the events related in Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War,
t cases with entire success, so that here, at least, we have new
e information placed before us, which under no other circum-
ld we have obtained. For this and some other causes the book,
ich is before us, is the only work upon Julius Cæsar hitherto
y an imperial, royal, or princely author, which will be of any
sterity.

ls were perhaps the most terrible antagonists known to the
More than once their invasion had imperilled the very existence

During several centuries the constant thought of the Romans
t the Celtic populations established on either side of the Alps.
nt the peoples beyond the Alps was thus, for Rome, the con-
f a long antagonism, which must necessarily end in a desperate
nd the ruin of one of the two adversaries. This explains, at the
both Cæsar's ardour and the enthusiasm excited by his successes.
rtaken in accord with the traditional sentiments of a country have
privilege of moving deeply the fibre of the people, and the
of a victory is measured by the greatness of the disasters which
followed a defeat. . . . With the peoples of the North, Rome's
was at stake, and upon her reverses equally as upon her suc-
cended the triumph of barbarism or civilisation." There is, no
ch truth in these remarks, and it is probable that Cæsar saw,
not clear-sightedness, the surest means of raising himself to the

arms which had been so powerful against the Germans, might be turned no less effectually against the Gauls themselves; the chiefs of the different states began to consult together upon the means of ridding themselves of such dangerous allies. The first league with this object was formed among the different tribes of the Belgæ, and led to the successful campaign in Belgic Gaul, which occupied the second year of Cæsar's command, and which is here no less satisfactorily illustrated by local surveys and excavations than the previous movements of the Helvetii. It was in this campaign that Cæsar became aware of the assistance derived by the peoples of continental Gaul from their brethren in Britain, and that he resolved to pay a visit to this island.

But, before attempting a descent upon Britain, there were other peoples to be conquered. The Veneti, who occupied the modern district of the Morbihan, were masters of the sea between Gaul and Britain, and were possessed of a powerful fleet, which, in the then existing state of things, would have presented a formidable, if not an insurmountable, obstacle to Cæsar's passage. A war was easily raised between the Romans and the Veneti. According to Cæsar and his imperial biographer, it was provoked entirely by the latter. Cæsar's third year was ushered in by a campaign against the Veneti; the result of which was the loss of their fleet and of their independence. At the same time the Aquitanians had been reduced by Publius Crassus; and these events were followed before the end of the season by the partial conquest of the Morini and the Menapii, who occupied the country from which the descent upon Britain must be attempted. The way, however, seemed now sufficiently cleared for this project.

But the following year (A.U.C. 699—B.C. 55) opened with new complications. The Usipetes and Tencteri, German tribes, driven onward by the Suevi, had passed the Rhine, and thrown themselves upon the territory of the Menapii. So great a revolution of feeling had taken place in Gaul, that the people who had so eagerly called on the Romans to deliver them from the danger of the Germans, were now equally ready to embrace the alliance of the Germans against the Romans. Cæsar saw in an instant this perilous state of things, and he resolved to strike a blow which would prevent it. He hastened into Gaul earlier than usual, drew his legions from winter-quarters, crushed and almost destroyed the Usipetes and Tencteri, and drove them out of Gaul. Not satisfied with this, he determined to follow the Germans into their own wilds, and so inflict upon them a punishment which should prevent them from again invading Gaul. For this purpose he built a bridge of piles across the Rhine, Napoleon III. says, with great appearance of reason, at Bonn, transferred his legions to the other side of the river, and, if he was unable to bring the Germans to any important engagement, he inflicted upon them a salutary terror. For the first time, the Romans crossed the Rhine. Cæsar repassed the river, broke the bridge, and marched at once to carry into execution his long-projected expedition to Britain, the account of which is, to English readers, not the least interesting part of this new volume of the "*Life of Cæsar*;" the more interesting, indeed, because the Emperor has discussed, with the advantage of superior information, several questions connected with this event which have been subjects of doubt among modern antiquaries. And first, with regard to the point of departure of Cæsar's expedition.

ern times, the best antiquaries have become gradually more and more convinced that the Portus Itius, whence Cæsar sailed, was the same place afterwards called Gessoriacum, and which is now known by the name of Boulogne. Napoleon III. adopts this opinion without reserve, and gives reasons for this preference which we think deserving of the attention. In the first place, he argues, and we think fairly, that chosen, no doubt from the best information, by Cæsar as the most proper for starting for Britain, would most likely continue to be the Roman point of departure for Britain in the times immediately following, and that is good evidence that, as early as the time of Augustus, Boulogne was the port of departure for Britain. The Roman military roads, too, all point to this spot. Next, the port of Boulogne agrees in all its conditions with the Portus Itius as described by Cæsar. It is in the country of Flanders, as he describes it in his Commentaries, the port which offered the most direct and most convenient passage to Britain, and it has a secondary road, a few miles to the northward, now called Ambleteuse, which answers to the description that from which Cæsar's cavalry sailed. The winds favourable to Britain are much more prevalent at Boulogne than at Calais. The imperial biographer adds a still more conclusive argument, that it would have been impossible to prepare elsewhere an expedition to invade England, Boulogne being the only place which united the conditions necessary for collecting the fleet and embarking the troops. In fact, it is a port capable of containing either eighty transport ships and galleys, or a first expedition, or 800 ships, as in the second; and extensive enough to allow the ships to approach the banks and embark the troops in a

Now, these conditions could only be fulfilled where a river deep, flowing into the sea, formed a natural port; and, on the

the Commentaries can be made to suit it." The Emperor has adopted Deal, and we consider that he is correct. As the result of calculations which appear satisfactory, the Emperor assumes that the day on which Cæsar landed in Britain was the 25th of August, A.U.C. 699. He shows, from calculations of the tides, that on that day Cæsar's fleet would be carried forward by the current of the rising tide, and that therefore we must seek for his place of landing to the north of Dover. This being the case, Deal, and Deal only, answers correctly to the description of the landing-place given in the Commentaries, and explains all the circumstances connected with the landing. He believes that the Roman camp occupied the height where the village of Walmer rises, and it was thus situated at a distance of eleven or twelve hundred yards from the beach, in a position which commands the surrounding country. According to the facts which the Emperor appears thus to have established, the passage of the Channel took place as follows: "Cæsar, after causing all his flotilla to go out of the port the day before, started in the night between the 24th and 25th of August, towards midnight, from the coast of Boulogne, and arrived opposite Dover towards six o'clock in the morning. He remained at anchor until half-past three in the afternoon, and then, having wind and tide in his favour, he removed a distance of seven miles, and arrived near Deal, probably between Deal and Walmer Castle, at half-past four. As in the month of August twilight lasts till after half-past seven, and its effect may be prolonged by the moon, which at that hour was in the middle of the sky, Cæsar had still four hours left for landing, driving back the Britons, and establishing himself on the British soil" (p. 217.)

Cæsar's first descent upon Britain was but a short visit; he remained on the shore twenty-three days, just long enough to learn that, if he wished to make any serious impression on the country, he must begin with greater preparations, and bring with him more legions. He accordingly announced his intention of returning to Britain the following year; established a naval arsenal, according to Strabo, at the mouth of the Seine; appointed the same seaport, the Portus Itius (Boulogne), for the general rendezvous; and, having established his legions in winter-quarters in the country of the Belgæ, returned to Italy. Cæsar rejoined his army in the country of the Belgæ at the beginning of June, A.U.C. 700 (A.D. 54). His attention was first called to the country of the Treviri, where a revolt had arisen out of the political rivalry of the chieftains, who, as in most of the other States of Gaul, had ranged themselves under two opposite banners, which we may call the Roman party and the Patriots. The appearance of the dreaded legions produced immediate submission; and Cæsar, as a matter of course, gave right to the party which favoured the Romans, at the head of which was Cingetorix.

It was the end of June, when Cæsar assembled his forces at Boulogne. The fleet at his command now numbered no less than 800 sail, including, of course, the small craft. His entire force consisted of eight legions and 4000 cavalry, the latter formed of auxiliaries from Gaul and Spain; but the expeditionary body was composed only of five legions and 2000 cavalry. The rest were left to guard the forts, keep watch upon Gaul, and provide for the supply of the troops in Britain. Cæsar took with him the chiefs of the Gaulish States whom he distrusted, as a precaution against their disaffection. One of these, however, the Æduan Dumnorix, having failed to obtain per-

remain behind, left the Roman camp secretly with his cavalry, the road for his own country ; but Cæsar, soon informed of this, caused him to be pursued, and he was overtaken and slain. This caused some delay in the departure of the expedition. "On the 20th we believe, the fleet raised anchor at sunset, with a light breeze south-west. This wind having ceased towards midnight, the fleet was rather far out of its route by the current of the rising tide. At Cæsar perceived that he had left Britain to his left. But then, by the shifting of the currents, of which he took advantage, and, aided by the *jusant*, laboured with all oars to gain the part of the isle which he had occupied the preceding year, to offer an easy landing. Under these circumstances, the soldiers, with a persevering energy, succeeded, by means of their rowing to the transport ships, in spite of their heaviness, the speed

The army landed, towards noon, on several points at once, without the appearance of the enemy. Prisoners reported subsequently that the Britons, terrified at the view of so great a number of ships, had withdrawn to the heights." (p. 224.) The Romans, according to Napoleon III., pitched their camp on the seashore near Deal. That same night, Cæsar, having obtained information of the places where the Britons were assembled, sent a division of his army, and had his first encounter with them. He believes that in this combat the Britons were posted on the hill of Kingston, beyond the stream now called the Little Stour. It is a point, however, which might admit of discussion ; and we are not quite sure in this case we should altogether agree with the Emperor's decision. He sent—the Emperor thinks towards Burstard or Upper Hardres—the Britons to a fortified post, or *oppidum*, in the forest, which the Romans then stormed, and drove the natives into the interior of the country. As in the

among the confederates; and one of the most powerful of the British peoples, the Trinobantes (the people of *Essex* and *Middlesex*), sought Cæsar's friendship, and made their peace with him. Their example was followed by the Cenimagi (*Suffolk*), the Segontiaci (*Hampshire* and *Berks*), the Ancalites (north of *Berkshire* and west of *Middlesex*), the Bibroci (the weald of *Sussex* and *Kent*), and the Cassii (*Hertfordshire* and *Bedfordshire*). The deputies of these tribes informed Cæsar that the oppidum of Cassivellaunus stood at a short distance from the spot which the Roman camp then occupied; and this formidable fortress, supposed by some antiquaries to have occupied the site of St. Alban's, was attacked and captured. Cassivellaunus made a last attempt, by assembling the Britons of Kent, to cut off the Roman army from the coast; and then, defeated in this attempt also, he gave way to discouragement, submitted, and made his peace with the Romans. Cæsar thus—anxious for his departure, for it was already near the end of August—returned to Gaul with the glory of at least the nominal conquest of Britain, represented most substantially by hostages and spoils. Out of the latter, Cæsar formed a breastplate ornamented with pearls, which he consecrated to Vennu.

Our space will not allow us to review the discussion by which the imperial biographer of Cæsar establishes that he landed in Britain on the 21st of July; and that he left Britain, on his return to Gaul, on the 21st of September, after remaining in the island about sixty days. Cæsar was destined never to return to Britain. Formidable revolts in Gaul occupied the remaining years of his command: the return from Britain was followed by disasters—the defeat and slaughter of Sabinus and Cotta at Aduatua (*Tongres*); and the desperate attack on the camp of Cicero, who was relieved only by the almost miraculous arrival of Cæsar in person.

The following year opened with the campaigns against the Nervii and the Treviri, followed by the second passage of the Rhine. Cæsar again built a bridge across that river, a little above the site of the first bridge, and adopted a savage and destructive warfare against the Germans. In the next year (A. U. C. 702), the revolt in Gaul became more general, and gave rise to still more exciting events, in the war against Vercingetorix, and the great sieges of Avaricum (*Bourges*), Gergovia, and Alesia (*Alise-Sainte-Reine*). The defence of the latter place may be considered as the last gasp of the independence of Gaul; the wars of the year following were but desperate and spasmodic struggles, and the fall of Uxellodunum completed the subjugation of Gaul, which from this time became a mere dependence on Rome, destined to prove, in many respects, the most important province of the Empire which was on the eve of being founded by the great Roman who had conquered it.

In a fourth book, which, with Book III., composes this second volume of "The History of Cæsar," the imperial author gives a comprehensive recapitulation of the wars in Gaul, combined with the narrative of the events which were passing at Rome during these eventful years. For these we refer our readers to the book itself, and especially for the account of the important excavations and discoveries made on the sites of Gergovia, Avaricum, and Uxellodunum, and the excellent maps and plans which accompany them. At Alesia a great number of interesting Gaulish and Roman coins were found. At the close of the volume, we leave Cæsar at the beginning of a new period of his extraordinary fortunes—he "crosses the Rubicon." In the next volume we shall

thoughts and opinions of Napoleon III. on, politically speaking, the most important period of Cæsar's life; but it would as yet be premature to say under what circumstances it will appear, and how far it may be interesting for, or an influence upon, passing events. Setting aside the question of its particular merits or demerits, we cannot but acknowledge that "History of Julius Cæsar," especially when we take into account the skill of its author, is a very remarkable book.

from the Mechlin Exhibition of Christian Art. By N. H. I. J. H. Parker & Co. London and Oxford. 1866.

Our readers will remember the vast collection of antiquities and objects collected together at Mechlin in September, 1864, which, at the time, created no little sensation as well among the general public as in the art world; and although only a work of great magnitude could do full justice to the exhibition, nevertheless the sketches contained in the volumes will be very acceptable as a memento of some of the most interesting objects exhibited, as well as a very valuable addition to art and antiquarian literature, gradually becoming so popular.

To give an idea of the contents of the volume, we may refer to Plate I., which contains a Byzantine crucifix in wood, and a head of our Lord in ivory. The type of head in these is very similar, and both are very characteristic—more so—and, we should also say, more in accordance with the true than the effeminate one now so common in Western art. In Plate II. we have a portrait of a mediæval monk, by himself, with examples of his work in illumination, niello, and goldsmith's work, which, of course, are of great and almost unique value, and such an artist as Hugo of Walcourt is a historical recognition. Passing over Plates III., IV. and V., con-

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE Government Reform Bill was carried on the 27th of April, in a full house, by a majority of five. Mr. Gladstone, yielding to the pressure put upon him, has introduced his plan for the Redistribution of Seats, which forms the second and not least essential branch of the New Reform Bill. By this measure the Government propose to restrict the present superabundant representation of small boroughs, by resorting to the Scotch system of grouping. Forty-nine seats will be obtained by the double operation of withdrawing one member from every borough possessed of two with a population of less than 8000, and by grouping together as many of such boroughs as could be connected together with geographical convenience. Groups having a population of under 15,000 would have one member, those above that limit, two members. Twenty-six seats would be given to the counties, by dividing South Lancashire into two parts, giving each division three members, and by giving a third member to each division of a county, which, not already having three members, possessed a population of 150,000. Seven new seats are to be allotted to Scotland. On the second reading of the bill, Mr. Disraeli made a forcible speech indicating his and his party's opposition to it, so that we may look forward to a very hot and fierce debate when the united measure of reform goes into committee.

One of the most disastrous monetary crises ever known in the financial history of the country has signalised the last month. The catastrophe commenced by the failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co., on the 8th, for a sum calculated at between 10,000,000*l.* and 12,000,000*l.* This failure involved that of the great contracting firm of Messrs. Peto and Betts, with liabilities to the extent of 4,000,000*l.* So intense was the panic for forty-eight hours, that Mr. Gladstone was compelled, though reluctantly, to suspend the Bank Charter Act, and allow the national establishment to issue notes to an unlimited amount, in order to relieve the pressure on lesser establishments. Nevertheless, many houses have been obliged to suspend payment. The panic is gradually subsiding, and public confidence returning.

The cloud of war that has been gathering over Europe for some months past, is gradually becoming deeper and blacker. There is talk of a congress to settle the difficulties of the aggrieved Powers; but while the extraordinary armaments are pushed forward with activity and speed, and the hostile forces front each other in masses of thousands, there is little hope of peace. Prussia allied with Italy against Austria is an element of danger that may explode at any moment.

On the 16th of May, the "Derby" was won by "Lord Lyon;" and on the 18th, the "Oaks" by "Tormentor."

Attempts have been made by assassins on the lives of the Emperor of Russia and Count Bismarck, but in each case without success.

Sandwich.—Charles Capper, esq., vice Lord C. E. Paget, Ch. Hds.

Windsor.—Roger Eykyn, esq., and Charles Edwards, esq., vice Sir H. A. Hoare, bart., and H. Labouchere, esq., unseated.

Devon (North).—Sir S. H. Northcote, bart., vice Hon. C. H. R. Trefusis (now Lord Clinton).

Northallerton.—Hon. Egremont Wm. Lascelles, vice C. H. Mills, esq., unseated.

Nottingham.—Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq., and Viscount Amberley, vice Sir R. J. Clifton, bart., and S. Morley, esq., unseated.

Aberdeen, co.—William Dingwall For-
dyce, esq., vice William Leslie, esq., Ch. Hds.

Devonport.—Lord Eliot and Montagu Chambers, esq., Q.C., vice John Fleming, esq., and William Busfield-Ferrand, esq., unseated.

BIRTHS.

March 16. At Secunderabad, East Indies, the wife of Major Arbuthnot, 18th Hussars, a dau.

March 19. At Nynee Tal, East Indies, the wife of Major Edward Grantham, 98th Regt., a dau.

March 30. At Futtahgurh, India, the wife of Major E. Delme Radcliffe, 88th Connaught Rangers, a son.

April 8. At Hyderabad, Scinde, the wife of Capt. G. Forbes Hogg, 2nd Belooch Regt., a dau.

April 10. At Wycliffe Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of G. Sowerby, esq., jun., a son.

April 15. At Corbalton Hall, Tara, the Hon. Mrs. Stourton, a son.

At Dolcorallwyn Hall, Cemmes, Montgomeryshire, the wife of T. W. Haines, esq., a son.

April 17. At Exmoor, the wife of Rev. Morton Drummond, a son.

At 37, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Ward, R.E., a son.

April 18. At Newton Valence, Hants, the wife of Rev. A. N. Campbell Mac-lachlan, a son.

April 19. At Mattingley, Hants, the wife of Rev. J. W. Blackwell, a dau.

At East-gate House, Stafford, the wife of Col. Hogg, a dau.

At Wakes Colne Hall, Essex, the wife of Henry Skingley, esq., a son.

April 20. At Southwick-crescent, the wife of Col. Beach Hicks, a dau.

At Hensington House, Oxfordshire, the wife of A. R. Kenyon, esq., a dau.

At 46, Portland-place, W., the wife of Capt. T. H. Pitt, R.A., a dau.

April 21. The Lady Isabella Schuster, a dau.

At Heyford Hill, near Oxford, the wife of Capt. J. A. Fane, a son.

April 22. At Thorndon, the Lady Petre, a son.

At 80, Portsdown-road, Maida-hill, the wife of Rev. Francis Holland Addams, M.A., a dau.

At Dunston Hill, the wife of Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank Hall, Northumberland, a dau.

At Northumberland House, Norwich, the wife of Rev. James Dombtrain, incumbent of St. Benedict, Norwich, a son.

At Uppingham, the wife of Rev. Walter Earle, a dau.

At the Hermitage, Solihull, the wife of Rev. Charles Evans, a son.

At Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, the wife of Rev. Alfred H. Locock, a dau.

At Walcot Hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of Douglas Loftus, esq., a son.

At High Elms, Hampton Court, the wife of Capt. Tyler, R.E., a son.

At 13, Argyll-road, Kensington, the wife of Watkin Wynn Williams, esq., a son.

April 23. At 33, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, the wife of Lionel Ames, esq., of The Hyde, Herts, a son.

At Scarborough, the wife of Rev. R. Frederick L. Blunt, a dau.

At Dunaby, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rev. G. W. Keightley, a dau.

At Mileham Hall, Norfolk, the wife of S. H. C. Tayler, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

April 24. At Collingham Manor, Newark, Notts, the wife of Rev. John Baillie, a son.

At Thrumster House, Caithness, N.B., the wife of Frederic S. Bentley-Innes, esq., a son.

At Bristol Grammar School, the wife of Rev. J. W. Caldicott, a son.

At Bredhurst, Kent, the wife of Rev. H. C. Day, a son.

At Holywell Lodge, Oxford, the wife of Rev. Robert Gandell, a son.

At Shipton Moyne, Tetbury, the wife of Rev. T. G. Golightly, a dau.

At Knock Abbey, the wife of M. O'Reilly, esq., M.P., a son.

April 25. At Bickley Parsonage, S.E., the wife of Rev. J. P. Alcock, a son.

the wife of Rev. T. O. Blackall,

personage, Kentish-town, the
William Calvert, a son.

son, the wife of Capt. Edl-
Dragoon Guards, a son.

m, Notts, the wife of Rev.
er, a son.

At Sussex-place, Regent's-
fe of Edward Clarke, esq., of
merset, a dau.

mb, Kent, the wife of Rev.
d, a son.

park, Castleconnell, the wife
ps, esq., a son and heir.

rd, Northamptonshire, the
Percival Sandilands, a dau.

owes, the wife of Rev. Edgar

At Marlborough, the wife of
Giles Alington, a son.

House, Athlone, the wife of
Erskine, 9th Lancers, a dau.

g, the wife of Rev. J. J. Over-
Professor at the Staff College,

y, Derby, the wife of Rev.
ndos Pole, a dau.

Kieran, the wife of Stephen
a son.

ington House, Herefordshire,
f. E. Vale, esq., a son.

At Dalzell, the Lady Emily
dau.

water square, the Hon. Mrs.

At Plumstead, the wife of Lieut. Joseph
Sladen, R.A., of Ripple Court, Kent, a
son.

May 1. At Anderby, Lincolnshire, the
wife of Rev. John Bond, a son.

At Swaby, Alford, the wife of Rev.
James Cholmeley, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of William Sand-
ford Pakenham, esq., a son.

May 2. At the British Consulate,
Calais, the wife of Beaumont Hotham,
esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

At Lee, the wife of Rev. James Russell
Wood, a son.

May 3. At Fareham, Hants, the wife of
Capt. Edward Loftus Bland, R.E., a son.

At Snaresbrook, Essex, the wife of R.
R. Cotton, esq., Civil and Sessions Judge
of Madura, Madras, a dau.

At Weldon, the wife of Rev. W. Finch-
Hatton, a son.

At Ernespie, Kirkcudbrightshire, the
wife of James Mackie, esq., M.P., twin
sons.

At Hever, Kent, the wife of Rev.
George Morley, a son.

May 4. At Morningside, Edinburgh,
the wife of Rear-Admiral Bower, a son.

At Castle Vale, Berwick, the wife of
Col. Curtis, C.B., a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of Rev. E. Evans,
Master of Pembroke College, a son.

At Anglesey House, Aldershot, the
wife of Major-General Hodge, C.B., a son.

At 53, St. John's park, Upper Holloway,

May 9. At St. George's Parsonage, Battersea, the wife of Rev. Burman Cassin, M.A., a dau.

At Berne, Switzerland, the wife of Henry Nevill Dering, secretary to H.M.'s Legation, a son.

At Grappenhall, Cheshire, the wife of Rev. Thomas Greenall, a son.

May 10. At 6. St. Colme-street, Edinburgh, the Lady Adelaide Murray, a son.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Dr. Beith, Deputy-Inspector-General, a son.

At Sonning, Berks, the wife of Rev. T. R. Finch, a son.

At Brentwood, the wife of Capt. W. J. Hall, R.A., a son.

May 11. At Scarthingwell Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maxwell, a son.

At 11, Oriental-place, Brighton, the wife of Lieut-Col. S. Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

At West Harling, the wife of Rev. W. R. Hickman, a son.

At 2, Merrion square, Dublin, the wife of Nugent Kingsmill, esq., of Correndoo, co. Galway, and of Hermitage Park, Lucan, co. Dublin, a son and heir.

May 12. At Leeds, the wife of Rev. Dr. Atlay, a son.

At 16, Eaton-place South, the wife of Henry Fenwick, esq., of Southill, a dau.

At Godstone, the wife of Rev. George T. Hoare, a dau.

At 30, Addison-gardens North, the wife of Capt. J. D. Wake, a dau.

May 13. At Old Park House, Radbourne, the wife of Rear-Admiral H. Bagot, a son.

At the Rectory, Bloomsbury, the wife of Rev. Emilius Bayley, a son.

At Great Marlow, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Faussett, 44th Reg., a son.

At Buildwas, Salop, the wife of Rev. George S. L. Little, a son.

At Park House, Frant, Tunbridge-wells, the wife of Commander E. J. Pollard, R.N., a son.

At Eton, the wife of Rev. F. St. John Thackeray, a dau.

May 14. At Templemore, the wife of Col. Neville Shute, a dau.

At Church Knowle, Dorset, the wife of Rev. O. L. Mansel, a son.

At the Manor House, Wroughton, near Swindon, the wife of Rev. J. C. Waugh, a son.

May 15. At 11, Prince's-gate, Lady Skelmersdale, a dau.

At the Western Heights, Dover, the wife of Lieut-Colonel W. Kelty McLeod, 74th Highlanders, a son.

At Morebath, Devon, the wife of Rev. Sackville H. Berkeley, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Colonel A. Impey, a dau.

May 16. The wife of William Oliver Jackson, esq., of Ahanesk House, co. Cork, a son.

At Broad Oaks, Windermere, the wife of Capt. Widenham F. Fosbery, a dau.

At Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire, the wife of W. F. Taylor, esq., a dau.

May 17. At 24, Gloucester-square, the wife of Captain J. W. Doering, 6th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Worthing, the wife of the Hon. C. C. Chetwynd, a son, which only survived its birth 35 hours.

At 37, Marlborough-hill, N.W., the wife of Major Wieland, of Harefield, a son.

May 18. At Somerville, Lady Athlumney, a dau.

At Maesderwen, Brecon, the wife of William de Winton, esq., a dau.

At Grafton Lawn, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Mulock, C.B., 70th Regt., a son.

At Totteridge Park, Herts, the wife of David Munro, esq., a son.

May 19. At Coptfold Hall, the Lady Catherine Petre, a son.

At Upper Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Rev. W. J. Agg Large, a son.

May 21. At 41, Queen Anne-street, London, the wife of Major R. G. Coles, 1st Regt., a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 17. At Calcutta, William Erskine, youngest son of the Hon. John Petty Ward, to Alicia Caroline, eldest dau. of Edward Palmer, esq., of Calcutta.

March 20. At Mooltan, Lieut. Charles Edward Macaulay, second son of the Rev. John Macaulay, rector of Aldingham, to Frederica Julia, fourth dau. of the Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron; and at the same time and place, Charles

Henry Tilson Marshall, esq., Assistant-Commissioner, eldest son of the Rev. W. K. Marshall, vicar of Wragby, Lincolnshire, to Laura Frances, sixth dau. of the above.

March 22. At Lahore, the Rev. John Newton, D.D., to Eliza, second dau. of the late Rev. John Hornbuckle, M.A., Reading.

April 10. At Grenada, West Indies,

es Knight Pearson, of Thorn
ersset, to Marian Catherine,
f Major Robert Miller Mun-
f Hollybank, Hants, Lieute-
or of Grenada.

At Wantage, the Rev. Robt.
youngest son of the late R. R.
eq., of Stillorgan, to Grace
est dau. of the Rev. W. J.
of Wantage.

or, the Rev. Erasmus Valen-
M.A., of Trinity Coll., Cam-
e of Shenton, Leicestershire,
e, younger dau. of the late
Blackwood, esq., of Queens',
d Pitreavie, Dunfermline.

ham, J. Maitland Reid, esq.,
vn, co. Dublin, to Georgiana,
n. of George Thomas Pollard,
mary Hall, Yorkshire, and of
eltenham.

Longueville, Huntingdon-
nd Turnor, esq., eldest son of
dy Caroline Turnor, to the
Katherine Gordon, eldest dau.
Marquis of Huntly.

At Walton, Aylesbury,
d Heath, esq., of Totteridge,
uisa Elizabeth, eldest dau. of
r Senior, esq., of Broughton
sbury.

Henry Laming, esq., of Rich-
y, youngest son of the late
og, esq., of Birchington Hall,
len, second dau. of Henry

Newport, esq., 10th Regt. Bombay N.I.,
to Jessie Mary Harriet, third dau. of the
late Sir John MacGregor, K.C.B., of Cors-
torphine Lodge, Ryde.

At Oxford, the Rev. Octavius Pickard-
Cambridge, youngest son of the Rev.
George Pickard-Cambridge, rector of
Bloxworth, Dorset, to Rose, youngest dau.
of the late Rev. James Lloyd Wallace, of
Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Stoke Damerel, Edward, third son of
Edward St. Aubyn, esq., of St. Michael's
Mount, Cornwall, to Edith, second dau. of
Rear-Adm. the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B.

At Chaighley, near Clitheroe, Henry,
third son of James Aspinall Turner, esq.,
of Pendlebury House, Manchester, to
Alice Woodcock, youngest dau. of the
late Mr. Robert Winstanley, of Wigan.

At Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire, J. D.
Wedgwood, esq., eldest son of J. H.
Wedgwood, esq., of Woodfield, Pembroke-
shire, to Helen Margaret, dau. of the
Rev. R. T. Tyler, rector of Llantrithyd.

April 24. At the Church of St. Martin's-
in-the-Fields, Major the Hon. Edmund
Boyle, 85th Reg., to Ida Waldegrave, dau.
of the late General Money, and the late
Lady Laura Money.

At Woollavington, Sussex, Francis
Brown, esq., of Welbourn, Lincolnshire,
to Lucy Adele, dau. of the late Henry
Handley, esq., of Culverthorpe, in the
same county.

At Sandal, J. Heaton Cadman, esq.

Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart.

At the Cathedral, Montreal, the Hon. Raymond Harvey de Montmorency, A.D.C., Capt. 32nd Light Infantry, only son of the Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, to Rachel Mary Lumley Godolphin, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Michel, K.C.B.

At Kingswinford, Wordsley, Henry Longueville, eldest son of Henry Q. Firmstone, esq., of Wollaston Hall, Stourbridge, to Alice Mary Hodgetts, of Wordsley House, fourth dau. of the late William Hodgetts, esq., of Kingswinford.

At Sandal, Edward, eldest son of Edward Thornhill Simpson, esq., of Thornhill House, near Wakefield, to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of J. J. Cartwright, esq., of The Woodlands, Sandal.

At Croydon, Osmond de Havilland Stewart, esq., of Waterhead, co. Dumfries, to Fanny, only dau. of the late George Bathurst, esq., second son of the late William Bathurst, esq., of Rochford, Essex.

At Hastings, William, eldest son of Colonel Tomkinson, of The Willingtons, Cheshire, to Sarah, second surviving dau. of the late Dudley North, third son of Francis Frederic North, esq., of Rougham, Norfolk.

April 26. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Hew Hamilton Duncan, son of Robert, 1st Earl of Camperdown, K.T., to Edith Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Mercer-Henderson, C.B., of Fordell, Fifeshire, N.B.

At Southwell, Notts, Henry Drake Cane, esq., of Brackenhurst, to Amelia, fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. E. S. Hutchinson, vicar of East Stoke, Notts.

At Sheffield, Louis John Crossley, esq., of Willow Hall, Halifax, only son of John Crossley, esq., of Manor-heath, to Hannah Rawson, only dau. of the late Thomas Birks, esq., of Sheffield.

At Monkstown, near Dublin, Henry Darley Crozier, Capt. R.E., son of Thomas Crozier, esq., of Seafield, co. Dublin, to Alice Emily, eldest dau. of Henry Farran Darley, esq., of Montpelier House, county Dublin.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Robert George Currie, esq., son of Sir F. Currie, bart., to Fanny Catherine Ouseley, eldest dau. of Alexander C. Macrae, esq., M.D.

At Balmamoon by Brechin, the Rev. Frederick Pigot Johnson, vicar of Flore, Northamptonshire, to Matilda Elizabeth, youngest dau. of James Carnegie Arbuthnott, esq., of Balmamoon and Findowie.

At Swancombe, Kent, the Rev. J. A. Kershaw, B.A., of Easingwold, Yorkshire,

to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Umfreville, R.N., of Greenhithe.

At Croydon, the Rev. James Leighton, vicar of Bispham, Lancashire, to Sarah Warren, second dau. of the late William Kershaw, esq., of Edge-hill, Liverpool.

At Bray, Walter Long, eldest son of Walter Jarvis Long, esq., of Belmore House, Hants, to Fanny, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Vansittart, of Chuffs, Maidenhead.

At Long Preston, the Rev. John Stansfeld, of Coniston Cold, to Frances, widow of the late Peter Garforth, esq., of Coniston Hall, and youngest dau. of the late James Hamerton, esq., of Hellifield Peel.

At Clitheroe, Norman, second son of James Watney, esq., of Haling Park, near Croydon, to Matilda, second dau. of Dixon Robinson, esq., of Clitheroe Castle, Lancashire.

April 28. At Hatley St. George, Cambridgeshire, Henry John Robert Osborn, Lieut. 1st Life Guards, eldest son of Sir George Osborn, bart., of Chicksands Priory, Beds, to Emily, third dau. of Thomas St. Quintin, esq., of Hatley Park, Cambridgeshire.

April 30. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Vice-Admiral Charles Eden, C.B., to Fanny Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Henry Francis Greville, C.B.

At Bayswater, the Rev. Edward Foyle Randolph, youngest son of the Rev. Chas. Randolph, of Kimpton Lodge, Hampshire, to Louisa Ann, youngest dau. of J. Persira, esq., of Hill-side, Jersey.

At Denton, Kent, Sir David Thurlow Cunynghame, bart., to Louisa Mary, dau. of the late William Baker, esq., and stepdaughter of William Willats, esq., of Denton Court.

May 1. At Illogan, Cornwall, Rev. John Gough, of Long Load, Somerset, eldest son of John Gough, esq., Clifton, to Frances Philippa, eldest dau. of Charles Andrew Reynolds, esq., J.P., Trevenon, Cornwall.

At Hove, near Brighton, George Blucher Heneage Marton, esq., only son of George Marton, esq., of Capernwray Hall, Lancashire, to the Hon. Caroline Gertrude Flower, youngest dau. of Viscount Ashbrook.

At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. Edward M. Walker to Caroline, only dau. of William Lewis, esq., M.D.

May 2. At Abberley, William Theodore, eldest son of Rowland Bent, esq., of Hanley Court, Worcestershire, to Emma Sophia, third dau. of James Moilliet, esq., of Abberley Hall, in the same county.

At St. Denys', Killingholme, the Rev.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]



THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

April 5. At the University Club, Stephen's Green, Dublin, aged 80, the Right Rev. Henry Griffin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.

He was the second son of the late John Griffin, Esq., Deputy-Registrar of Deeds in Ireland, by Mary, daughter of William Lambart, Esq. He was born at Wexford, July 10, 1786, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1798, at the unusually early age of twelve years, where, after a very distinguished undergraduate career, he obtained a Fellowship in 1811. "In that capacity he was tutor to many now of standing and note in the learned professions, by whom he is well remembered as a wise counsellor and faithful friend. In 1829 he resigned his Fellowship, and accepted the valuable college living of Clonfeacle, in the archdiocese of Armagh. For very many years he continued the pastor of that important parish, to whose people he became greatly attached." In 1854, upon the translation of Dr. Higgin, then Bishop of Limerick, to the see of Derry, and at the special solicitation of his old college companion and unchanging friend, the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, then Attorney-General, he was induced, though reluctantly, to accept at the hands of the Earl of St. German's (the Viceroy at that period), the bishopric of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. In the discharge of his episcopal functions he was characterised by inflexible fidelity to his high

trust, the duties of which he discharged laboriously up to the time of his last serious illness. The deceased prelate was not less distinguished for the gentleness and amiability of his manners and for his generous highmindedness than he was for varied and profound knowledge. He, with Dr. Sandes, the late Bishop of Waterford, were regarded as the head of the Liberal party in the University. He took an active part in the agitation for emancipation, and on all occasions distinguished himself by his enlightened, generous, and comprehensive opinions. In private life, Bishop Griffin's society was much prized, and Moore said that he never heard any one sing the Irish melodies who could render them so well as Dr. Griffin.

The family from which the deceased prelate was descended, has long been settled in the co. Kerry, and is connected by intermarriage with the Fitzgeralds, knights of Kerry, and with the ancient but now extinct family of Fitzgerald, of Lick Castle, near Ballybunnion, Mary, daughter of the last male representative of the latter family having married Joseph Justice, Esq., of Ballinruddera, by whom she was mother of Fanny, wife of John Griffin, Esq., of Glenalappa, the late Bishop's grandfather.

Dr. Griffin married, in 1813, Jane Eyre, second daughter of the talented and well-known Irish barrister, Edward Lyssaght, Esq., by whom (who died in March, 1848) he had issue two sons, viz., John Charles, born in 1823, and Edward Lyssaght, barrister-at-law, who was born in 1830, and married, in 1863, Beatrice Fanny, daughter of G. W. Craddock, Esq., of Nun-eaton, Warwickshire; and one daughter, Marion Sadleir, who was married, in 1849, to Walter Hore, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Walter Hore, Rector of Ferns, co. Wexford, and died at Pau on May 28, 1860, leaving issue a son and three daughters.

generally but erroneously Dr. Griffin married "in the collegiate statutes forbid to marry;" but the following is the reason of the matter:—

In Trinity College, Dublin, Elizabeth's time, a statute made known to the authorities that no Fellow whose marriage was made known to the authorities should be deprived of his fellowship. There was, however, an exception in favour of celibacy (as many wrongly supposed) in society under their election. In this state of things, Fellows were forbidden *sub rosa*. Their wives were not in society under their election with a "Mrs." prefixed, and the Provost and Senior Fellows were not in connivance on the ground of no official notification of marriages.

Dr. Griffin remained in this condition till 1831. In that year a new Celibacy Act was passed, which, while it annulled all previously contracted marriages, imposed a celibacy on all existing unmarried Fellows, and reimposed the same (with no further possibility of exception) upon all existing unmarried persons from whom Dr. Griffin was one. The repeal of this last provision was another statute, which

of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

April 30. Also, at 15, Portman-square, aged 56, Susan Georgiana, Lady Rivers.

The late peer was the elder son of William Horace, 3rd Lord Rivers, who, on the death of his maternal uncle, George, 2nd Lord, assumed, in lieu of his patronymic Beckford, the names of Pitt-Rivers for himself and his successors, and that of Pitt only for his other issue. His Lordship's mother was Frances, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Francis Hale Rigby, of Mistley Hall, Essex (she died on the 5th of Sept. 1860). His Lordship was born on the 16th of July, 1810, and succeeded his father in the title on the 23rd of Jan., 1831. He was a Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty from 1841 to 1845, and from 1853 to 1858, and was reappointed in June, 1859. His Lordship was a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Dorset, a magistrate for Essex and Wilts, and lieut.-colonel-commandant of the Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was also chairman of the Somerset and Dorset Railway, and of the General Land Drainage and Improvement Company, both of which concerns have to lament the loss of an energetic man of business. Lord Rivers was an eminently practical agriculturist. A few years since he filled the

Dorset. The Barony of Stratfieldsaye became extinct on the death of the 2nd Lord in 1828, while that of Rivers of Sudeley Castle devolved, according to the limitation, upon his nephew, Horace William Beckford, Esq., father of the peer now deceased.

His Lordship married, 2nd of Feb. 1838, Lady Susan Georgiana Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of Granville, 1st Earl of Granville, G.C.B., by Lady Harriet Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William, 5th Duke of Devonshire. Her Ladyship was born on the 25th of Oct. 1810, and died, as above stated, from congestion of the lungs, having survived her husband only two days. By their union they had a family of thirteen children, of whom they have surviving an only son, Henry Peter, born April 7, 1849, who now succeeds to the title; and seven daughters, namely, the Hon. Susan Harriet, born May 28, 1835; Fanny Georgiana, born Dec. 26, 1836, married to the Marquis of Carmarthen; Hon. Blanche Caroline, born June 20, 1840; Hon. Mary Emma, born Oct. 7, 1843; Hon. Margaret Grace, born May 24, 1847; Hon. Gertrude Emily, born Feb. 18, 1852; and Hon. Constance Elizabeth, born June 24, 1854. In June, 1865, their fourth daughter, the Hon. Alice, wife of Captain William Arburthnott, lost her life through being struck by lightning in a storm, during her wedding tour in Switzerland (see *G. M.*, Aug. 1865, p. 257). The remains of both Lord and Lady Rivers were interred at Stepleton, near Blandford, on the 5th of May.



LORD GLENELG.

April 23. At Cannes, aged 87, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, Lord Glenelg, of Glenelg, co. Inverness, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

He was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Charles Grant, many years a director of the East India Company, and M.P. for Inverness-shire (who died the 31st of October, 1823), by Jane, daughter of Thomas Fraser, Esq. Born at Kidderpore, in the presidency of Bengal, on the 26th of October, 1778, he was brought to England, and was entered at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he had among his college contemporaries the late Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, his own brother, Sir Robert Grant, afterwards Governor-General of Bombay, Lord Canterbury, late Speaker of the House of Commons, Dr. Stanley, late Bp. of Norwich, Dr. Sumner, late Archbp. of Canterbury, Dr. Jackson, late Master of St. John's, and the present Duke of Northumberland. He took his B.A. in 1801, when he was fourth wrangler, the senior wrangler of the year being the Rev. Henry Martyn, a well-known Indian missionary, between whom and Mr. Grant a close intimacy existed. He was Chancellor's medallist in 1801, and member's prizeman in the same year, in conjunction with Henry Martyn. Leaving Cambridge he applied himself to the study of the law, and in 1807 was called to the bar by the hon. society of Lincoln's-inn, but he does not appear to have practised. He was elected M.P. for the Fortrose burghs, &c., in the same year, which he continued to represent till 1818. He was then a Conservative, and made a very successful maiden speech, July 13, 1812, in favour of Lord Castle-reagh's "Preservation of Public Peace Bill," denouncing with much animation the incendiary ideas (often resolving themselves into actual incendiarism) of the secret associations and their friends. In 1813 the Earl of Liverpool, who was then Prime Minister, appointed him a Lord of the Treasury, and this position he held until 1819, when Lord Liverpool made him Chief Secretary for Ireland. He remained at that post until 1823, when he was transferred to the Board of Trade, and discharged the duties of its vice-president until 1827. On Mr. Canning becoming Prime Minister in 1827, Mr. Grant was advanced to the presidency of the Board of Trade and the treasurership of the navy, and remained there until January, 1828. In 1830, under Earl Grey's administration, he became President of the Board of Control, an office which he held until 1834, when

was sheriff in 1740, and by his marriage with Margaret Fleetwood, her brother being disinherited, came into possession of the Rossall estate. On his death, 16th June, 1791, he left a daughter, Sarah, who married Bennett Williams, the grandfather of Fleetwood Heaketh, from whose marriage with the daughter of Peter Bold, of Bold Hall, were born two sons, Bold Fleetwood and Robert, and two daughters, Anne Maria, of Tulketh, and Frances Margaret. Bold Fleetwood Heaketh dying without issue, July 2nd, 1819, his brother Robert inherited the estate.

The late baronet was twice married: first, in June, 1826, to Eliza Debonnaire, daughter of Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, Bart., of Fern Hill, Berkshire. She died in 1833, and their only daughter, Anna Maria Fleetwood, died shortly afterwards. He married secondly, in 1837, Virginia Marie, daughter of Senor Pedro Garcia, who survives him, by whom he has one son, Louis Peter, born in 1838, now in holy orders, and who succeeds to the title.

SIR D'ARCY W. LEGARD, BART.



April 12. At Rome, of fever, aged 22, Sir D'Arcy Widdrington Legard, Bart.

The deceased Baronet was the second son of the late Sir Thos. Digby Legard, 8th Baronet (who died 10th Dec. 1860),

by the Hon. Frances Duncombe, daughter of Charles, 1st Lord Feversham. He was born at Ganton, near York, 10th December, 1843, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his eldest brother, 5th Jan., 1864. By his premature death, the baronetcy devolves upon his only surviving brother, Charles, who was born 2nd April, 1846.

The family from which the late Baronet was descended is of ancient Norman extraction. The title was conferred in December, 1660, upon John Legard, Esq., of Ganton, who was some time M.P. for Scarborough, and who was among the first of those gentlemen who embodied themselves under the command of Lord Fairfax, and surprised York, in order to facilitate the march of General Monk out of Scotland.

SIR F. A. ROE, BART.



April 20. Suddenly, at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, aged 77, Sir Frederick Adair Roe, Bart.

The deceased Baronet was the youngest son of the late William Roe, Esq., of Withean, Sussex, who was sometime chairman of the Board of Customs, by Susannah Margaret, daughter of the late Sir W. Thomas, Bart., of Yapton, Sussex. He was born March 19th, 1789, educated at Westminster School and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, and proceeded M.A. in 1812, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1816. In 1822 he was appointed a police magistrate at Marlborough-street, and in 1832 was appointed chief magistrate at Bow-street. He held that appointment for seven years, when he resigned on a pension. In 1832 he was knighted, and in 1836 was further honoured by being created a baronet of the United Kingdom. The deceased gentleman was a governor of St. George's Hospital, and on the day of his death he had attended a meeting of the court, and taken an active part in the proceedings. On leaving the hospital, he was suddenly seized with illness, and, although the best medical assistance was at hand, he died in a few minutes.

The late Baronet married, in 1831, Mary, daughter of George Knowles, Esq., of Emsal, co. York, but, dying without issue, the title becomes extinct.

REV. SIR P. PERRING, BART.

April 25. At Exmouth, aged 69, the Rev. Sir Philip Perring, Bart.

The deceased was the second but only surviving son of the late Sir John Perring, 1st Bart. (who died in 1831), by Elizabeth, daughter of John Cowell, Esq., of Stratford, Essex. He was born in London, Jan. 15th, 1797, and succeeded his elder brother in the title in 1843. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in 1822. The family of Perring, from which the late Baronet was descended, were formerly seated at Membland Hall, near Modbury, Devon,

came a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London; but not till 1841 did he obtain the rank of Fellow of that College. In 1809 he was appointed medical superintendent of a private asylum for the insane in the county of Surrey. About the year 1816, he delivered a course of lectures in Edinburgh on mental diseases, to the excellence of which some surviving members of the medical profession can still testify.

In 1816, he was appointed Physician-in-Ordinary to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, being the first physician placed on her establishment; and after her marriage he obtained the like honourable office from her husband, Prince Leopold, the late King of the Belgians, who was further graciously pleased to stand godfather to his infant son. He also held the appointment of physician to the Duke of York, to the time of that Prince's death. In 1827, he was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, which office he held for the usual period of two years. In 1832, he was appointed consulting physician to the Middlesex Asylum at Hanwell, and visiting physician to the Surrey County Asylum. In 1833, he gave his first course of lectures on mental diseases in London, which course was continued annually for a number of years. In 1835, he was appointed physician to the royal hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell, and consulting physician to several other asylums for the insane in different parts of England; and in these he laboured assiduously to promote the comfort of the insane poor.

Without neglecting the other departments of the medical profession, he applied himself in particular to the improvement of the then management and treatment of the insane.

"In 1838," says the *Edinburgh Courant*, "soon after the accession of her present Majesty, he received the honour of knighthood. After his retirement from the office of physician to Bethlehem Hospital, he lived chiefly near Balerno, in the parish of Currie, visiting England occasionally in the performance of his duty as consulting physician to the Surrey and other asylums. This he did till within the last two years, when the effects of a severe illness rendered it more prudent to remain nearer home. Notwithstanding his great age, he retained his faculties to the last moment of his life. Sir Alexander's works are

numerous, the most remarkable of which is "The Physiognomy of Mental Diseases"—a very valuable book, in which, along with descriptions of the various forms of deprivation of mind, are illustrative portraits from drawings by eminent artists, taken from patients in the several institutions with which he was connected. Among the rest are—a case of the non-existence of the iris; outlines of lectures on mental diseases; reports of cases in Bethlehem Hospital; reports on the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, &c. &c. In 1864 he instituted an annual course of six lectures on mental diseases, under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the first course of which was given in Physicians' Hall in the summer of 1865 by Dr. Seller, appointed by him the first lecturer. He has also established an annual prize to the best recommended male and female attendant in the British asylums for the insane. Sir Alexander was twice married: first, in 1799, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Alexander Cushnie, Esq., of Windsor Castle, Jamaica; and secondly, in 1851, to Grace, daughter of James Young, Esq., of Hurstmonceux, Sussex. The funeral of the deceased, which took place at Currie on the 20th of March, was attended by the President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in his robe of office, and a number of the Fellows."

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON EVANS.

March 10. At Heversham Vicarage, Westmorland, after a few days' illness, aged 76, the Ven. Robert Wilson Evans, Archdeacon of Westmorland.

The deceased was the second son of the late John Evans, Esq., M.D., of Shrewsbury, by Jane, daughter of — Wilson, Esq. He was born at Shrewsbury in 1789, educated, under the late Dr. Butler, at Shrewsbury School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge; he graduated in 1811, was seventh wrangler and second chancellor's medalist. Having obtained his fellowship (an appointment which he was accustomed to speak of as one of the highest and most important belonging to his earthly life), he soon became classical tutor of his college, in companionship with a no less distinguished mathematical tutor, George Peacock, late Dean of Ely. In the discharge of his duties as tutor Mr. Evans's simplicity and kindness of manner, together with his genial humour and his

great powers as an orator, he gained a high reputation, and an extensive practice, but his claim to remembrance is mainly founded upon his elaborate works relating to the history and topography of Cambridge, and the biography of distinguished members of its famous university. It may not, however, be out of place to mention, that in 1855 he was engaged in the Cambridge Arbitration, which resulted in the Award Act of the following year, and that for the learning and legal acumen displayed by Mr. Cooper on this occasion, a high compliment was passed upon him by the late Sir John Patteson. In 1851, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He took a prominent part in founding the Cambridge Philo Union Literary Society, and in procuring the establishment of the Free Library in that town.

The first production of his pen was "A New Guide to the University and Town of Cambridge," which appeared anonymously in 1831, and in 1842 appeared the first volume of "The Annals of Cambridge," which was followed by three other volumes, dated respectively 1843, 1845, and 1852. This work is arranged chronologically, and contains an account of all matters relating to the university and town, from the fabulous times of Cantaber, and king Cassibelan, down to the close of the year 1849.

In 1858 appeared the first volume of a work more ambitious in its plan, and relating to a subject more widely interesting. This was the "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," written conjointly by Mr. C. H. Cooper, and his eldest son, Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A. The idea of the book was of course suggested by the famed "Athenæ Oxonienses" of Anthony à Wood. It contains elaborate memoirs of the worthies who received their education at Cambridge, and like the companion work of à Wood, is arranged in chronological order according to the date of death. The first volume embraces the years 1500—1585, and the second, published in 1861, extends to the year 1609. A portion of the third volume has been printed, but not yet published. We understand, however, that Mr. Thompson Cooper contemplates the continuation of this valuable work, which on its appearance was criticised in highly laudatory terms by ourselves, and by the *Times*, *Athenæum*, and other leading journals.

Mr. Cooper's last work, entitled "The Memorials of Cambridge," appeared at Cambridge, in three volumes, 1858—1866. It was originally intended to be based on the work published under the same title by Le Keux, but during its progress it was altered and remodelled so extensively, that it may be regarded as substantially a new and original work.

Mr. Cooper's published writings, however, convey but a faint idea of the immense mass of historical and biographical lore which he accumulated. During the latter years of his life, most of his leisure was devoted to gathering particulars illustrative of the lives of all the eminent natives of Great Britain and Ireland from the earliest period to the present day. In carrying on this labour of love, no source of information was neglected. Every available book, whether in print or manuscript, was ransacked, from the *Saxon Chronicle* down to the latest *Post Office Directory* or *Law List*. The result is, that he has left an unrivalled collection of materials for that great desideratum, a perfect "Biographia Britannica."

Mr. Cooper was a constant and valued contributor to *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, "Notes and Queries," and the Proceedings of the Antiquarian Societies of London and Cambridge. He always freely and ungrudgingly assisted in any literary undertaking. Mr. Thomas Carlyle in his "Life and Letters of Cromwell," acknowledges the value of the information given to him by Mr. Cooper, and a host of other writers have made similar acknowledgments.

Mr. Cooper's large library is especially rich in historical, biographical, bibliographical, and genealogical works, many of which are enriched by annotations in his own handwriting, and among the MSS. is a folio volume containing a memoir by Mr. Cooper, of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII.

Mr. Cooper married in 1834, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Thompson of Prickwillow, in the Isle of Ely, by whom he had issue eight children. The survivors are Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., Mr. John William Cooper, LL.B., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and a daughter, Harriet Elizabeth.

The funeral took place on March 26th, at the cemetery, Mill Road, Cambridge.

Mr. Sturt very seldom of late years interfered in county business or at public meetings. It was as a good landlord that he was best known, and more especially in the example he set in providing proper comforts for the farm labourers."

The deceased married, in July, 1820, Lady Charlotte Penelope, third daughter of Robert 6th Earl of Cardigan, by whom he leaves issue, besides four daughters, two sons, namely, Henry Gerard (now of Critchill) and Napier. Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt, who was born in 1825, is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Dorset, and M.P. for that county; he was formerly M.P. for Dorchester, and married, in 1853, Lady Augusta, daughter of George Charles, 3rd Earl of Lucan, by whom he has issue a son and heir, born in 1859. The second son, Napier, Lieut.-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, who was in the gallant fight at Alma, and was wounded by a ball through his leg at Inkerman, is M.P. for Dorchester.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

April 3. At 22, Montpelier-square, Brompton, after a long and severe illness, aged 52, Frederick William Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.

The deceased, whose name is well known as an artist and an author, was born in London in the year 1814, but was of German parentage. His grandfather was a miller at Dombach, near Berlin. His father left Germany at the age of fourteen, to avoid serving in the Prussian army, having been marked as a conscript; and having travelled through Hamburg, worked his passage into England, and settled in London, where he obtained employment in a sugar factory, ultimately changing to the occupation of a tobacco manufacturer, and where he eventually married the daughter of a silk weaver in Spitalfields. The subject of this memoir was the sixteenth child born to his parents, and the only one who survived infancy. In early life, Mr. Fairholt is said to have evinced great aptitude for reading and drawing, and at the age of twenty-one he was employed by Mr. S. Sly to copy some views in London by Shepherd, for Mr. Charles Knight's publications. He also at this time drew several of the illustrations to the "Pictorial History of England," then being published. Irrespective of executing

many hundred drawings on wood to illustrate works such as were published by Charles Knight (the Penny Magazine, Pictorial Bible, and History of England, the London, Palestine, and Illustrated Shakspeare), Mr. Fairholt drew largely for other works; and among others, many of the illustrations to Yarrell's "British Birds and Fishes," and Rymer Jones's work on Natural History, published by Van Voorst. The first important publication which he entirely illustrated was Jackson and Chatto's "Treatise on Wood Engraving," 1839, for which he made all the elaborate fac-similes. In the same year he executed those for Halliwell's edition of "The Travels of Sir John Maundeville." In 1840 he was employed on the illustrations of a work on the antiquities of Egypt, published by the Tract Society. In 1841 he did the entire series of drawings, and engraved some of the plates, of Mr. Hawkins's "Silver Coinage of England;" and from 1843 to 1845 he was employed on Mr. S. C. Hall's "Mansions of England." In 1843 appeared his first purely literary work, a "History of Lord Mayors' Pageants," printed for the Percy Society. In 1844 he made many drawings for Crofton Croker's "Walk to Fulham."

At the close of 1843, the British Archaeological Association was formed; and in 1845 Mr. Fairholt illustrated Mr. Wright's attractive volume, the "Archæological Album," which affords, perhaps, some of the finest examples of his engravings. As draughtsman to the Association, he was much engaged upon the Journal and the Congress volumes from 1845 to 1852, when he resigned the office and retired from the Society. In 1846 appeared his history of "Costume in England," a work of much labour and research, which was republished in 1860. For the Percy Society, he also edited Heywood's "Dialogue on Wit and Folly," and Barclay's eclogue, "The Cytizen and Uplandysman." In 1847 was published Gutch's edition of the "Robin Hood Ballads," and Collier's "Roxburghe Ballads," with his illustrations; and a little book entirely his own, "The Home of Shakspeare Illustrated and Described." He next illustrated Chatto's "Facts and Speculations on Playing Cards;" Wright's "England under the House of Hanover;" Halliwell's "Life of Shakspeare;" and Jupp's "History of the Carpenters' Com-

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 17. At Kamptee, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Tod, Madras Staff Corps.

March 18. At the residence of her son, H. J. Montagu, esq., St. John's Wood, after a brief illness, aged 50, Mrs. Agnes Janet Montagu. She was the daughter of C. Irving, esq., LL.D., and Helen Cameron his wife, and was born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1816. She married, in 1840, H. Montagu, esq., who was for upwards of twenty years a member of the London press, during which time he was connected with the *Court Journal*, *Lady's Newspaper*, *Era*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Illustrated Inventor*, and other publications; but was left a widow in 1862.

April 2. The late Mr. John Robson Turnbull (see G. M., May, p. 764) was the youngest son of the late Adam Turnbull, esq., by Elizabeth, dau. of James Scott, esq., of Skelfhill. He was born at Hassenden, co. Roxburgh, in April, 1807, and at the age of fifteen apprenticed to his brother, a builder at Edinburgh, and afterwards studied under Mr. Burn, an architect, by whom he was appointed to superintend various large works in England and Scotland.

April 4. At Madras, aged 32, Dering Williams, esq., of the Madras Civil Service. The deceased, who was the second surviving son of Mr. B. B. Williams, of London, entered the service in December, 1856, and was soon after appointed assistant-collector and magistrate of Malabar, and subsequently acting head-assistant to the collector and magistrate, South Canara. In October, 1865, he was appointed assistant to the collector of Madras, and soon afterwards gazetted acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot. He subsequently proceeded to Tanjore to act in a similar appointment.

April 9. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, from the effects of the amount of additional hard work entailed by the rebellion in that Island, William Robertson Myers, esq., Secretary to the Executive Committee, and clerk of the Privy Council of the Government of Jamaica, which position he held for the period of ten years.

April 12. At Livonia, the Count Moltke. He was Minister of State in Denmark from the death of Christian VIII. to 1848, Minister for Holstein in 1851, and for Schleswig from 1852 to 1854.

April 13. At Rome, Henry Curry James, Lieut.-Col. H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

April 14. After a few days' illness, aged 54, Charles Brown, esq., of South-town, Great Yarmouth.

April 15. At Maidwell Rectory, aged 94, the Rev. Thomas Holdich, rector of Maidwell and Draughton, Northamptonshire. He was the son of the late Edward Holdich, esq., of Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, by Anne, eldest grand-niece and co-heiress of Thomas Peach, esq., of Dingley Park, Northamptonshire. He was born in 1772, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1794, and proceeded M.A. in 1797. In 1801 he was appointed rector of Burton-Overy, co. Leicester, which living he resigned in 1811. He was presented to the rectory of Maidwell in 1808, by the late John Peach Hungerford, esq., and to that of Draughton in 1841, by H. H. Hungerford, esq. Mr. Holdich was twice married; first, in 1802, to Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Haynes, esq., of Whittlesea, co. Cambridge, and by her (who died in 1806, had issue two sons and one dau. He married, secondly, in 1808, Elizabeth Laura, dau. and co-heiress of the late Henry Lawrence Maydwell, esq., of Whittlesea, and by her had several children. His eldest son, Henry Hungerford Holdich-Hungerford, esq., of Dingley Park, co. Northampton, assumed the latter surname in 1824, in compliance with the will of the late John Peach Hungerford, esq., his godfather, to whose property he succeeded.

April 16. At Oakfield, Nantwich, aged 75, Joseph Betteley, esq.

At Rhyl, North Wales, of bronchitis, aged 81, the Rev. Benjamin Winston, formerly vicar of Farningham, Kent.

April 17. At Weston-super-Mare, Mrs. Catherine D. Shuckburgh. She was the eldest dau. of Daniel Cloete, esq., high sheriff of Cape Town, and married Colonel Henry Shuckburgh, the youngest brother of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, bart., of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, who died in December, 1860.

At Bangalore, East Indies, after a short illness, aged 45, Mary Laura, the beloved wife of Lewin B. Bowring, esq., of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner at Mysore, and formerly private secretary to Lord Canning, when Governor-General of India. She was the third dau. of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., of Rhode Hill, Devon, by the Hon. Julia Mary, sixth dau. of James,

9th Lord Arundell, of Wardour; she was born on the 2nd of March, 1821, and was married on the 13th of August, 1857. The deceased lady, who has left two young children, was buried in the Roman Catholic cathedral at Mysore.—R.L.P.

April 18. At Rhyddlan, Flintshire, aged 79, Charles Butler Greatrex, esq.

At Apedale Hall, Staffordshire, Mary Anna, wife of John Edensor Heathcote, esq.

At Bath, John Maxwell Johnstone, esq., M.D., for many years Health Officer for the city and port of George Town, Demerara.

At Handley, Dorset, aged 82, Helen Ellery, widow of Rear-Admiral J. D. Markland, C.B.

April 19. At Breadsall, Derbyshire, aged 71, Lady Darwin. Her Ladyship was Jane Harriot, youngest dau. of the late John Ryle, esq., M.P., of Park House, Macclesfield, and married, in 1815, Sir Francis Sacheverel Darwin, M.D., who was knighted in 1820, and by whom (who died in 1859—see G. M. Dec. 1859, p. 646) she had issue three sons: Reginald, of the Ferns, near Buxton; Capt. Edward Levett, and John; also seven daughters.

At Cannes, aged 79, General George Powell Higginson, Col. of the 94th Regt. He entered the army as ensign in the 1st Regt. of Guards in 1805, and served with his regiment in Sicily in 1807, in the campaign in the north of Spain, with Sir John Moore, in 1808 and 1809. He was present at the battle of Corunna. He went with the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. He joined the Grenadier Guards in Portugal in 1812, and advanced with the army into Spain in 1813; he embarked with his regiment at Bordeaux, when the army left France in 1814. He went with reinforcements to the Netherlands in June, 1815, and arrived at Paris shortly after its capture, and remained in France during the three years of its occupation by the allied army. In 1830 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Lord Hill, then Commander-in-Chief; Col. of the 94th Foot in January, 1855.

At the Chapel Yard of St. Mary's Hospital, Great Ilford, aged 62, the Rev. James Reynolds, B.A. He was educated at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and was appointed Chaplain to St. Mary's Hospital in 1837. "This hospital," says the *Church Times*, "is an ancient foundation, originally intended for six poor lepers, with a staff of choristers and singing men and a master; but now nothing more than six little almshouses, with a resident chaplain, the large revenues of the patronage being

in lay hands. From its central and convenient position, the chapel is, however, of much importance in the village; the services are attended by large numbers of the inhabitants, the parish church being nearly a mile away. Mr. Reynolds was well known as a most excellent scholar, and from his deep learning, no less than from his gentleness and goodness of heart, was regarded with loving veneration by a large circle of acquaintances. In the rural deanery his death has occasioned a loss that will be long and most acutely felt. He particularly delighted in the study of oriental languages, and was for many years secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He was ever most faithful in setting forth the full and complete teaching of the Church, and during the troubles which at one time agitated that part of the diocese of London held firm in his observance of the rubric."

At Nottingham, aged 65, Capt. Thomas Robbins, many years Adjutant of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and subsequently of the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia.

At Ventnor, I.W., after a very short illness, Anna, widow of the Rev. R. Shutte, M.A., rector of Halden, Kent, and dau. of the late Rev. John Neale, of Boddington Manor, Gloucestershire.

April 20. At Crookham End, Brimpton, Berks, aged 63, the Rev. William Falcon, vicar of Orpington-cum-St. Mary Cray, Kent. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1828, and was appointed vicar of Orpington in 1850.

At 14, Chester-street, S.W., aged 64, Wm. Rolles Fryer, esq., of South Lytchett, Dorset. He was the third son of the late William Fryer, esq., of Lytchett (who died in 1834), by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Isaac Gulliver, esq., of Long Critchell, Dorset. He was born in the year 1801, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for his county.

At North Curry, Somerset, aged 96, Miss Elizabeth King.

At 1, Montagu-place, Montagu-square, London, aged 47, Edmund Jos. Wheble, esq. He was the second son of the late James Wheble, esq., of Bulmerhe Court, Reading (who died in 1840), by his second wife, Mary, dau. of Timothy O'Brien, esq., of Kilcor, and was born in 1819.

April 21. At Hare Hatch, Berks, aged 81, William Bode, esq.

After a short illness, aged 29, Thomas Buchan, esq. He was the only son of James Buchan, esq., of Auchmacoy, Aberdeenshire, by Helen, dau. of Garden Duff, esq., of Hatton, and was born in 1836.

At 27, Torrington-square, W.C., aged 81, William Cam, esq.

Suddenly, whilst taking a carriage-drive in Hyde Park, Mrs. Carlyle, wife of Thos. Carlyle, LL.D., Lord Rector of Edinburgh University. She was the dau. of John Welsh, esq., M.D., of Craigenputtoch, N.B., who died Sept. 19, 1819. She was buried within the ruined choir of the old cathedral at Haddington, by the side of her father.

At Lansdown-crescent, Cheltenham, aged 83, Jane, the only remaining dau. of the late James Irwin, esq., of Cross, county Galway, and of Knockatunny, county Mayo.

At 24, Ker-street, Devonport, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 75, Col. Krystyn Lach-Szyrna. Before the War of Independence, deceased held the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Warsaw. He distinguished himself in the war by military services; and, after his retirement to England, resumed his studies in literature and science.

April 22. At St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, aged 43, the Rev. John Gorham. The deceased was Assistant-Master of St. John's College, and was formerly Vice-Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Capetown, South Africa.

At Llanwern, aged 83, Sarah Katherine, eldest dau. of the late Sir Robert Salusbury, bart.

At 10, Eaton-square, S.W., aged 66, Mrs. Elizabeth Wauchope. She was the dau. of Robert Baird, esq., of Newbyth, and niece of the Marchioness of Breadalbane, and married, in 1817, William Wauchope, esq., of Niddrie, Midlothian, who was Lieut.-Col. 26th Regt., and A.D.C. to the Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of Ceylon, and by whom (who died in 1825) she had issue one son and a dau.

At Camp Hill, Birmingham, aged 75, William Wise, esq., late of Rugby.

April 23. At Cannes, aged 87, the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg. See OBITUARY.

After a long illness, aged 49, Robert Westley Hall-Dare, esq., of Newtown-barry House, Wexford. He was the eldest son of the late Robert Westley Hall, esq., of Cranbrooke House, Essex (who assumed the surname of Dare, and was some time M.P. for S. Essex), by Elizabeth Grafton, only child of John Marmaduke Grafton Dare, esq., of Cranbrooke House. He was born at Cranbrooke House in the year 1817, and having passed some years in the Navy, completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Essex, and married, in 1839, Frances Anna Catherine, 2nd dau. of Gustavus Lambert, esq., of

Beau Park, co. Meath, by whom (who died in 1862) he has left issue six children. He is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, Robert Westley, who was born in 1840, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon, and married, in 1863, Caroline, dau. of Henry Newton, esq., of Mount Leinster, co. Carlow.

At Bray, near Dublin, aged 45, Charles James Hargreave, LL.D., F.R.S., one of the judges of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. The deceased was born in the neighbourhood of Leeds, in Dec. 1820. He graduated in University Coll., London, and he afterwards became Professor of Jurisprudence in that college. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1844; and in 1849 an Act was passed enabling special commissioners to sell incumbered Irish estates at the instance of creditors, to confer a parliamentary title on the purchasers, and to distribute the proceeds in priority among the claimants proving demands on the estates. Mr. Hargreave declined the secretaryship to this commission; but was very soon afterwards selected by Lord Russell and Lord Romilly to be one of the three commissioners. In 1858 the court was placed by statute on a permanent basis, with much enlarged powers. The "commissioners" became "judges," and assumed more dignified functions. Judge Hargreave was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society at an early age; he received the rank of Q.C. from Lord Truro in 1852; and about the same time the degree *honoris causa* of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. He leaves a widow, but no family.

At the Pouquellie Castel, Guernsey, aged 75, Sophia, dau. of the late Josias le Marchant, esq., of La Haye du Puits.

April 24. At Winchester, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 65, Charles Bailey, esq., solicitor. The deceased was the son of the late Hinton Bailey, esq., of Stoke Charity, Hants, and was born in 1800. He was admitted a solicitor in 1822, and appointed, in 1836, town clerk and clerk of the peace for the city of Winchester, which, with several other minor appointments, he held up to the time of his death. Mr. Bailey, who was greatly respected by the authorities and public generally of Winchester, took part in every scheme for the improvement and benefit of the city. He published some of the most interesting extracts from the muniments of Winchester, under the title of "Archives of Winchester," which were intrusted to his keeping. He married Catherine, dau. of William Seagrim, esq., of Wilton, by whom (who died March 29, 1865) he has

only son, Walter, solicitor, of
—*Law Times*.

suddenly, aged 78, the Rev.
l Baron, Perpetual Curate of
parstall, Bucks. The deceased
the West Indies in the year
was educated at the school of
ugh Stowell, Douglas, Isle of
the school of the Rev. Dr.
Hounslow. He graduated at
lege, Oxford, in 1813, and was
perpetual Curate of Brill-with-
1841. Mr. Baron was a magis-
ks, and married, in 1812, Sarah
est dau. of Thomas Parker,
nthall, Middlesex. by whom
1833) he has left issue two
ee daughters.

izabeth, wife of the Rev. W.
St. Nicholas Rectory, near
dau. of the late Dean Cony-

hall Hall, Norfolk, aged 64,
roughes, esq. He was the
ving son of the late James B.
esq., of Burlingham Hall,
Christabel, dau. of Henry
of Hoveton Hall, Norfolk.
orn at St. Catherine's Hill,
the year 1802, and educated
s College, Cambridge, where
B.A. in 1827, and proceeded
D. He was a magistrate and
enant for Norfolk, and dying

Liberal cause. He was married, and has
left issue.

At Whittington, near Chesterfield, the
Rev. Thomas Burton Lucas, of Hasland,
Derbyshire. He was educated at St.
John's College, Cambridge, where he
graduated B.A. in 1812, and proceeded
M.A. 1816.

At 3, Albany-terrace, Regent's-park,
N.W., aged 87, Richard Wade, esq.

April 25. At Exmouth, aged 69, the
Rev. Sir Philip Perring, bart. See OBI-
TUARY.

At Norwood, aged 84, General John
Anderson, of H.M.'s Indian Army (Bengal).
The deceased was present at the storming
of Kaomonah, 1807, and served during the
Nepaul war, for which he received the
Indian medal.

At Surbiton, aged 84, Edward Jarman,
esq., late of Brenley, near Faversham,
Kent. He was the only surviving son of
the late Nathaniel Jarman, esq., of
Brenley, and of Bishop's Hall, Somerset,
by Hannah, dau. and co-heiress of James
Huthwaite, esq., of Nottingham. He was
born in the year 1782, educated at the
Charterhouse, and was a magistrate for
Kent. He married, in 1846, Lucy Sarah,
only child of the Rev. Hans Sanders
Mortimer, formerly of Caldwell, Derby,
and widow of the Rev. T. Manners
Sutton.

At Kellington, Yorkshire, aged 90

Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Major J. A. Moore, and grandson of the above-named John Moore, esq.

At Eton House, Cheltenham, of acute bronchitis, Richard M. M. Cooke, Lieut.-Col. Retired List Bombay Army.

At 12, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, aged 75, Mrs. Harriet Formby, relict of the Rev. R. H. Formby, of Woolton, co. Lancaster.

At Hopwell Hall, Derbyshire, aged 75, Thomas Pares, esq., of Hopwell. He was the eldest son of the late John Pares, esq., of Hopwell, and of The Newarke, near Leicester (who died in 1833), by Agnes, dau. of Adam Lightbody, esq., of Liverpool. He was born at Leicester, in the year 1790, and was educated at Eton, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1812, and proceeded M.A. in 1815. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1816, but never practised. Mr. Pares was M.P. for Leicester in the Liberal interest in two Parliaments, from 1818 to 1826. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Derbyshire, and a magistrate for co. Leicester, and was high sheriff of the former county in 1845. He married, in 1821, Octavia, dau. of the late Edward L. Macmurdo, esq., by whom he has left issue three sons and three daus. He is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, Thomas Henry, who was born in 1830, and married, in 1852, Mary Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Richard Stephens, B.D., of Belgrave, co. Leicester, and has issue one son and a dau.

At Tenby, Pembrokeshire, aged 83, Henrietta Justina, relict of Michael Reynolda, esq., M.D., late of H.M.'s 59th Regt., and fourth dau. of Thomas Diedrich Fretz, Governor of Ceylon.

In Upper Charlotte-street, aged 83, Betsey, widow of the late Joseph Swaffield Thorne, esq., of Weymouth.

At Garthmaclan, Merionethshire, aged 64, the Ven. Henry Weir White, Archdeacon of Merioneth. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1829; he was incumbent of Bodedern from 1827 to 1829, and incumbent of Llanfachraeth from 1829 to 1831, in which latter year he was appointed rector of Dolgelly, rural dean of the Deanery of Estimaner, and surrogate for the diocese of Bangor. He was appointed archdeacon of Merioneth in 1857.

April 27. Suddenly, from heart disease, Lady Knight-Bruce. Her ladyship was Eliza, dau. of Thomas Newte, esq., of Duval, Devon and married, in 1812, the Right Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight-

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Bruce, D.C.L., by whom she leaves surviving issue one son, Mr. L. K. Bruce, of Sunbury, and two daus. — Eliza Julia, wife of Mr. F. D. Tyssen, and Rosalind Margaret, widow of Mr. John George Phillimore, M.P.

At 29, Alfred-place West, Charles James Addison, esq. He was the second son of the late C. G. Addison, esq., barrister-at-law (who died Feb. 19, see p. 601, *ante*), by Frances Octavia, dau. of the Hon. James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie, one of her Majesty's senators of justice in the Supreme Court of Scotland.

At Ramsgate, aged 50, Colonel Legendre Charles Bourchier. He was the only son of the Rev. Charles Spencer Bourchier, rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex, by Eliza, dau. of Samuel Harman, esq., and was born at Hadley, Middlesex, in the year 1815. He entered the army as ensign 17th Foot in 1833, and became colonel in 1860. In 1852 he exchanged into the 69th Regt., and went to join that corps in the West Indies, where he was appointed provisional governor of Demerara. He was at the battle at Ghiznee, 1839, and subsequently at the storming and capture of Khelat, where he was twice wounded. He was also in the campaigns of Afghanistan and Belochistan. He was commandant of the garrison of Kurrachee during the mutinies, and by his promptitude and energy wholly suppressed it in that garrison. The gallant colonel was second in command of the 89th Regt. in 1862, in which year he was appointed to the senior command of the 98th, which appointment he held for two years and a half. He married, in 1846, Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Thomas B. Johnston, by whom he has left issue a son and two daus.

At Barton Hall, Yorkshire, aged 85, Ann, relict of the late Thomas Charge, esq.

At Letton Court, aged 73, Daniel Peploe Peploe, esq., of Garnstone Castle, Herefordshire. He was the eldest son of the late Daniel Webb, esq., of Audley-square, London (who died in 1828), by Anne, dau. of the late John Peploe Birch, esq., of Garnstone. He was born in London in 1793, and succeeded to the property of his uncle, Samuel Peploe, esq., whose name he assumed in lieu of his patronymic. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Herefordshire, of which county he was high sheriff in 1846, and he was formerly a captain in the army. The deceased, who was unmarried, is succeeded in the family estates by his brother, the Rev. John Birch Webb, M.A., vicar of King's Pyon, near Weobly.

zone, Surrey, aged 54, W.

head, very suddenly, aged 57,
esq., surgeon.

hill, Lancashire, aged 85,
son, esq.

ite House, Killybegs, Done-

George Venables Wilson,
the youngest son of the late
on, esq., of Wellingborough,
shire, and grandson of the
nde, of Preston Castle, near
as, and was a magistrate for
Donegal.

ry Bank, near Manchester,
Rev. Cecil Daniel Wray, of
k, canon of Manchester. He
son of the late Rev. Henry
of Newton Kyme, co. York,
Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex,
second dau. of George Lloyd,
me Hall, near Manchester,

Sir Thomas Horton, bart.,
n Hall, Lancashire. He was
aster on the 21st of January,
ed at Hipperholme School,
and subsequently at Brase-
Oxford, where he graduated
and proceeded M.A. in 1802.

aged in 1801, and for a time
acy of his father's living of
e. He next became curate
and subsequently curate of

23, Percy William, eldest surviving son of
Dr. Bachhoffner.

At the Vicarage, East Ham, Essex, aged
65, the Rev. Edward Fitzmaurice Boyle,
vicar. He was educated at Trinity Coll.,
Dublin (M.A., 1847); and subsequently
admitted at Brasenose Coll., Oxford. He
was vicar of Hammersmith from 1854
to 1856, and was appointed vicar of East
Ham in 1860.

At Fulham, aged 37, Charles Dacre
Craven, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the
eldest son of the late Major Charles
Cooley Craven, of Richardstown, co.
Louth (who died in 1861), by Augusta,
youngest dau. of the late Col. George
Dacre, of Marwell, Hants. He was born
in 1829, and educated at Lincoln Coll.,
Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1852,
and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn
in 1850. He was appointed Captain 5th
West York Militia in Jan., 1855. The
deceased, who was unmarried, is succeeded
in the family estate at Richardstown by
his brother, the Rev. Dacre Craven, M.A.,
of St. John's Coll., Oxford, and incum-
bent of Chantry, near Frome, Somerset,
who was born in 1832.

At Dunburgh-hill, Geldestone, near
Beccles, Suffolk, aged 58, D. Margaret, the
wife of Robert Dashwood, esq.

At Holme Eden, Cumberland, aged 77,
Peter Dixon, esq. He was the second son

Gen. George Richard Pemberton, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bengal.

At The Cedars, Bishopwearmouth, aged 78, Annabella, relict of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq., of Scotch House, co. Durham, and dau. of the late Stephen Pemberton, esq., of Bainbridge Holme, in the same county.

At Harrow Weald Lodge, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Wetherell, of Harrow Weald Lodge. She was the eldest dau. of the late H. Merewether, esq., of Calne, Wilts, by Mary, dau. of W. White, esq., and married the Rev. Robert Wetherell, rector of Newton Longueville, Bucks, who died in 1842.

April 29. At Claremont, co. Roscommon, aged 69, the Hon. Gonville French. He was the youngest son of Thomas, second Lord French (who died in 1814), by Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas Redington, esq., of Kilcornan, co. Galway. He was born in May, 1797, and married, in July, 1823, Clare, youngest dau. of the late William Kenny, esq., of Kilclogher, co. Galway, who died in October, 1864. The deceased was a magistrate for the counties of Galway and Roscommon.

At The Mount, Hampstead, aged 57, Matilda, the wife of William Bean, esq.

At 4, Maitland-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Maria Catherine Cleghorn. She was the third dau. of the late Col. John Dalton, of Slenningford Park, co. York, and Fillingham Castle, co. Lincoln (who died in 1841), by Susannah, eldest dau. of Gen. Robert Prescott, of Rose Green, Sussex. She married George Cleghorn, esq., of Weena, co. Roxburgh, by whom, who died in 1855, she had, with other issue, George, now of Weena, who was born in 1831, and is a Captain in the Scots Greys.

At Sarre Court, Kent, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hilton, of Sarre. She was the eldest dau. of the late Thomas Denne, esq., of Sarre Court, who died in 1821, by Mary, only child and heiress of Henry Collard, esq., of Gore-street, Monkton, Isle of Thanet. She married, in 1818, the Rev. John Hilton, M.A. (eldest son of John Hilton, esq., of Lords, near Faversham, Kent), who died in 1861, and is succeeded in the family estate by her grandson, John William Denne Hilton, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. John Denne Hilton (who died in 1853), by Elizabeth Frances, sister of Robert Stear Johnson, esq., of Temple Belwood, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1845.

At 82, Eaton-place, suddenly, of spasmodic cramp, aged 9, Laura Catharine St. John Mildmay, third dau. of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart.

At Turin, aged 23, Count Hector Sig-

noris, late of 20, Chepstow-villas West, Bayswater.

At Kirkham, the Rev. Stephen E. Wentworth, B.D. He was educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was appointed Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Kirkham, co. Lancaster, in 1845; and incumbent of Ribby-with-Wrea, near Kirkham, in 1846, of which living he held the patronage.

April 30. At 80, Duke-street, Manchester-square, Harriet, Dowager Lady Chamberlain. Her ladyship was the dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Mullen, of the 1st Foot, and married, in May, 1826, Sir H. Chamberlain, bart., who died in 1843.

At Windlesham, Surrey, aged 68, the Lady Owen. Her ladyship was Selina Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. John Baker Hay, R.N., and married, in 1829, Admiral Sir Edward Campbell Rich Owen, G.C.B., G.C.H., who died in 1849.

At Castledown House, Hastings, after a long illness, aged 81, Edward Longdon Macmurdo, esq.

After a short illness, of fever, His Grace the Most Rev. Joseph Dixon, D.D., (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Armagh. On the translation of Dr. Cullen to Dublin in 1852, Dr. Dixon, who had been a professor in Maynooth College, was appointed to the See of Armagh. Archbishop Dixon was a man of meek and tolerant spirit, firm but mild in the exercise of discipline. He avoided politics, and devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his office, and to the great work of completing the cathedral which had been commenced by his predecessor, Dr. Crolly. He was greatly beloved by his people, and very much respected by Protestants of all denominations. The funeral of the deceased took place on the 9th of May, in a small cemetery connected with the convent of Armagh, the remains having been previously laid out in the new cathedral. Archbishop Cullen and eleven other prelates took part in the ceremony. Two hundred priests walked in the procession, followed by the students of the St. Patrick Seminary, the Christian Brothers' Schools, the gentry, and townspeople in large numbers, without distinction of creed, while the shops along the line of the procession were all closed.

At Castle-hill, Lancaster, aged 50, Jane Taylor, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Sharp, esq., of Linden Hall, near Lancaster.

At 31, Brunswick-square, aged 81, John Yardley Vernon, esq.

May 1. At 44, Elgin-crescent, Ken-

aged 93, Jean, relict of the
Black, esq., of Aberdeen.

aged 65, the Rev. Charles
ley, LL.D. The deceased
Deputy Regius Professor of
the University of Cambridge.
son, relict of the Rev. John
rector of Quendon, Essex,

House, Lymington, Hants,
Auguste des Champs de la
Milford, Hants. He was
of M. Jacques Gabriel des
Tour, Director-General of
mains in Burgundy, by his
Gabrielle de Riboux, and was
ançon, October 6th, 1782.

to the ancient and noble
family of Des Champs, for-
ars de Bouigette in Perigord,
France at the revocation of
Nantes, took refuge in Prus-
sance a younger branch came
towards the middle of last
is now represented by Henry

The elder branch returned
France, but only to suffer
the Revolution of 1793.
ar's father was the youngest
ers, of whom one, formerly
uetaires, was guillotined in
er, for some time Minister
ces, only escaped the same

She was the only child of the late Sir
Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D., by the dau. of
Col. James Cuninghame, and married, in
1825, James C. Grant-Duff, esq., of Eden,
co. Aberdeen (who was first Resident at
Sattara, and author of the "History of
the Maharattas"), by whom, who died in
1858, she has left issue two sons. She is
succeeded in her family property of Ball-
bougie by her eldest son, Mr. Grant-Duff
of Eden, M.P. for the Elgin Burghs;
while her two recently-acquired estates in
Morayshire and Aberdeenshire (Blervie
and Delgaty) pass to her second son, now
third secretary to H.B.M.'s Embassy at
Paris, who will shortly assume the sur-
name of Ainslie, in memory of his grand-
uncle.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Mary Anne,
relict of the Rev. James Ashe Gabb,
rector of Shirenewton, Monmouthshire,
and deputy-lieut. of that county.

At Sedgemoor Rectory, Wilts, aged 65,
Elizabeth Harriet, wife of the Rev.
Charles Henry Grove.

At Folkestone, Henry Hussey, esq., of
7, Hyde-park-square. He was the third
son of the late Rev. William Hussey, who
was for forty-nine years vicar of Sand-
hurst, Kent, and younger brother of the
late Rev. Robert Hussey, Regius Professor
of Ecclesiastical History in the Univer-
sity of Oxford, who died Dec. 2, 1856

Rev. Maurice George Fenwick, formerly Archdeacon of Raphoe, Ireland (now of Lessendrum House), who assumed the name of Bisset in 1858, by whom she has left issue one son and two dau.

At Colton Hall, Staffordshire, Mary Anne, wife of Thos. Dicken, jun., esq., and second dau. of the Rev. R. R. Vaughton, rector of Westborough, Lincolnshire.

At Wareham, aged 72, Mr. Charles Groves, who for nearly half a century had carried on a printing business in that town. He was much devoted to geological and antiquarian research, and has left behind him one of the most interesting private collections in the county. The deceased was an intimate friend of the late Mr. J. F. Pennie, author of the "Royal Minstrel," "Britain's Historical Drama," and other poetical works, who was also a good antiquarian and archaeologist in days when such studies were not so popular as they are at present. In Pennie's "Tale of a Modern Genius," which contains an autobiographical sketch of the poet, some allusions are made to the friendship which existed between himself and Mr. Groves. —*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*.

At Portland-place, Mrs. Margaret Hunt. She was the dau. of the late John Grieve, esq., and married, in 1813, James Hunt, esq., of Pittencreeff, N.B., by whom (who died in 1858) she had issue six sons and two daughters.

At 18, Brunswick-square, Brighton, from an accident, aged 80, Simeon Warner, esq.

At Wyvenhoe Rectory, Essex, aged 81, General Edmund Frederik Waters, C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Forces (Bengal Establishment). The deceased entered the East India Company's service in 1799, and was present at the assault and capture of Allyghur, the battle of Delhi, and throughout the campaign under Lord Lake, 1803-4 and 1805. He also served in the Nepaul war, 1815; in Assam, 1824; and received the Indian medal and clasp.

May 3. At Castlenau, Barnes, Surrey, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Tunstall Haverfield, B.D., rector of Goddington, Oxfordshire. The deceased was the third son of the late John Haverfield, esq., of Kew, by Elizabeth Tunstall, a lineal descendant of the family of Cuthbert Tunstall, who was Bishop of Durham, temp. Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. He was educated at Eton, and subsequently entered at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, where he was admitted to the degree of B.D. in 1818. He was appointed rector of Goddington in 1826, and for some years he held the office of chaplain to the late Duke of Sussex. He was subsequently alternate

morning preacher at St. Anne's, Westminster, and afterwards lecturer at Chiswick Church, until he became incumbent of St. James's chapel, York-street, the ministerial duties of which he regularly discharged until within a few years of his death. During the Exhibition of 1851, at the wish of the late Bishop Blomfield, the reverend gentleman held an afternoon service in his chapel, conducted entirely in the French language. Mr. Haverfield married, in 1837, Caroline Sophia, widow of Edward Bryant, esq., of Southampton.

At White Crofts, Orsett, Essex, suddenly, aged 79, Samuel Newcome, esq.

At Hotham, Yorkshire, aged 84, the Rev. Edward William Stillingfleet, B.D. He was the only son of the late Rev. James Stillingfleet, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and rector of Hotham, by Elizabeth, fourth dau. of William Taylor, esq. He was born at Hotham, Dec. 19, 1781, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1804, and proceeded M.A. in 1807. He was formerly fellow of his college, and was curate of Hotham for thirty years, and afterwards vicar of South Cave, near Brough, 1844-57. The reverend gentleman was fourth in lineal descent from Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, and the elder branch of whose family became extinct by his death. The sole surviving male representative of the name is Rev. Henry J. W. Stillingfleet, curate of Clehonger, near Hereford, and cousin of the deceased. The late Mr. Stillingfleet married, in 1822, Dorothy Cordelia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Andrew Ewbank, rector of Londesborough and of Burghwallis, Yorkshire.

At Grantham, aged 35, the Rev. Julius Henry Sundius, M.A., Campden Lecturer. The deceased was born at Stoke Newington, Middlesex, and received his education chiefly at the Moravian College at Zeike, near Utrecht; he was subsequently admitted a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, and proceeded M.A. in 1858. He was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln to the curacy of Whitton, near Brigg, and in 1857 obtained the curacy of Grantham. In June, 1860, he was appointed by the Mercers' Company to the incumbency of Viscountess Campden's endowed lectureship in Grantham Church, vacant by the demise of the Rev. J. S. Wagstaffe. Mr. Sundius was a gentleman of Swedish extraction. His grandfather, Christopher Sundius, was sent to England by the King of Sweden for instruction in naval pursuits, and having adopted England as his country, entered the British Navy, and

of Post Captain. Through
ed traced his descent to a
us prelates and warriors of
urch and nation.

ed 8 months, Henry Camp-
of Henry Smith Adling-
lm-Hale Hall, Norfolk.

a, Berks, aged 92, Henry
., late of Montagu-square.

aged 89, Charlotte, widow
ohn Miller, esq., of Lees

ut.-Col. George Thornton,
gal Cavalry.

Hawkwood, Chislehurst,
David Lewis Agassiz, esq.

omas Sigston Booth, B.A.,
ne's College, Cambridge,

son of the late James
Gomersal Hall, Yorkshire.

Berkeley-street, of scarlet
Albert W. Hansard, esq.

e, near Cardigan, aged 67,
Lloyd. She was the second

e Capt. Edward Longcroft,
nt, Hants, and married, in

Lloyd, esq., of Coedmore,
ieut. of co. Cardigan, and

1817, by whom (who died
d issue four sons.

ear Manchester, aged 59,
chley Prince, a celebrated

or the last quarter of a cen-
gs have been well known

(who died in 1848), by his second wife,
Harriet, second dau. of the Hon. P.
Bouverie, and half-brother of the present
Sir H. B. P. St. John-Mildmay, bart.; he
was born in 1819, and was formerly a
captain in the Austrian Hussars.

At 15, Victoria-road, St. John's-wood,
Mrs. Wadmore. She was Emily, dau.
of Daniel Holt, esq., of Upper Clapton,
and married, in 1848, the Rev. Henry R.
Wadmore, M.A., incumbent of All Souls',
South Hampstead, by whom she has left
issue two sons and three daus. The de-
ceased lady, whose death was very sudden,
was much beloved by a large circle of
attached friends. She was buried in the
churchyard of Hampstead.

May 7. At his residence, 62, Doughty-
street, aged 74, Thomas Holme Bower,
esq., of 46, Chancery-lane, solicitor.

At Orcheston St. George, Wilts, Mrs.
Elizabeth Lowther. She was the youngest
dau. of the late Edward Charles Windsor,
esq., of the Grange, co. Salop, by Dorothy,
youngest dau. of John Marston, esq., and
married, in 1815, the Rev. Gorges Paulin
Lowther, prebendary of Salisbury, and
rector of Orcheston St. George, by whom
she has left issue two sons and three
daus. The deceased was collaterally de-
scended from a common ancestor with
the Baroness Windsor.

At Telford-street, Inverness, aged 91,
Miss Christian Bethune dau. of the late

At Stubbin Edge Hall, co. Derby, aged 80, William Milnes, esq., of Stubbin Edge Hall. He was the eldest son of the late William Milnes, esq., of Aahover, co. Derby (who died in 1814), by Mary, dau. of Ralph Samuel Kirk, esq. He was born at Aahover in the year 1785, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Derby. Mr. Milnes married, first, in 1820, Elizabeth, dau. of A. Goodwin, esq.; secondly, in 1824, Mary, dau. of P. Bright, esq.; and thirdly, in 1839, Isabel Georgiana Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Col. Halton, of Winfield Manor (who died in 1865). He has left surviving issue three children, and is succeeded in the family estate of Stubbin Edge by his only surviving son the Rev. Nicholas Bourne Milnes, rector of Collyweston, co. Northampton, who was born in 1826.

At Temple House, co. Sligo, aged 44, Alexander Perceval, esq. He was the third son of the late Col. Alexander Perceval (who was many years M.P. for co. Sligo, and subsequently serjeant-at-arms to the House of Lords), by Jane Anne, dau. of Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's Co. He was born in 1821, and was formerly a merchant in China, and for some time a member of the Legislative Council of the colony of Hong Kong. The deceased gentleman, having amassed a large fortune in China, returned to Ireland in 1860, and purchased his paternal estate of Temple House from R. H. Hall-Dare, esq., of Newtonbarry, co. Wexford, to whom it had been sold by Philip Perceval, esq., in 1857.

At Hilfield, Aldenham, Herts, aged 57, William Raikes-Timins, esq. He was the eldest son of the late John F. Timins, esq., of Hilfield (who died in 1843), by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Robert Anderson, of the Hon. E.I.C. naval service. He was born in London in the year 1808, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Haileybury College. He was appointed in 1826 to the Bengal Civil Service, and was a magistrate for Herts. Deceased was unmarried, and is succeeded in the estate of Hilfield by his nephew, the Rev. Douglas Cartwright Timins, who was born in 1839, and married, 1863, Eliza Henrietta, dau. of Adam Keir, esq.

At 23, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, aged 69, John George Smyly, esq., Q.C., of Castlederg, co. Tyrone. He was the eldest son of the late John Smyly, esq., K.C., of Baggot Street, Dublin, by Belissa, dau. of John Crampton, esq., M.D., and sister of the late Sir Philip Crampton, bart. He was born in Dublin in the year 1797, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish bar in

1820, and went the North-Western Circuit, on which circuit he for many years held the appointment of crown prosecutor. In his official capacity it was his lot to be engaged in many important political trials in the sister kingdom; among others we may mention the O'Connell trials, and that of the Queen v. Duffy and others, now published as an appendix to the "State Trials." He was appointed a Q.C. in 1850, and Solicitor of Inland Revenue in Ireland in 1859. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the co. Tyrone, and married, in 1828, Eliza J. Ferguson, dau. of the late Sir Andrew Ferguson, bart., of the Farm, Londonderry, by whom he has left three sons and two daus. He is succeeded in the Castlederg estate by his eldest son, John George Smyly, esq.—*Law Times*.

At the School House, Rugby, aged 79, Mrs. Dorcas Temple, widow of the late Major Temple, Governor of Sierra Leone, and mother of Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, after a short illness, aged 34, the Rev. Henry Eugene F. Tracey, M.A., formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1857), late curate at Plympton St. Mary and St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth.

At Great Yarmouth, suddenly, aged 58, Charles Bosworth Wright, esq.

At Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, after a long illness, ending in consumption, the Rev. Philip Stanhope Worsley, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was a son of the late Rev. Charles Worsley, and a native of Kent; he was educated under the Rev. Dr. Dyne, at the Cholmeley School, Highgate, whence he was elected a Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1854. He was early marked by his tutors and friends as a rising scholar of elegant and poetic mind, and as likely to stand high in the list of classical honours when he took his degree. His studies, however, were soon interrupted by long and severe illnesses. It has been during intervals of such illness that he completed his translations of the *Odyssey*, and of the first twelve books of the *Iliad*, and most of his other poems and translations published in 1863. Mr. Worsley obtained the Newdigate prize in 1857, the subject being "The Temple of Janus." This was the year after his first attack of illness, and his poem was recited for him by one of his old friends and schoolfellows. Mr. Worsley has left a large number of friends, who were much pleased to visit him and enjoy his conversation, always refined and instructive, on literary subjects, and

her husband's body to Hursley she begged that his grave might be kept open for her—she should not be long apart from him. Mrs. Keble was a most loving and devoted wife. "She lived," says Sir John Coleridge, "to be thankful that he had been spared the pains of survivorship; may she be graciously supported in the endurance of them, so long as her heavenly Father shall see fit to impose them on her." The deceased was buried on the 18th of May, at Hursley, by the side of her late husband.

May 12. At Little Munden, Herts, aged 64, the Rev. Charles Jollands. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1825. He was ordained priest in 1828, and appointed rector of Little Munden in 1831.

At Chesterfield House, Tunbridge Wells, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 62, Anne, wife of Captain James Alderson Bailey, and only child of the late Rev. Edmund Sandford, B.D., formerly rector of Nutfield, Surrey.

At 64, Brook-street, Hanover-square, Wilkinson Mathews, esq., Q.C. See OBITUARY.

At Clifton-hill, Bristol, aged 82, Catherine, widow of Robert Miller, esq.

At the Old Palace, Richmond, aged 81, Sarah, wife of George Simpson, esq.

At Leadenham Rectory, Lincolnshire, after a short illness, aged 82, Justina, relict of the late Rev. Bernard Smith, rector of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire.

At Windhill House, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, aged 67, William Wilby, esq.

May 13. At Hastings, aged 57, William Courthope, esq., barrister-at-law, Somerset Herald. See OBITUARY.

May 14. At Heath House, Barming, Kent, aged 69, Robert Coles Arnold, esq., formerly of Gravesend, and of Whartons, Sussex. He was the youngest son of the late George Arnold, esq., of Gravesend, by Ann, dau. of Thomas Mathews, esq., and was born in the year 1797. He was a magistrate for Sussex, and married, in 1822, Sarah, dau. of the late Daniel Pixey, esq., of the Beeches, Essex, by whom he has left issue, besides two daughters, four sons; namely, Mr. George Mathews Arnold, solicitor, of Gravesend, who was born in 1826, and married, in 1847, Elizabeth, dau. of George Essell, esq., of Rochester; Mr. Edwin Arnold, M.A., well known as a poet and as the author of "The Life and Administration of Lord Dalhousie;" Mr. R. Arthur Arnold, now Inspecting Engineer under the Public Works' Act, at Manchester; and Mr. Augustus Alfred Arnold, a solicitor at Rochester.

At Toft Grange, Lincolnshire, aged 78, Thomas Brailsford, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Brailsford, esq., of South Normanton, co. Lincoln; was born in the year 1787, and succeeded to the estates of his uncle in 1820. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Lincoln, and married, first, in 1815, Anne, dau. of James Shapley, esq., by whom he had issue four sons and four daus. Mr. Brailsford married secondly, in 1840, Mary Anne, dau. of the Rev. John Hale, rector of Holton, and by her (who died in 1864) had issue an only dau. He is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest surviving son, Samuel Brailsford, esq., who was born in 1819.

Of bronchitis, after a few days' illness, aged 72, Mary, widow of James Roe Rogers, esq., formerly of Teriotdale House, Yorkshire, and second dau. of the late John Ingham, esq., of Harewood, Yorkshire.

At Bristol, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Bridge Wilkinson. She was the dau. of the late George Eachus, esq., M.R.C.S., and relict of the late Rev. J. Wilkinson, of Saffron Walden, Essex.

At Sparkes, Rolvenden, Kent, aged 90, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. John Rich Coombe, M.A., vicar of Tenterden.

At the Free Manse of Kilmuir Easter, Ross-shire, aged 79, the Rev. Charles Ross Matheson.

May 15. At Torquay, after a long illness of phthisis, aged 55, William Henry Harvey, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany in Trinity Coll., Dublin, and keeper of the University Herbarium. The *Gardener's Chronicle* speaks of the deceased as a highly distinguished botanist, and a most amiable and accomplished man.

At 15, Cambray-place, Cheltenham, aged 79, Æneas Cannon, esq., M.D.

At Leicester, after a long illness, aged 56, the Rev. Thomas Owen, incumbent of Christ Church, Leicester. He graduated B.A. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1840. In that year he was ordained a deacon, and admitted to priest's orders, by the Bishop of Chester, soon after which he was appointed to the curacy of Altrincham, Cheshire. The following year Mr. Owen was inducted to the incumbency of St. Clements, Manchester; he laboured here for six years, and then, from ill-health and the increasing pressure of his onerous duties, was compelled to resign his living. After this, he accepted the curacy of Groby and Ratby, in Leicestershire, where he remained for about eight years. In 1855 he was chosen perpetual curate by the trustees of Christ Church, Leicester, in whom the living was vested.

France, after a few days' illness, died on the 91, Samuel Smith, esq., formerly surgeon to Forces, and the Third.

John Wollcombe, for nearly 70 years, rector of that parish. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1798, and proceeded to the M.A. and was appointed rector of the parish in 1807.

Elizabeth Ann, wife of the Rev. William Wollacott.

At Thorpe Hall, near Peterborough, died 77, the Rev. William Wollacott.

The deceased, who was the late Ven. William Strong, of Northampton, was born in 1748, and educated at Uppingham School, and at Trinity College, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1765; he was ordained priest in 1775; he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1825. He was a native of the Isle of Ely, the county of Lincoln, and of liberty of Peterborough. He was a gentleman of Peterborough; secondly, in 1811, to Catharine, dau. of the late Maxwell, esq., of Fletton, Peterborough; thirdly, in 1836, Isabella

youngest dau. of the Rev. C. W. Wilkinson, of Ingmanthorpe Hall, co. York.

May 17. At 23, Talbot-terrace, Bayswater, aged 80, Henry Combe, esq.

At 28, Queen-street, Edinburgh, aged 72, Dr. David Craigie, F.R.C.P.E., and F.R.S.E. The deceased was born at North Leith, in June, 1793. After receiving the elementary parts of his education in his native parish, he was enrolled at an early age an *alumnus* of the University of Edinburgh. In that seminary, he early distinguished himself by his great aptitude in the acquisition of classical learning, particularly of the literature of Greece, to the study of which he was ever devotedly attached. He obtained the degree of M.D. in 1816. As a teacher of the principles and practice of physic, and of clinical medicine he was eminently successful. Although a highly accomplished physician, his time was never very extensively employed in the private practice of his profession, which may be mainly attributed to the long protracted period of his bodily infirmities. But perhaps the most useful labours of Dr. Craigie's life were his contributions to the diffusion of more enlightened and correct views of the principles and practice of the healing art, though the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," his works on "Pathology" and "The Practice of

a great leader of the Liberal party at the contested elections in East Kent, was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of his county in 1852. He was knighted in 1812, being proxy for his uncle, Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at the installation of the Knights of the Bath in that year. He married, first in 1829, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Walsh; and secondly, in 1842, Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir Robert Synge, bart., which lady died in 1858.

At the Vicarage, Faversham, aged 66, the Rev. Charles Collins, M.A. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1826; he was appointed vicar of Faversham in 1847, and was also chaplain of the borough gaol, and a surrogate for the diocese of Canterbury.

At 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, aged six weeks and three days, Robert Morton Culling, sixth surviving son of Robert Culling-Hanbury, esq., M.P.

At Shudy-Camps Park, Cambridgeshire, aged 64, the Rev. Thomas Dayrell, M.A., late rector of Long Marston, near York. He was the second son of the late Marmaduke Dayrell, esq., of Shudy-Camps Park, who died in 1821, by Mildred Rebecca dau. of the late Sir Robert Lawley, bart., and sister of the 1st Lord Wenlock. He was born at Hutton-Bushell, co. York, in 1802, and educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1829; he was a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and rector of Long Marston, near York, from 1826 to 1864. The direct ancestor of the late Mr. Dayrell, was Francis, second son of Paul Dayrell, of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks, and whose son, Sir Thomas Dayrell, knt., seated himself at Shudy Camps, temp. Charles I., from whom the property has descended in a direct line to the late possessor. The reverend gentleman married, in 1828, Maria, dau. of the Rev. R. Hawkesworth, by whom he has left issue eight children. He is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, Marmaduke Francis, who was born in 1834.

May 19. At Elvaston Castle, co. Derby, from concussion of the brain, caused by being thrown from his horse, aged 12, the Hon. Gerald Stanhope, sixth son of the Earl of Harrington.

At 31, Connaught-square, aged 79, Charles Shea, esq., late Commander H.C.S.

At Paris, after a lingering illness, aged 61, the Rev. Francis Mahoney, a Roman Catholic priest, more familiarly known by his *nom de plume* of "Father Prout." He was born in Cork, about the year 1805,

but left Ireland at an early age for a Jesuit College in France and the University of Rome. He returned from Italy in clerical orders, but, expelled, it is said, from the Jesuit body, he adopted literature as a profession; he united in an eminent degree ripe scholarship, wit, a ready pen, and a racy style, and was gladly enrolled amongst the band of contributors to *Fraser's Magazine*. He was also one of the earliest writers in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1837, and subsequently spent some years in travelling through Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, and wrote several books; but his chief literary labours were devoted to the columns of newspapers. In 1847, he undertook, at the request of Dickens the Roman correspondence of the *Daily News*, and contributed to the columns of that journal a series of pungent articles, full of zeal for the cause of Italy, which were republished in 1849, under the title of "Facts and Figures from Italy." A few years ago, he was on the staff of the *Globe*, his department being more recently continental politics, and his habitat Paris. In 1864 he retired into a monastery, and there he breathed his last, attended by his sister, and the Rev. Abbé Rogerson. Father Prout was a member of a younger branch of the ancient family of Mahoney, of Dromore Castle, co. Kerry, several of whom adhered to James II., and suffered in his cause, and afterwards served in the French and Austrian armies.

May 21. At 83, Eaton-square, suddenly, aged 65, Augusta Emma, Dowager Lady Truro. Her ladyship was the only dau. of H.R.H. Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, by Lady Augusta Murray, second dau. of John, 4th Earl of Dunmore. Her ladyship was born on the 11th of Aug., 1801, and married, as his second wife, 13th of Aug., 1845, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, late Lord Truro, who died 11th of Nov., 1855. Her ladyship's brother, Sir Augustus D'Este, claimed the dukedom of Sussex on the death of his father, the well-known son of George III., but the marriage of the Duke with Lady Augusta Murray, the mother of Sir Augustus and Lady Truro, was pronounced invalid by the House of Lords, as having been contracted without the consent of the Crown.

May 23. At Stevenstone, North Devon, aged 27, the Hon. Adela Elizabeth Trevisis. She was the third dau. of Charles Rodolph, 18th Lord Clinton, who died 10th April, 1866 (see p. 744, ante), by Lady Elizabeth Georgina Kerr, second dau. of William, 6th Marquis of Lothian, and was born on the 22nd May, 1839.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.
Births and Deaths Registered, and Meteorology in the following large Towns.

Boroughs, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	Deaths registered during the week.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).				Rain-fall in inches.	Deaths registered during the week.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit).				Rain-fall in inches.
				Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Highest during the week.			Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.			
APRIL 14.														
Total of 11 large Towns.	5,782,360	46.5	4256	3362	65.8	36.0	47.0	0.30	3312	66.4	33.0	49.3	0.32	
London (Metropolis) . . .	3,067,536	39.3	2188	1352	65.8	41.3	47.8	0.54	1517	66.4	38.9	50.8	0.36	
Liverpool (Borough) . . .	484,337	94.8	308	371	58.4	39.3	49.0	0.18	352	55.8	41.5	50.5	0.27	
Manchester (City) . . .	358,855	80.0	288	259	64.4	40.0	48.2	0.01	271	63.5	35.0	49.7	0.14	
Salford (Borough) . . .	112,904	21.8	102	75	61.5	38.0	46.9	0.05	97	60.0	26.0	48.8	0.19	
Birmingham (Borough) . . .	335,798	42.9	280	176	60.6	38.3	46.7	0.45	251	60.8	41.2	50.4	0.09	
Leeds (Borough) . . .	228,187	10.6	137	137	64.3	38.0	47.3	0.34	189	62.3	33.0	49.7	0.07	
Bristol (City) . . .	163,680	34.9	117	97	59.7	40.1	47.3	0.31	125	60.9	40.8	49.9	0.06	
Hull (Borough) . . .	105,233	29.5	106	69	55.7	37.0	44.0	0.40	80	49	36.0	46.3	0.60	
Edinburgh (City) . . .	175,128	39.6	114	103	55.7	37.0	45.8	0.39	124	58.7	37.2	47.1	0.93	
Glasgow (City) . . .	432,265	85.4	372	319	56.3	36.0	46.7	0.33	299	57.0	39.2	50.1	0.52	
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32.7	202	214	57.4	36.0	46.7		198	60.5				
MAY 5.														
Total of 11 large Towns.	5,782,360	46.5	4391	3182	79.5	30.0	51.4	0.26	3206	61.5	24.5	41.3	0.39	
London (Metropolis) . . .	3,067,536	39.3	2187	1492	79.0	38.4	52.6	0.58	1545	61.5	32.6	42.5	0.65	
Liverpool (Borough) . . .	484,337	94.8	317	354	70.0	39.0	54.5	0.02	838	53.4	33.1	44.0	0.27	
Manchester (City) . . .	358,855	80.0	284	292	77.3	35.0	53.1	0.03	204	59.0	32.0	41.7	0.34	
Salford (Borough) . . .	112,904	21.8	92	78	77.3	31.5	52.6	0.03	52	56.0	29.1	40.8	0.34	
Birmingham (Borough) . . .	335,798	42.9	285	178	75.2	36.0	53.9	0.03	234	60.0	28.2	37.7	0.27	
Leeds (Borough) . . .	228,187	10.6	167	146	72.5	39.0	48.5	0.03	216	61.2	24.5	40.8	0.20	
Bristol (City) . . .	163,680	34.9	93	83	74.4	38.9	54.2	1.02	110	57.5	30.5	41.7	0.27	
Hull (Borough) . . .	105,233	29.5	86	53	68.7	35.0	45.4	0.00	75	56	28.0	40.2	0.50	
Edinburgh (City) . . .	175,128	39.6	116	92	59.7	35.0	45.8	0.00	103	57.7	28.0	40.2	0.50	
Glasgow (City) . . .	432,265	85.4	428	304	64.2	35.9	48.0	0.00	317	55.6	30.2	41.3	0.18	
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32.7	212	160	66.4	38.0	52.1	0.75	157	59.4	29.5	43.0	0.51	

LOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From April 24, 1866, to May 23, 1866, inclusive.

Thermometer.	Barom.		Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.	Barom.		Weather.
11 o'clock Night.					8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	
°	in. pts.			May	°	°	°	in. pts.
49	30. 17	fair		9	51	61	50	29. 77
51	30. 03	do.		10	50	57	51	29. 75
55	29. 88	do.		11	53	61	50	29. 61
63	29. 77	do.		12	51	57	47	29. 71
46	29. 44	clo., hvy. rain		13	48	52	48	29. 98
43	29. 71	hvy. rain, clo.		14	47	51	47	30. 09
42	29. 62	cloudy		15	45	51	48	30. 25
41	29. 44	heavy rain		16	47	55	49	30. 33
44	29. 45	clo., slight rn.		17	49	55	48	30. 32
43	29. 50	do., h. rn., hl.		18	50	62	49	30. 34
47	29. 69	do., fair		19	54	66	55	30. 11
53	30. 02	fair, clo., rain		20	54	63	55	30. 20
55	30. 04	do., do.		21	53	58	50	30. 30
50	30. 20	fog, fair		22	54	59	48	30. 22
53	30. 04	cloudy, fair		23	51	60	53	30. 04

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 5 per Cents.
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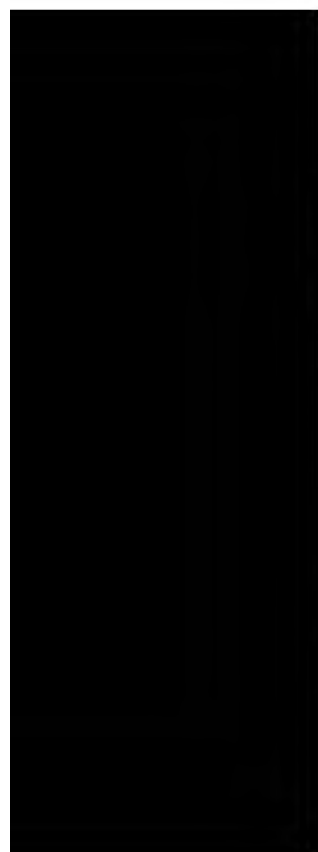
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